THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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DINNERS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

ALTHOUGH an exclusive and meticulous "patronage" of the working classes, in teaching them how to live and what to live upon, has been recently, and with some show of reason, deprecated as productive only of irritation in the first instance, and at last of resentment and disgust, among the very persons whom such "patronage" is designed to benefit, it would be idle to deny that in the one article of succulent and nourishing food a deplorable amount of ignorance prevails among those who stand most in need of abundant and wholesome sustenance. We are not prepared to maintain that a system of culinary education much superior in degree is to be found in the middle or even in the upper ranks of the community. Scarcely one person in ten thousand really consumes the right thing in the right place, or entertains rational ideas of what he should "eat, drink, and avoid." The affluent begin their dinner with swallowing melted butter in the form of "white soup," and end it with cream ice, and then wonder the next morning that they suffer from heartburn. With a commendable desire to avoid the tabular excesses which disgraced the last century, they sip claret or iced seltzer water at the moment when the stomach is least prepared for the reception of such beverages, and are then astounded at being martyrs to dyspepsia. Some medical men disdain to be considered as colleagues of the cook, while other doctors differ fiercely as to diet. But with the working man—whose stomach is in good condition, whose digestion is unimpaired, and whose taste is not so elegantly depraved as to make him think melon with roast lamb orthodox, and sardines or cod-sounds before dinner a luxury — the chief culinary difficulty is to get anything like good food, properly cooked, and at a cheap rate. The English workman, with much higher wages, is infinitely worse fed than the French *ouvrier*. He may devour more animal food in the course of the year, but it does not do him so much good as the savoury and digestible *pot au feu*. The converse is the case with the French soldier, whose daily pay is much inferior to that of the Englishman, but the ordinary of whose *gamelle* is far more appetising than the bill-of-fare of a British barrack Some improvements have been made in this respect of late years, and at Aldershott there is now a "military Instructor of Cookery;" but during the Crimean War, while the English guardsman, in sheer ignorance, would be drinking green coffee or burning over the bivouac-fire a lump of ration pork stuck on the point of a bayonet, the Frenchman would come over from Kamiesch to beg the scraps of meat which his allies threw away as offal, and convert them into relishing stews and ragouts. In summing up the corporeal pabulum of the British workman, it is necessary to inquire what he can procure to eat in his own home and what out of doors. We will take the last first. If he choose to be his own purveyor he may go to a low-class butcher's and buy a piece of steak, or to the cheesemonger's and obtain a slice of bacon, or to the porkbutcher's and provide himself with half a pound of pork or beef sausages. These aliments he takes, raw, to the tavern which is his house of call. There, for a trifling fee, he has the freedom of the taproom, the use of a fryingpan or gridiron, the salt-box, the pepper-castor, and the mustard-pot. Here, too, he is expected to drink his beer for "the good of the house," and here he may smoke his pipe. He cooks his food — steak, bacon, or sausages,— as clumsily or as deftly as may be; and he dines without a tablecloth, without attendance, and in the midst of an atmosphere of tobacco-smoke. We will say nothing of the incitements to idleness, drunkenness, and gaming which are to be found at the "house of call" — chance companions, loose converse, perilous facilities of credit for ardent liquors, cribbage and bagatelle-boards, and the like— because the majority of workmen are steady and industrious, and would as soon think of robbing their masters as of overstaying their dinner-hour. But the bare and uncomfortable meal remains unchanged; of vegetables or pudding the workman

PORTRAIT OF MRS. SIDDONS, BY GAINSBOROUGH, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 466.

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does not venture to dream. There is no time to cook them. In hot weather the salad and cucumbers exposed on the street stalls may make his mouth water; but undressed salad is not very nice, and the publican would stare if he were asked for oil, vinegar, and a hard-boiled egg. Now, let us suppose that the workman dislikes public-houses, and elects to dine at a cookshop. There are hundreds of these establishments in the poorer districts of London, where a variety of roast and boiled meats, vegetables, puddings, tarts, and even hashes and soups, are dispensed at rates varying from fourpence for a portion of animal food to a penny a plate for greens, potatoes, or pudding. At all events, a workman can dine at a cookshop, including half a pint of beer sold on the premises, for sevenpence. Then, again, there are numerous places specially affected to the sale of alamode beef—a very savoury, glutinous stew—and of leg-of-beef soup, sold in three-penny, fourpenny, and sixpenny basins. There are other shops driving a large trade solely in "penn'orths" of suet, currant, and baked Yorkshire pudding. The chief objections, however, against all these shops lie in their being dirtier and more uncomfortable than public-houses,—in the scantiness of sitting accommodation,—in the inferior quality of the provisions and the mediocrity of the cooking. One pervading flavour, that of pork gravy, is omnipresent both in meat, vegetables, and pudding; and the odour of the joints soddening in their pans is more sickening than that of the tobacco fumes at the public-house. Let us now follow the workman to his home. His case here is even worse than out of doors. The chances are a hundred to one against his wife being able to cook at all. It is almost inconceivable, but it is nevertheless notorious, that, although a vast proportion of the wives of workmen have been in domestic service, the number is comparatively infinitesimal of those who can even boil a potato or broil a steak. All the schools and asylums, the orphanages and refuges where poor girls are educated, seem powerless to turn out commonly decent cooks. The children of the working man live chiefly on bread and butter or ill-made puddings. On the one day of the week on which, as a rule, the breadwinner dines at home—Sunday—there is one staple and almost unvarying *pièce de résistance*. A bit of beef—flank, or the tops of the ribs—has been bought at the butcher's. This is crammed into a dish with some half-scraped potatoes or lumpy batter beneath it, and sent to the bakehouse. The result is that the workman grows as nauseated with incessant baked beef as the soldier used to sicken upon the same aliment boiled. Even the stomach of an epicure revolts at *toujours perdrix*. There is an old axiom to the effect that "Beef makes boys;" but an acute farmer, who fed his labourers from year's end to year's end on this potent food was accustomed to say that "Beef and nothing but beef would break a ploughman's heart."

To remedy an acknowledged evil, the last two or three years have been fertile in schemes for ameliorating the *menu* of the working man's dinner-table. The initiative in this praiseworthy movement was due to an amiable and accomplished lady—the daughter, we believe, of the author of "Vanity Fair"—who, in an article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, called "The Poor Man's Kitchen," drew attention to the comfortless nature of the workman's fare, and suggested how, by the application of a little scientific knowledge and a little co-operative energy, it might be, if not regenerated, at least improved. The hint thus thrown out has borne good fruit. In Glasgow a very sensible and practical plan for providing working men's dinners was matured, and has been for a considerable period in flourishing operation. The penny ration is the keystone of the Scotch restaurant system. The bill of fare comprises meat, plain soup, collops, potatoes, pudding, porridge, coffee, bread and butter, but nothing costs more than a penny. Of animal food the rations are necessarily diminutive, but they are wonderfully cheap, and every article supplied is of the very best quality. The provisions are consumed on the premises; the dining-rooms are clean, spacious, and cheerful; and, we believe, no fermented liquors are allowed to be sold. It was natural that so excellent and successful an undertaking should find a wider sphere of action, and accordingly we find that an independent organisation on an analogous but modified basis has arisen in London, with fair chances of a prosperous issue. The London association for providing restaurants for the working classes have gone on the assumption that the Glasgow bill of fare is somewhat too restricted for the cosmopolitan taste of the metropolis, and the *carte* is therefore varied by such dishes as "curried tripe," "polenta," "Jullienne soup," "Warriner's mixture sandwiches," "Indian pudding," "toad in the hole," fish, &c. An experimental dinner, comprising all these viands, was held a week or two back at the Colonnade Working Man's Club, in Clare-market, and was attended by numerous influential persons and by several of the London clergy; notably by the Rev. Mr. Killick, the Rector of St. Clement Danes, one of the most active and energetic of metropolitan incumbents, and who for some time past has been successfully trying the experiment of providing cheap dinners "from the joint" for the very poor at the Mission House in Clement's-lane, more, however, as a charitable enterprise than as a commercial investment. Then, again, Messrs. Gurney and Kinnaird, the well-known philanthropists, have organised a cheap restaurant in one of the most crowded parts of Whitechapel. On the whole, the movement, though little more than nascent, is progressing, and bids fair to assume satisfactory dimensions.

It is no part of our duty to enact the part of the shepherd of Mount Ida, or to award the golden apple of superiority to any one particular scheme for working men's restaurants which may be laid before us. We have said enough, we hope, to show that a widely-extended system of cheap dining-rooms is urgently needed; but we are not blind to the difficulties which encompass their formation. In the first place, the idea that the dinners provided stood in any way of the light of a charitable dole would be fatal to the movement. For this reason we should deprecate any endeavours to obtain subscriptions or donations towards the erection of restaurants for the people. Every such establishment should be essentially self-supporting, and the working men should be able to feel that they were the "patrons" and not the "patronised" in the matter. If any other plan than this be adopted, or even hinted at, the restaurants will be degraded to the rank of soup kitchens and refuges for the destitute. It may be asked, if assistance from the wealthy and charitable be repudiated, how a long-required measure of culinary reform among those whose lot it is to labour is to be accomplished? We answer, by capital. But will capitalists invest their funds in such a channel? We reply, why not? In the lowest, filthiest, most poverty-stricken districts of London capitalists are every day found ready to lay out thousands of pounds in the erections of temples dedicated to the worship of Bacchus. Plate glass, Corinthian columns, panelled ceilings, gilding, arabesque, mahogany, rosewood, chandeliers, and enamelled tiles are not spared. The gin palaces of London are splendid, if tasteless; and on the sale of what do they subsist do and their proprietors realise large fortunes? On penny rations of intoxicating liquors, on half-pints of porter and pennyworths of gin. The poor flock to them, not only because they can procure stimulants, but because the houses where those stimulants are retailed are spacious, comfortable, handsome, and brilliantly lighted. The existing cookshops are narrow, ill-ventilated, dirty, and comparatively dear. The reason is obvious: their proprietors are mainly persons of small capital, or of no capital at all. They buy at a dear rate, and they are obliged to sell at a dear one. But we see no reason why capitalists should not devote to the erection and decoration of restaurants those funds which they have hitherto expended on gin-palaces. There is no need for working men's restaurants to be bare, whitewashed, cheerless-looking places, governed by a kind of workhouse discipline. We would have them lofty and scrupulously clean, but at the same time comfortably furnished and brilliantly decorated. There are scene-painters in plenty to make cheap theatres, cheap casinos, and cheap music-halls inviting to the eye; why should they not try their pencils on cheap dining-rooms? The working man in such a place should be surrounded not only by *le stricte nécessaire*, but by comfort and comparative luxury. Restaurants established on such a plan, with a pleasant variety of dishes dispensed at the lowest possible rate compatible with a fair return, would not only be an inestimable boon to the industrial classes, but would assuredly yield in the long run a handsome profit to the promoters.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, at the head of a brilliant Staff, reviewed the army of Paris, on Tuesday, in the Champ de Mars.

The Corps Législatif has passed the whole Budget by 240 against 7 votes. The session has been prolonged to the 7th inst.

It is rumoured that the Emperor will shortly address an electoral manifesto to the people, and that this document will be published in the *Moniteur* a few days before the elections.

His Majesty has presented snuffboxes set with diamonds to M. Samsom and M. Maillart, of the Théâtre Français.

A son of Massena, the Prince d'Essling, has just died of apoplexy in the department of the Loiret.

The installation of Mgr. Darboy as Archbishop of Paris took place on Wednesday week at Notre Dame.

The Academy has elected M. Dufaure to fill one of its vacant fauteuils by a majority of 18 votes over M. Jules Janin.

The Paris press are much occupied in discussing the Polish question, and especially the French note to Russia. The war feeling is still predominant.

According to a telegram from Turin, the Italian Cabinet, in replying to the French note respecting the affairs of Poland, expressed a desire to co-operate with France, but "insisted on the liberty of action demanded by Italy's special political condition."

The port of Granville is made a port of entry for English and Belgian tissues.

The Government has received despatches from General Forey, announcing the investment of Puebla by the French forces. The French head-quarters are established on the Cerro San Juan. The town is completely invested. The convents have been fortified, and earthworks are erected in the open country. The garrison of the place is estimated to number 18,000 men. The telegraph line between Puebla and Mexico has been destroyed. The whole population round Puebla is favourable to the French intervention. The sanitary condition of the French troops is excellent, and the army is full of ardour. The official report says, in conclusion:—"We have cut the aqueduct and command all the roads."

PORTUGAL.

Some difficulty appears to have arisen in Lisbon between the Russian Minister and the Portuguese Government, in consequence of the King having attended the theatrical representation given in aid of the wounded Poles. A telegram from Lisbon states, however, that explanations have been given, by means of which the affair has been amicably arranged.

The vine disease begins to show symptoms of a gradual disappearance. The yield of oil has been abundant.

The use of passports in the interior of Portugal has been abolished; they are, however, necessary for leaving or entering the country.

AUSTRIA.

The Government is anxious to obtain a revision of the Concordat. For this purpose Archbishop Fessler has left Vienna for Rome, there to act as commissioner for the Austrian Government.

The Transylvanian Diet has been summoned by imperial decree to meet at Hermanstadt upon the 1st of July.

DENMARK.

The deputation from Athens was presented to the King on Monday. The reception was a private one, the official interview being postponed until the settlement of the arrangement between the contracting parties.

It is stated that the conditions on which Prince William has accepted the Greek Crown provide that he shall not change his religion, relinquish his contingent right of succession to the Danish throne, or quit Denmark before he has attained his majority, and that the great Powers shall "guarantee the existence and the frontier" of the kingdom of Greece with the Ionian Islands, shall likewise guarantee the King a civil list of £50,000 a year, "and eventually a suitable appanage," and shall endeavour to induce King Otho and the Bavarian Royal family to renounce all pretensions to the Greek throne.

The Government of Hanover has submitted to the Federal Diet a series of resolutions relating to the Schleswig-Holstein question, protesting against the late proclamation of the Danish Government, as being opposed to the treaties of 1851 and 1852, and to the fundamental laws of the German Confederation.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

The *Nord* of Wednesday evening formally announces that the relations between the Cabinets of Stockholm and St. Petersburg are most satisfactory.

A letter from Stockholm, in Scharf's correspondence, however, insists upon the probability of a rupture between Sweden and Russia. The writer says:—"The old Swedish province of Finland is ripe, and more than ripe, for revolt. It is burning to raise the standard of nationality against Russia."

The whole Norwegian general staff has been summoned to Stockholm.

POLAND.

General Langiewicz has been taken to the Bohemian fortress of Josephstadt.

The Russian police prohibited a religious procession which has been customary at this season at Warsaw; but Archbishop Felinski and his clergy disregarded the prohibition, and the procession took place. The Archbishop, several canons and priests, and some other persons were consequently arrested; but it appears that the Russian Cabinet, sensible of the impolicy of such a measure at this time, immediately telegraphed orders for their liberation.

The telegrams bring accounts of various engagements between the Poles and the Russians, and the balance of success is represented to be in favour of the patriot bands. The movement seems to be approaching Warsaw.

An Imperial ukase has been published ordering a general levy in the seven governments bordering on the Polish provinces now incorporated with Russia. Each government is to furnish 8000 men.

Cargoes of men and arms have, it is said, been landed for the Poles on the Baltic coast, near Polanger. The Russians came too late to intercept the landing of the first two cargoes, and while the third was being brought on shore 300 insurgents were prepared for resistance, and repulsed the attack of half a squadron of cavalry who had been sent to oppose them.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of New York we have telegrams to the evening of the 18th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The *Charleston Mercury* says that Fort Sumter, although somewhat pitted, is as strong as ever. It is estimated that the Federals fired eighty shots, forty of which struck the fort. No one was killed in it.

The Federal ironclads sailed from Charleston, southward, on the 12th ult. General Beauregard has issued a congratulatory address to the troops on the result of the engagement of the 7th.

From North Carolina there is nothing decisive. A steamer, containing one regiment and supplies, had reached General Foster, at Washington, on the 4th.

The Confederates, under General Longstreet, continue to invest Suffolk, where the Federals are fortifying themselves. Heavy skirmishing occurs daily. The Confederates have attempted to cut off the Federals' communication with Norfolk.

A corps of 15,000 Confederates, under Van Dorn, had attacked Franklin, Tennessee, and is reported to have been repulsed with a loss of 300 men.

Southern reports state that Admiral Farragut was near the Red River, between two batteries, unable to pass either of them.

Southern despatches from Vicksburg to the 10th ult. state that there are sufficient supplies there to last the garrison for two years. It is fortified by 225 cannon. At present it is held by not more than 5000 troops, but, in case of attack, reinforcements can be had. The Confederates are making preparations on the Red River.

A Federal ironclad was abandoned and destroyed at the mouth of the Annite River, Louisiana.

The Federals have undertaken an expedition up the Coldwater River, in the northern part of the State of Mississippi. Fifty-three gun-boats take part in it.

General Corcoran, of the Irish Brigade, has shot Colonel Kimball, a native American, dead, because the latter attempted to prevent General Corcoran from passing the pickets. This event has caused great excitement in the army.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In compliance with a request of Congress, President Davis has issued an address to the people of the Southern States. He says that the greatest danger to the Southern cause is the general planting of cotton and tobacco instead of grain, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast. The address concludes as follows:—"Entertaining no fear that the people will misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I place the facts fully and frankly before the people. There is little doubt that, if the people unite in doing their duty, the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States will be maintained."

A large number of steamers and sailing-vessels continue to arrive at Nassau from Southern ports, or gain entrance into Charleston. From March 16 to April 10 fourteen vessels laden with cotton arrived at Nassau.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

It is reported that Mr. Seward is in favour of surrendering the Peterhoff. The Prize Commissioners at New York hold the mail-bag of this steamer, and had invited the British Consul at New York to be present when it was opened. They also offered him the privilege of opening it, but he declined. The Government afterward telegraphed that the mail-bag was not to be opened until further instructions. Lord Lyons demands the return of the mail-bag unopened.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has initiated the system of granting some of the vacant clerkships to women. Among the female appointees is Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, a popular journalist and writer of novels.

The New York journals regard the speeches of Lord Palmerston and the Solicitor-General on the case of the Alabama as betraying a feeling of hostility to the United States; and all, except the *World*, threaten reprisals at some future time. But the speech of Postmaster-General Blair, at the late Union meeting in New York, was much more favourable to peace than the single passage quoted from it in the telegrams led the English public to suppose. Mr. Blair, on the contrary, condemned the language of General Butler towards England, and expressed his confidence that the English nation would see to it that English ports should not be used for raising a fleet to prey upon Northern commerce. He expressed himself adverse to any course of action which should put it in the power of the aristocracy to carry the English people with them on a question of war with the United States.

Quinine, opium, morphine, and other drugs, are 400 per cent dearer in the United States than they were a twelvemonth ago.

CANADA.

Public opinion in the Western Province is much excited against the proposed new Separate School Act, and public meetings are being held to protest against its passage.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Franchise Bill has passed the Legislature. The bill provides for a return from universal suffrage to property and income qualifications.

INDIA.

The Cotton Adulteration Bill has passed the Legislative Council. The Bhore Ghaut Railway has been completed. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are still pursuing their respective political and military progresses in the north-west.

The Jamaica Legislature met for the dispatch of business on March 24, when the members of the new House, of whom there was a full attendance, were sworn, and Mr. Morales was for the fourth time elected Speaker of the House of Assembly; after which Governor Eyre opened the Session. A new Executive Committee has been appointed, consisting of the Hon. G. L. Phillips in the Legislative Council, and the Hon. Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Hon. Henry Westmoreland in the Assembly.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A Cape mail arrived on Tuesday. The Cape Parliament was to meet on April 16. The absentee policy had been abandoned by eastern members, and it was expected that nearly all of them would attend shortly after Parliament assembled. The expenditure for the year 1862 had exceeded the revenue by £70,000. The colony was suffering under very serious depression. Fine rains, however, continued to fall in all parts of the colony. The appearance of the country was beautiful, and there was great promise of abundant winter crops. Orders had been received for the recall and breaking up of the Livingstone expedition. The latest news from the missionary stations was favourable. Messrs. Chapman and Baines had effected their passage across from Walwich Bay to the Zambesi, and confirmed Dr. Livingstone's glowing description of the Victoria Falls.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

POLAND.—Cracow, April 30.—Three Russian infantry corps have been entirely defeated near Koszyce by the insurgents.

Warsaw, April 28.—The insurgents are said to have been defeated at Ostrowo, near Kalisch, and to have had 1000 taken prisoners.

Berlin, April 30.—Count John Dzialinski, brother-in-law of Prince Czarchryski, and a member of the Prussian Chamber, has joined the insurgent camp in the palatinate of Kalisch.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding his next general ordination on Sunday, Aug. 2, instead of Sept. 20, as announced.

Bishop Ellicott will be enthroned at Bristol Cathedral on the 7th, and at Gloucester Cathedral on the 9th inst.

The Christian Knowledge Society have just issued a Prayer-book in ruby type, clear and distinct, with limp covers, for twopence!

The Archbishop of York will preach the sermon, on June 4, at the annual gathering of school children under the dome of St. Paul's.

A beautiful stained-glass window, to the memory of the Prince Consort, has been put up in the north transept of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The Rev. Charlton Lane, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College.

The Dean of Ely preached on Sunday evening at the last of the special services at St. Paul's, of which there have been seventeen this season, all well attended.

The foundation-stone of St. Peter's Church, situated on the old Vauxhall Gardens, in the parish of Lambeth, was laid on Thursday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Ely Diocesan Church Music Society has resolved to hold no general festival in Ely Cathedral this year, but local festivals will be held at Farrington, Bury St. Edmunds, and other places during the summer.

A Government bill of 407 clauses, on church building and the formation of new parishes, has just been printed. Its object is to consolidate the law on the subject, and to provide additional churches in England.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Taunton, erected at the sole cost of the Rev. F. J. Smith, was consecrated on Monday week. About twenty years ago Mr. Smith built, at his own cost (£5000), Trinity Church in the same town.

Testimonials of respect and esteem have been presented by the congregation of St. Bartholomew, Liverpool, to their late Curate, the Rev. J. D. Horner; and by the congregation of St. Peter's, Bushey Heath, Herts, to the Rev. R. T. Branson.

The present year is being celebrated as the thousandth anniversary of the conversion of the Sclavonians to Christianity by Methodius and Cyrillus, the sainted brothers of Thessalonica, who entered upon their work in 863, at the request of Ratislaw, Duke of Moravia.

The noble west front of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire, has been effectively restored; and a small balance remaining in hand from the subscription is to be carried to a fund which has been commenced for the restoration of a Norman arch at the eastern end of the building.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday. The Duke of Marlborough, the Bishops of Oxford, Montreal, Sydney, Melbourne, Bishop Twells, the late Chief Justice of Madras, and others addressed the meeting.

St. Stephen's Church, Trowbridge, was consecrated on Wednesday week. It was formerly in the hands of the Dissenters, and for the last two years has been licensed for the performance of Divine service in connection with the Church. The whole building has been remodelled, and a tower and chancel added, at a total cost of nearly £2000.

On Wednesday, Western Wood, Esq., M.P., presided at the annual banquet of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation at the London Tavern. The appeal made by the chairman resulted in a subscription of nearly £250. There are now upwards of 400 urgent appeals before the directors, who earnestly ask for donations and subscriptions.

An influential committee, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, several of the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England, and a large number of laymen, has been formed to promote a mission, with a Bishop at its head, to the Island of Madagascar. The London society has recently resumed its labours in the island, the Americans are said to be preparing a mission, and the French Roman Catholics are understood to have already sent out ten missionaries.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Additional Curates' Aid Society was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. For the nine months ending Christmas, 1862, the total income had been £20,569, and the estimated total for the twelve months ending Lady Day was £25,000. The existing grants for the present year were 428 in number, amounting to £26,850, while the sum locally raised for the same purpose was £15,692, making a total of £41,922 to be expended this year in support of additional clergy.

The following churches have been recently reopened, after having undergone restoration:—The parish churches of Christon, Devon; Footscray, Kent; Helenswick, or Ullinswick, Herefordshire; Aston, Yorkshire; the Church of St. Andrew, Caxton, Cambridgeshire; and the Church of St. Aldate's, Oxford, after having undergone extensive restoration, at an expense of £4000, providing 274 additional free seats. Retford Church is about to be restored, and £1500 has already been raised towards the work. The chancel is to be entirely rebuilt, and a north aisle and north porch are to be erected.

A return to Parliament, just issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, gives the payments made to them since April 10, 1860, on account of any suspended stalls in the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales. The amounts received were:—For Bristol, £4420; Canterbury, £17,853; St. David's, £745; Durham, £50,423; Ely, £3803; Exeter, £3735; Hereford, £1563; Llandaff, £926; Norwich, £4749; Rochester, £3531; Salisbury, £2956; Wells, £2597; Westminster, £37,358; Winchester, £7237; and Windsor, £17,157.

An important movement was inaugurated, on Wednesday, at the Bishop of London's residence, St. James's-square. A meeting of property owners and employers of labour in the metropolis, convened by his Lordship, was held, for the purpose of devising means to meet the spiritual wants of the poorer districts of London. Nearly 200 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The Bishop delivered an interesting address, in which he expatiated on the great necessity which existed for larger spiritual provision, to meet the enormous increase of population. The Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Sandon, and others having spoken, it was determined that £1,000,000 should be raised in the next ten years for the purpose of building churches, providing missionary curates, parsonages, and endowments for small livings.

The Bishop of London has announced that he will hold confirmations in his diocese according to the following arrangement:—May 6, Charlton; May 8, Stoke Newington; May 13, St. John's Church, Westminster; May 15, St. Peter's Church, Pimlico; May 20, St. Nicholas Church, Deptford; May 21, St. Luke's Church, Old-street-road; June 3, St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill; June 5, St. Stephen's Church, Camden-town; June 10, Holy Trinity Church, Brompton; June 12, All Saints' Church, Fulham; June 17, St. John's Church, Hammersmth; June 19, St. James's Church, Paddington; June 24, St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge; June 26, St. George's Church, Hanover-square; July 1, St. George's Church, Bloomsbury; July 3, St. Peter's Church, Walworth; July 8, Wimbledon; July 10, Christ Church, Marylebone; July 15, St. Michael's Church, Highgate; July 17, Whitechapel; July 19, St. Paul's, Walworth; July 22, Mortlake; July 24, St. Luke's Church, Chelsea; July 26, St. Mary's Church, Haggerstone; July 29, Barking; and August 2, St. James's, Norland, Kensington.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. F. W. Poland, M.A., Vicar of Paignton, to be Rural Dean of Ipplepen; the Rev. J. Wilkinson to be Prebendary of Chardstock, Sarum. *Rectories:* The Rev. A. P. Gordon to Newtimber, Sussex; Rev. J. R. Hall to Coulsdon, near Croydon; Rev. A. G. Barker to Sherfield-upon-Loddon, Hants; Rev. J. Chippendall to St. Luke, Cheetham, Manchester; Rev. E. Curtis to Huggate, Yorkshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. B. Farrow to Ricall; Rev. E. N. Bloomfield to Guestling, Sussex; Rev. W. M. Ireland to Holybourn, Hants; Rev. F. S. Cooke to Liskeard; Rev. R. E. Copleston to Edmonton. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. F. Addison to Christ Church, Reading, Berks; Rev. J. Lewis, to Buttington, Salop. *Curacies:* The Rev. F. A. Gardiner to St. John's, Wakefield; Rev. A. H. Cooper to Christ Church, Hornsey; Rev. J. C. Egan to South Hackney; Rev. H. E. H. Mairis to Long Ashton; Rev. G. B. P. Viner to Enfield; Rev. J. T. Burt to be Chaplain of the New Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor; Rev. H. Brass to the District Church of St. Matthew's, Redhill, Surrey; Rev. A. A. Isaacs to the Incumbent of St. George's, Tufnell Park.—*Guardian.*

M. De Saulez has made an exploration in the Eastern Pyrenees, in conjunction with General Crouly, and believes he has found the traces of the way followed by Hannibal, and which afterwards became the Roman road.

Count Oriolla, the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague, has just been seized with mental alienation. This is the second case of the kind which has occurred in the Prussian diplomatic body in less than a year, the other being that of M. de Kaunitz, Ambassador at Rome.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Wedding presents are to remain for inspection at the South Kensington Museum until the evening of Monday next.

The Lord Mayor has appointed Tuesday next for a public meeting to oppose the amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan police.

It has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench that a baby in arms is liable to be charged for as an extra passenger in cabs.

Mr. Charles Dickens will preside at the thirty-fifth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, which will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday next.

The Lords of the Privy Conncil have, through their medical officers, addressed a circular letter of advice to the Metropolitan Board of Guardians on the present extensive prevalence of smallpox.

A new Roman Catholic church, styled "The Church of the Sacred Heart," and situated in Wyndham-road, Camberwell, was on Saturday consecrated with great ceremony by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant.

The British Museum will be closed until the 7th inst. for the periodical vacation. During the recess the whole of the galleries and the reading-room will undergo a thorough cleaning.

By the falling in of the sides of a deep sewer near Deptford railway station, on Monday, six men were buried. Three of them were extricated without having sustained much injury, but three were crushed to death.

M. Hyppolite Lindé, a French military gentleman of good family, shot himself in his hotel in Aldersgate-street on Wednesday. He previously notified the police by letter of his intention. He remains in St. Bartholomew's Hospital without hope of recovery.

The Royal Botanic Society of London held their third spring fête in their beautiful gardens in Regent's Park, on Saturday last, under very favourable circumstances. The weather was as fine as could be wished, the company very numerous, and the exhibition charming.

The designs of the Prince Consort Memorial are open to public inspection in the Royal Gallery in the New Palace, Westminster, daily, between ten and five, and will continue to be shown till Saturday next, the 9th of May, inclusive. The entrance is next the Victoria Tower.

The eleventh anniversary festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College was celebrated on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Manvers occupying the chair. There were about 150 guests present. The subscription amounted to considerably more than £1000.

A trades union demonstration in favour of Poland was held in St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The hall was filled. Professor Beesly presided. The resolutions were strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Russia in regard to Poland, and expressive of sympathy with that unhappy country.

The collection of finished pictures and sketches of the American artist, Mr. J. F. Cropsey, illustrating the grand and beautiful scenery in America, as well as views in other countries, embracing in all 125 finished works, including his last fine landscape, "Richmond Hill," was on Wednesday disposed of by Messrs. Foster. The whole realised about 1200 guineas.

The committee appointed to manage the financial part of the late reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales by the City, and of the present of jewels to her Royal Highness, met on Thursday week to make up their accounts, when they found that the entire sum expended by the Corporation in connection with the Royal marriage will be close on £30,000. This is inclusive of the £10,000 worth of jewels presented to the Princess of Wales.

The annual meeting of the Bible Translation Society was held on Thursday week at Kingsgate-street Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. Joshua Russell. There were several ministers, both of the metropolis and from the provinces, present, and the general attendance was tolerably good. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the year to have been £1819, and the expenditure within a few pounds of the same amount.

The one hundred and fifth annual meeting of the governors of the Orphan Working School (Haverstock-hill) charity was held yesterday week, at the London Tavern, to receive the report, and to elect twenty boys and ten girls. Mr. John Remington Mills, M.P., presided. The report stated that the number of children in the schools on the 1st of January, 1863, was 297. The ordinary receipts of the year were given at £7306. The extraordinary receipts raised the income to £12,189. A balance of £134 17s. remained.

The anniversary festival of the supporters of St. Mark's Hospital was held last Saturday, at the Albion Tavern. The charity continues to prosper, the committee having been enabled not only to discharge half the old debt of £500, but to increase the number of beds from twenty-four to thirty. There are, however, wanting twenty more beds to complete the number for which the wards were constructed. Subscriptions and donations amounting to between £700 and £800 were announced during the evening.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society was held on Monday evening, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. There were probably about a thousand persons present. Mr. J. C. Marshman presided. The number of central stations of this society is 66; and of sub-stations, 62. The number of additions by baptism during the year is 457—an average of rather more than six to each central church. There are 60 Sunday schools, 607 teachers, and 4584 scholars. The total income for the year was £1700.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, and training them in industrial occupations, was held at Hanover-square Rooms, the Duke of Marlborough in the chair. The report gave a very gratifying account of the proceedings of the year, and the exertions that had been made for getting the institution out of debt. The number of pupils in the school, exclusive of day scholars, was forty-five, being twenty-four females and twenty-one males. The progress of the pupils in music, under Mr. Edwin Barnes, continued to be highly satisfactory. The receipts from all sources were £1880, and the expenses amounted to £1751.—The Archbishop of York has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, which is to take place at St. James's Hall on the 11th inst.

Last week the births of 1963 children—958 boys and 1005 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1933.—The mortality of London is still much in excess. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths were 1408, and showed hardly any decrease on the return of the previous week. The average number of deaths for the corresponding week in each of the last ten years 1853-62, after correction for increasing population, was 1286. A woman died from typhus at 7, York-place, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and another, also from typhus, at 15, York-place. Mr. Leonard, surgeon and registrar, states that these persons were sisters-in-law; that "the house, 15, York-place, is the worst in the parish, and that he sent six cases to the Fever Hospital from a room under the tiles." He adds, "I had to get out on the roof, cross the leads, and get through a hole about three feet square, the only means of ingress." Seven murders were registered in the week.

Mr. Turnbull, late of the Record Office, whose appointment was objected to by the Protestant Alliance, has just died.

It is affirmed, on authority, that the frank explanations of Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, have softened down the disagreement occasioned by his giving a certificate to the vessel which sailed to Matamoras a few days since.

Sir Roderick Murchison has just received from Mr. Layard, M.P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the intelligence, so highly gratifying to all geographers, that Captains Speke and Grant have completed their arduous journey across Eastern and Central Africa, from Zanzibar to Khartum, by the White Nile, where they arrived in safety.

An important movement has been undertaken by the Government in reference to volunteer corps. It has been decided to employ the Adjutants as military accountants, and to require them in that capacity to receive and account for all public moneys which may be remitted to them for the service of the corps to which they belong respectively.

Upwards of 21,000 entries for tea were passed in the London Custom House on the 25th ult., when the reduced duty of one shilling per pound took effect. These entries released three million and a half pounds from the various metropolitan bonded warehouses, and yielded £175,000 to the customs' revenue.

An awkward incident occurred the other day in reference to the writ for a new election for Halifax. By some inadvertence the writ was directed to Halifax in Nova Scotia, instead of Halifax in Yorkshire. The accident was discovered before the dispatch of the colonial mail, and the letter was delivered up by the Post Office authorities.

The report of General Lord W. Paulet as to the Brighton volunteer review is published. He speaks in terms of high praise of the manner in which the various manœuvres were executed, and adds that he considers the volunteer force "a most valuable institution, in a defensible point of view, for the country."

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the management of the Royal forests in Essex met on Tuesday. Sir John Trollope was the chairman. The Hon. Mr. Howard, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was examined, and took a very high tone in the evidence he gave. It referred to the rights of the Crown, and the sales of those rights which had been going on. He went so far as to blame the House of Commons for having stopped the sales of forestal rights. He stated that since 1793 the Crown had parted with these rights over above 4000 acres. Mr. Gardner, solicitor to the commissioners, was also examined, and the Rev. Mr. Heathcote, lord of the manor of Chingford. The Committee then adjourned for a week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southport Pier, which is now nearly a mile long, is to be extended 800 yards.

Much damage was done in the North Riding on Tuesday evening by a severe thunder and hail storm.

Lord Massereene has at length succumbed to the fearful injuries which he sustained some days ago. He died on Tuesday night.

Mr. R. Green Price, a Liberal-Conservative, was on Saturday elected, without opposition, for the Radnor Boroughs, the seat held by the late Sir G. C. Lewis.

The Russian Government has established a Vice-Consulate in Manchester, and has appointed Mr. Lovents Tiden, of the firm of Lomnitz and Co., Mount-street, the Vice-Consul.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Bognor Railway was performed by Miss Arnold, on Saturday last, at Bognor, in the presence of the leading gentry of the neighbourhood.

Eight silver watches have been recently found in a pond at Battle, Sussex, by a labourer named Henry Holland, and they have since been identified as a portion of nearly 200 watches stolen from Mr. Henry Grant, at Rushlake Green, in December, 1861.

The exodus from Lancashire to our colonies has begun in earnest. On Thursday one thousand emigrants from Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, and other towns, left in a body for Liverpool, to embark for New Zealand, and others are ready to leave for Victoria.

The first sod of the Horsham, Dorking, and Leatherhead Railway was turned on Saturday last, at Horsham, by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P. A large number of members of Parliament and gentlemen interested in the undertaking were present. The line is intended to form another route to Brighton.

The rather unusual act of confiscating to the Crown the goods of a person convicted of felony has recently been carried out in Huddersfield. It was a case of reprisals. The indictment charged the prisoner with illegally receiving four yards of cloth, when it should have been several hundreds, and the prisoner's solicitor brought an action to retain for the prisoner all above the number specified in the indictment. A warrant of confiscation was therefore applied for and obtained by the prosecution.

A masonic ball, which was projected with the combined object of commemorating the marriage of the Prince of Wales and augmenting the funds of the Freemasons' Orphan School, came off on Tuesday night in the Rotundo, Dublin, and was one of the most successful and splendid festivals which has ever been held in that city. The assembly numbered 1900 persons, including some of the highest distinction, from all parts of the country.

Mr. Ambler's shorthorns were sold on Wednesday last by Mr. Wetherall. The twenty-five females averaged £48 6s., and the ten males £45 9s. 3d. The total proceeds of the sale were £1662 3s., and the average £47 9s. 9d. The highest-priced lots were Cherry Ripe (Colonel Pennant, 70 gs.), Ringlet (Mr. Atkinson, 71 gs.), Lillias (Lord Fitzwilliam, 105 gs.), and Chief Baron (Mr. Best, 81 gs.). Messrs. Crisp, Best, Betts, Pack, Cruickshanks, Davis, Stubbs, Brockbank, and Jefferson were also purchasers.

The celebration of Shakspeare's birthday at Stratford-on-Avon, on Thursday week, passed off more quietly than usual, the committee reserving themselves for the tercentenary anniversary next year. The annual meeting of the Shakspearean Club was held in the morning at the Townhall; in the afternoon Mr. James Bennett read the "Merchant of Venice," in the Shakspeare Rooms; and in the evening the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Royal Shakspearean Club was held in the Townhall. Mr. E. F. Flower, Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, presided.

A beautifully-designed tesselated pavement has been discovered in the old nursery-ground, adjoining the County Hospital, Dorchester, during excavations for a drain to a villa residence being built there. It was scarcely two feet below the surface, and the debris on the top included several roofing slabs, resembling those found under similar circumstances in the inclosure of Dorchester Castle. It has since been covered up, and it is believed some means of preserving another memento of the residence of the Romans in this locality will be adopted.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

Rockingham House, Roscommon, the seat of Lord Lorton, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. The Hon. Mrs. King and some others of the inmates had a narrow escape. The house was one of the finest modern edifices in Ireland.—A great fire, resulting in the destruction of property to the extent of some £25,000, occurred at York, on Saturday morning. The warehouse of Messrs. Clarke and Co., wholesale druggists, was entirely destroyed, and some adjoining premises, including a Wesleyan school, were seriously damaged.—Brookfield House, Binstead, near Ryde, the marine seat of Lord Burghley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

Mr. Stansfeld was on Tuesday re-elected for Halifax without opposition. The hon. gentleman, in acknowledging this renewed mark of confidence, explained the circumstances which led him to accept the office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty. He said he was invited to enter into one of the great departments of State to answer for himself his own inquiries as to the administration of that department, and he was further given to understand that the Government believed "such an appointment might be expected by the country as some indication of the sincere wish of her Majesty's Ministers to exercise every possible economy in the future administration of affairs." He at first hesitated to accept the offer, but, after careful consideration and consultation with his political friends, he had come to the conclusion that by taking office "he might ultimately hope to be of more service to his country than if he were to elect once and for ever to remain outside, in self-imposed seclusion, content and determined to play the part of nothing more than a censor of political action and affairs for the remainder of his life."

The ship Sarah Palmer, from Calcutta, with a cargo valued at £120,000, was wrecked on Wednesday morning off Tuscar.

A CRUISE IN BASS'S STRAITS.—We started, six in number, on board the cutter Jane Williams, from Corio Bay, Geelong, and made the land of Hunter's Island after a passage of two days. Here we met a man, his wife, and three children, the only inhabitants on the island, and, indeed, the only human beings on the islands altogether. On the island we found several sheep, a great many of them with lambs; about twenty head of cattle, two horses; the goat, of course; a lot of poultry, &c.; while among the wild animals wallaby abounded. Plenty of wild duck, black cockatoos, and black quail were seen in all directions on this island, about thirteen miles in length. About seven miles from this island, in a north-east direction, lies the Three Hummock Island, on which there are several good springs of fresh water. The herbage, too, is exceedingly good. Cattle could well be depastured on this island. Part of it is very thickly covered with brushwood and tea-tree, but these impediments could easily be removed by fire, and thus render it in a few years a most advantageous stock and sheep growing plantation. To the south of this island lies the Petrel Island—a barren waste, all sand. On this little desert the mutton-birds chiefly take up their habitations, living in holes in the sand, in some instances as deep as six or seven feet. This extraordinary bird, of a dark slate colour, goes out to sea every morning at daybreak in quest of food, remaining there all day, returning at dusk. Large shoals may be seen flying from the beach inland to their nests, where men employed in the business of catching them, for the purpose of taking their oil and skins, knock them down with sticks. Once they get on the rough sand they cannot rise; consequently no difficulty is experienced in bagging the game. The hen bird lays one egg once a year, and generally about the 25th of November. Our crew went on shore on this day, and succeeded in taking in about six hours upwards of ninety dozen of eggs, about the size of a domestic turkey's, and which make delicious eating. The way the eggs are taken is this:—Poke first a stick, about five or six feet long, down the hole; if the hole be inhabited, you will feel a bite. Then root away such amount of sand as will enable you to seize the bird. Throw her away, and you will find the egg in the hole, upon which she has, in all probability, began brooding. All the eggs taken on this day were perfectly good, but some taken on the 27th did not prove so well. The most extraordinary of all this group is the Albatross. This is a large rock, about a mile and a half in circumference, standing about 150ft. above the level of the sea. On this rock (which seems formerly to have had two caves running at right angles right through it, but which now presents the appearance of that part running from east to west having fallen in) an immense quantity of guano is found in caves running north and south, which still preserve their form. On the surface of the guano birds' bones lie in some places a foot in thickness, and the remains of seals are also to be frequently observed; but, strange to say, after digging to the depth of 4ft. or 5ft. we scarcely saw any remains of birds whatsoever, with the exception of now and then the bones of an albatross. The appearance of the place would be likely to suggest to the mind that a large number of the birds died at one time, as very little remains of them could be discovered down in the guano, and there is no guano on top of the number of bones we discovered on the surface. A large number of albatross and penguin still inhabit the island. We have walked up to the albatross and caught it by the neck without its offering the slightest resistance, or showing any fear at our approach. A young bird of this kind is as good as any goose for the table; their eggs, too, are very good when fried. Two of them will fill a pint pannikin. The formation of the rock itself presents a most singular appearance. This large mass appears to be myriads of little round stones, about the size of an egg, all cemented together. We have repeatedly tried to remove one or more of these little round stones from a large piece of rock, but the stone itself (of a flinty nature) would break off before it would separate from the cement, which distinctly shows itself—a white substance, resembling salt. There are other small islands in close proximity to those mentioned, of little significance, but all more or less worthy of a visit.—*Maryborough Australia) Advertiser.*

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THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON.

ONE by one the few Peninsular heroes who survived their great chief are departing from us. It is no wonder. Nearly fifty years have passed away since Wellington's last famous victory secured to Europe a long spell of exhaustion, misnamed peace. Another generation has since then been born, that wears grey hairs, and by whom the doughty deeds of the great Duke's Captains are remembered but as the fireside stories to which they used to listen at their father's knees. When word came to the present busy world that an old soldier was no more, who, as Sir John Colborne, had done memorable things, search for his achievements had to be made in a time and among records that seemed almost fabulous. Not that Lord Seaton had been altogether idle since he sheathed his sword on the evening after Waterloo had been fought and won. England's possessions are so large and numerous that we are never without a small war on our hands, or troubles threatening a large one; and Lord Seaton was actively employed on public service until quite a recent date.

Born as far back as the year 1776, the son of a Hampshire county gentleman, John Colborne was connected (distantly and on his mother's side) with his future great chief the Duke of Wellington. Losing his father while he was quite a child, he was sent to Christ's Hospital; but his mother marrying the Rev. T. Bargus, Vicar of Barkway, Herts, and Rector of Treford, Sussex, a dignitary besides of Winchester, the lad was removed to the foundation of Winchester College, where he perfected his education. His mother died in 1791, and young Colborne, left an orphan, entered the Army. They were stirring times, and promotion was speedy. His commission of Ensign in the Army bears date July 10, 1794. In 1800 he was Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1809, and Colonel in June of the year in which Waterloo was fought. Meanwhile he had seen much service. He served in North Holland through the campaign of 1799; he was in Egypt in 1801; with the British and Russian troops on the Neapolitan frontier in 1805; he went through the campaign of the following year in Sicily and Calabria; and in 1808-9 he acted as Military Secretary to Sir John Moore, with whom he fought at Corunna. He next joined Wellington, being always on active service; he commanded a brigade in Sir Rowland Hill's division in 1810 and 1811, fought at Busaco, Badajoz, and Albuera; and at Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded, he performed one of the most gallant achievements of the war. For the following account of the episode of this famous siege, in which Colonel Colborne figured so conspicuously, we are indebted to the pen of an old Peninsular officer and brother-in-arms:—"A detachment from the Light Division was ordered to attack and carry the detached fort of San Francisco, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colborne of the 52nd Regiment. They leapt into the ditch of the fort, and in placing the ladders against the wall and attempting to mount them they broke, being made out of the rails of the Spanish cars. The men then stuck their bayonets into the sod wall, and by that means entered and carried the work, the enemy upon seeing them retiring into a small guard-house and surrendering."

THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON.

Recovering from his wound, Col. Colborne distinguished himself at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, during the campaign of the Basque Pyrenees, and at Orthes and Toulouse; and at the crowning fight of Waterloo the Colonel of the 52nd Light Infantry was in his place, and took a prominent part in that famous victory. The column of the Imperial Guard was forcing its way up the slight ascent that formed the summit of the British position, when Colonel Colborne, seeing the necessity of checking them at once, of his own accord let slip his regiment at them. The Duke saw his movement, and confirmed it. The French themselves admit that it was to Colborne's impetuous attack upon the Imperial Guard that its decisive defeat might be attributed.

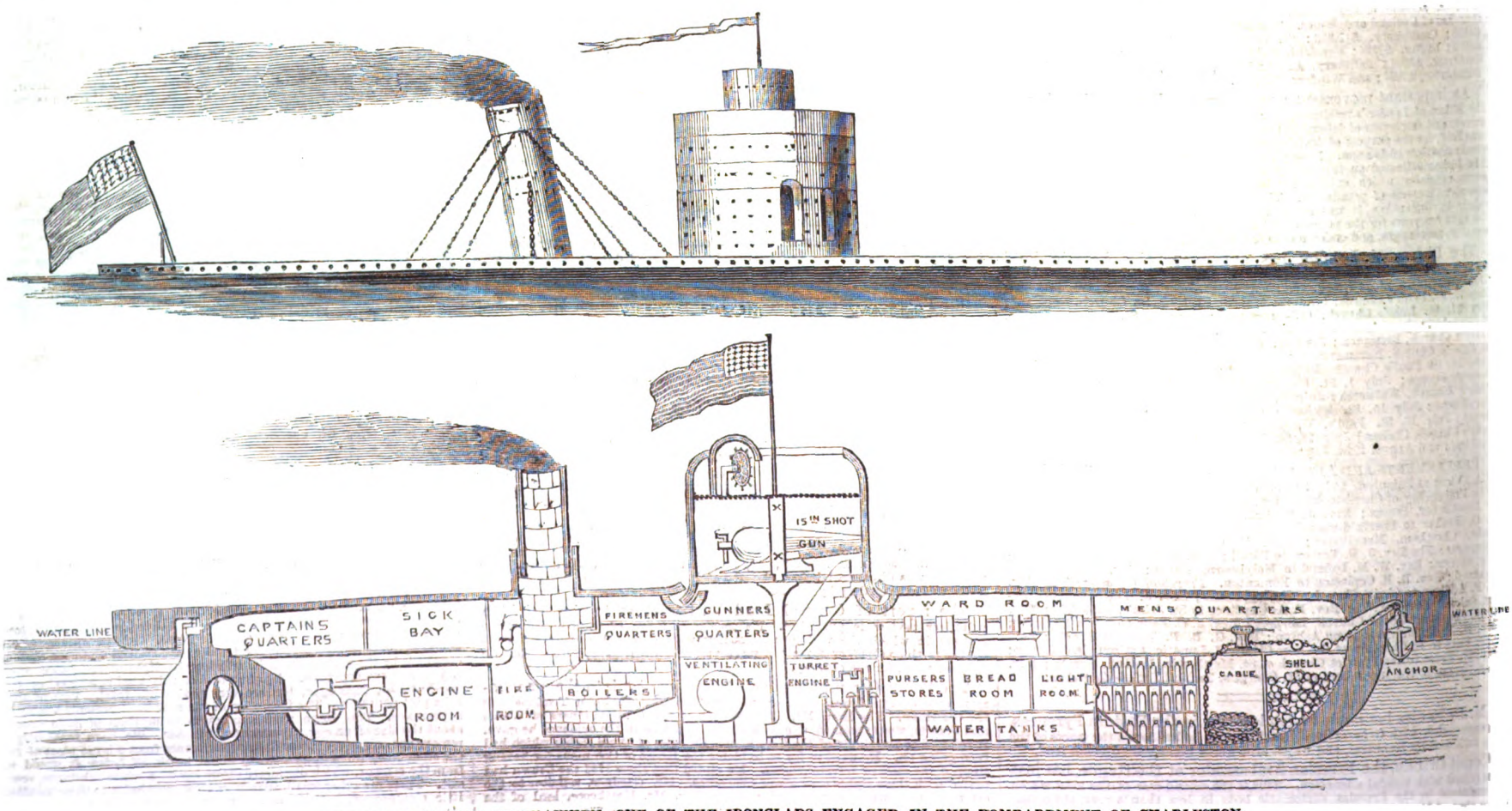
Soon after the peace Sir John Colborne (he had by this time received the Order of the Bath) accepted the governorship of Guernsey. Thence he was appointed to the command of the forces in Canada, a post which he held from 1830 to 1838. For his services in putting down the Canadian rebellion Sir John was raised to the peerage. Subsequently he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, while he was afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Honours were showered upon him freely: he attained the rare, if not unprecedented, distinction of being Grand Cross of the three British orders of knighthood. The veteran soldier was highly esteemed by his Sovereign, in whose household he held the office of "Gold Stick."

As a politician Lord Seaton did not make himself conspicuous. His political opinions were of a Conservative tendency, but they were never prominently displayed. Since terminating his command in Ireland, so recently as the year 1860, Lord Seaton lived quietly at his seat in Devonshire. Shortly before his death, however, he removed for the benefit of his health to Torquay.

Our Portrait of Lord Seaton is from a photograph by Thomas Millard, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE WEEHAWKEN.

WE give an Engraving of the Weehawken, one of the nine Federal iron-clad gun-boats engaged in the recent attack on Charleston. This vessel shows only about sixteen inches above water. Her tower revolves by means of a small engine, and its weight rests on the central shaft, the lower portion of which bears on the keelsons. During action all apertures are shut, ventilation being kept up by two fans, which draw in air from the top of the tower, and the boiler-furnace carries out all foul air. In case of the enemy boarding, the guns may be brought to bear on deck, and hand-grenades thrown from the top of the turret. In the engagement at Charleston the Weehawken acted as pioneer, having attached to her bow an Ericsson raft, intended to lift or explode submarine torpedoes. During the night following the bombardment she lost her raft, which was washed ashore on Morris Island, and taken possession of by the enemy.



THE U.S. GUN-BOAT WEEHAWKEN, ONE OF THE IRONCLADS ENGAGED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

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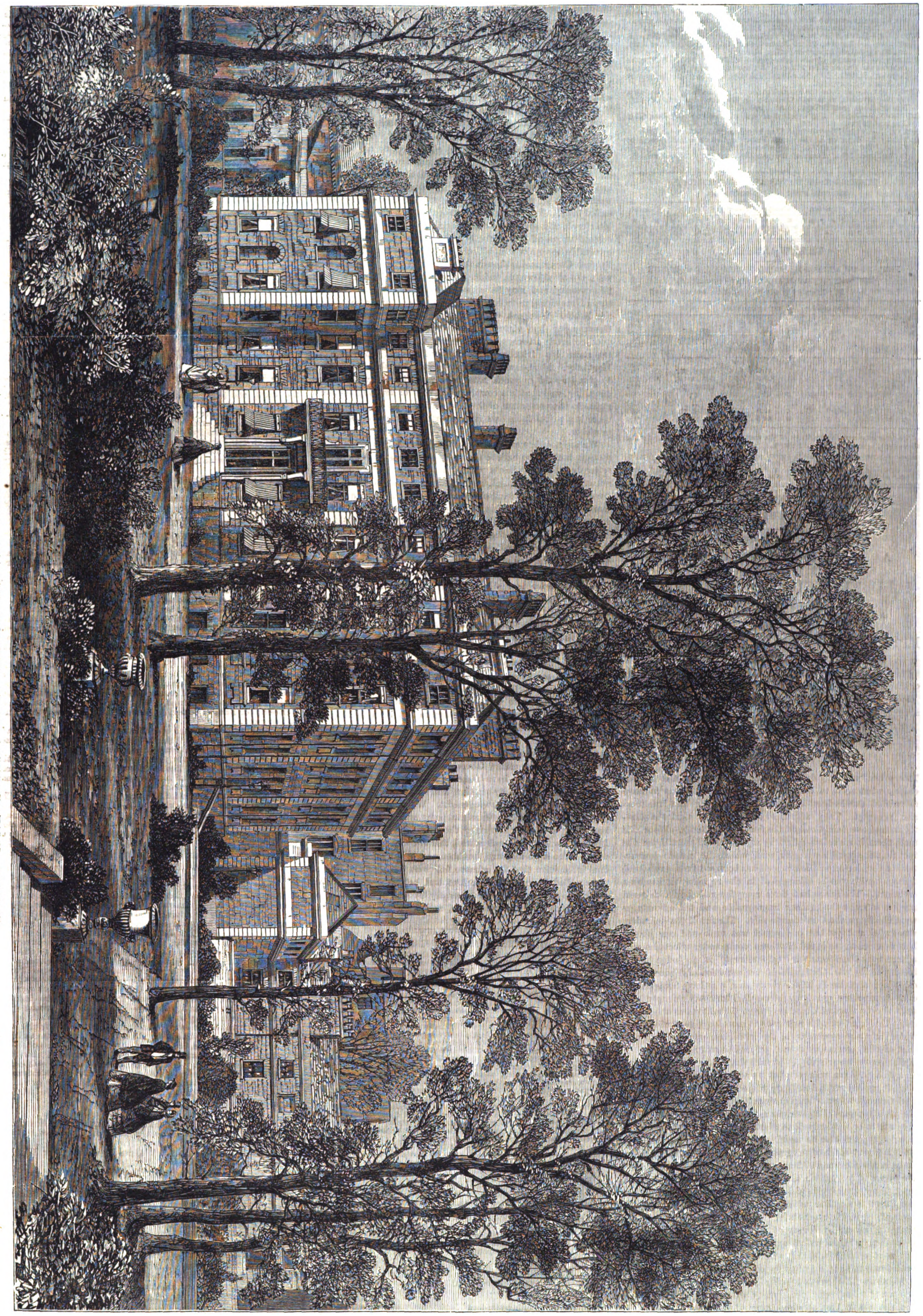

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 486.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

SUNDAY, May 3.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Invention (or discovery) of the Cross (by Empress Helena), 326. Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494. Death of Thomas Hood, 1845. Full moon, 2h. 52m. p.m.

MONDAY, 4.—Battle of Tewkesbury; the Lancastrians, under Queen Margaret, defeated, and her son, Prince Edward, slain, 1471. Tippoo Sultan slain, and his capital, Seringapatam, taken, 1799.

TUESDAY, 5.—Assembly of the States-general of France, 1789. Wellington defeated the French under Massena, at Fuentes de Onoro, 1811. Death of Napoleon I., 1821. The Fine-Arts Exhibition at Manchester opened by the Prince Consort, 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist (ante Portam Latinam). Rome taken by the Germans, under the Constable de Bourbon, who is killed, 1527. Frederick the Great defeats the Austrians at Prague, 1757.

THURSDAY, 7.—James VI. of Scotland arrives in London as King James I. of England, 1603.

FRIDAY, 8.—Charles II. proclaimed King by order of the Parliament, 1660.

SATURDAY, 9.—Rotation of the planet Venus on its own axis discovered by Cassini, 1667. Colonel Blood's audacious attempt to steal the Crown jewels in the Tower, 1671. Death of the great German poet, Frederick Schiller, 1805.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 1 25	A h m 1 47	M h m 2 13	A h m 2 36	M h m 2 54	A h m 3 16	M h m 3 37
A h m 3 58	M h m 4 20	A h m 4 44	M h m 5 8	A h m 5 33	M h m 5 59	A h m 6 23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum 10 P.M.	Maximum 2 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles	inches
	38·4	·64	7	47·5	59·4	WSW. W.	456	·003
	37·1	·48	5	39·6	54·7	NW. NNW.	242	·010
	38·7	·49	6	34·0	57·2	WNW. NW.	236	·000
	42·1	·65	6	43·1	62·7	W.	282	·000
	...	...	...	39·6	63·7	..	148	·000
	42·2	·63	4	40·0	62·0	WSW. W.	285	·000
	39·4	·49	6	46·2	59·2	W. WNW.	339	·000

[illegible] the readings of the meteorological instruments for the [illegible], at half-past nine a.m.:—

[illegible]	30·305	30·276	30·291	30·338	30·325	..	29·975	29·940
	[illegible]°	51°·0	49°·5	51°·4	49°·6	..	51°·1	49°·6
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	NW.	WNW.	W.	..	..	W.	W.

A LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.
THE DERBY DAY.

On Saturday, May 23, will be published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED
A FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED
EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY.
FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.

The accompanying Double Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the Double Number, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

The great "artillery duel," as American writers are so fond of calling what used to be termed a cannonade, seems to have astounded the Federal organs into something like frankness and veracity. They admit, almost candidly, that the Confederates have fairly beaten the fleet of the North. We would meet them in a similar spirit, by saying that (apart from the fact that the terrible swagger with which the certain destruction of Charleston was announced has been most sadly rebuked) there is nothing to be ashamed of in the repulse that has been sustained. The South had done everything that science could suggest to make the harbour impregnable, and the advantages were chiefly on the Confederate side. The fire of the defenders was awful, and yet but one vessel was sunk and one placed hors de combat, and the Northern commander effected a safe retreat with the others. A "safe retreat" is, to judge by the history of the war, the height of the ambition of Federal land captains; and the Federal sea captains, who have occasionally done much more, are not to be assailed for having simply kept up to the standard of Union successes. It behoves us at home to study this conflict with reference to more important considerations than the reputation of American leaders; but into this part of the business we do not propose to enter at present.

Charleston is *invicta*. It is said that Washington, in North Carolina, has been relieved; but we are uncertain on this point. Vicksburg is described as being prepared for the fiercest attack, and victualled for the longest siege likely to be laid. There are the usual rumours of mysterious movements, and of great things that are to be suddenly done; but we might keep this sentence in stereotype, as also its usual lame anti-climax, which arrives with the next batch of telegrams. The war may be said, briefly, to be in the most unsatisfactory state as regards the North; and the paper of largest circulation there distinctly asserts that a crisis is approaching in which it will be necessary to hand over the Union to a military dictator and despot—the words are the journal's own. It comforts the people by precedents to show that the natural progress of all States is from liberty to despotism; so that, we presume, England, who thinks herself not to be entirely without some little remnant of freedom, is considered to be in a transition condition. We can wait.

Meantime, and while looking out for a dictator, and while the army takes every opportunity of cheering "little Mac," the new made Presbyterian, in proof that the soldiers comprehend the real meaning of the elaborate pamphlet published against him by the Republican commissioners, the American Government, we are told, has made up its mind to inform Earl Russell that if another vessel of English build gets into the hands of the Confederates, Lord Lyons and Mr. Adams shall change places. Of course, if this be true, the probabilities are in favour of a collision. We think we may assume it as certain that no one, save the workers of the American press in London, will ask Lord Russell to propose to Parliament to change the law—the Foreign Enlistment law. Even to please Mr. Seward, we are not prepared to accelerate the progress which we are said to be making along the road to a despotism. We must continue to adhere to the old Saxon rule which, in the most unenlightened manner, prescribes that there shall be some evidence of guilt before anybody is punished. The law has been fairly worked. In one single case an offender escaped us, as hundreds have escaped from the vigilance of the American authorities themselves, though they had ten times the means of preventing such escapes, and were bound by no superstitious regard for the arrangements called laws. But where evidence could be obtained we have interfered, and the Alexandra lies in helpless captivity. Mr. Seward knows all this perfectly well, and we doubt not that at his own table he speaks with all recognition of the bona fides of the English Government, though the necessities of party, for which we make all allowance, induce him to permit agitation against this country, and may have even driven him to the extreme step of requiring us to commit illegal acts in order to satisfy the North. We speak of Mr. Seward, for it is clear that the Government has virtually passed from the hands of the good-natured attorney, who ought to have been left to entertain his friends with highly-flavoured anecdotes in Kentucky. Mr. Seward must understand that there is nothing England would so much hate as a war with America, except one thing, and that is a cowardly sacrifice of an Englishman's rights to the protection of the law, until it can be shown that there is a primâ facie case for converting the protector into a punisher.

We are not, however, in the absence of more specific information, inclined to believe that Mr. Seward has done more than reiterate the complaints which have been so conclusively answered by Earl Russell, even if the American statesman has done so much. The kind of despatch which has been described would leave next to nothing to be done beyond a recall of Lord Lyons, and then the fatal preparation for that for which Mr. Roebuck, in language that cannot be condemned more strongly than it deserves, needlessly stated we were ready, calling on himself the indignant reproof of the generous-hearted Monckton Milnes. For such an issue we believe that no statesman in America is really prepared; and the mercantile and educated classes would, we imagine, signify in an unmistakable way, at need, that the destinies of their country had been played with long enough. The instant recognition of the South would follow, the blockade would be forced wherever it interfered with commerce, and if France did not rush into the quarrel it would only be because her mediation would be sought by those who have so rudely repulsed it, in confidence in the will and power of England to keep her ally in good temper. We need not point to Canada in arms, to the strength of that position about which so much nonsense has been talked, but which American soldiers are now declaring to be as formidable as anything in the South; for to the invasion *of* Canada we do not believe the war would ever come. But for any part of this programme the American Government is unprepared, and Mr. Seward will hardly have risked new damage to the *amour propre* of his subjects by sending a despatch which can receive no notice beyond acknowledgment. We should hear, with a gladness for which the American press will give us no credit, but which the better nature of those who sent the Griswold to Liverpool will surely understand, that the Charleston lesson, in which there is no disgrace, has been accepted by the North as a final intimation that the crimson flag with the blue cross is not to be pulled down, and therefore had better be saluted. We write these lines on the anniversary of the proclamation of European peace seven years ago, and wish we could find an omen in the date.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE monthly report of the hon. Secretary of the Central Relief Committee announces "a considerable increase in the number of persons fully employed," while Mr. Farnall's weekly return shows a further decrease of 4404 in the number of recipients of parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. The total receipts of the week had been £3819 14s. 3d., and the balance at the bank was £402,812 10s. 4d. Among the contributions announced at the meeting on Monday was one of £500 from Honolulu—the name of the King of the Sandwich Islands appearing in the list of donors. Mr. Maclure stated that sixteen packages of clothing, ninety-six barrels of flour, six boxes of bacon, and six hampers of wine had been sent off last week to the local committees. Various grants having been made, the proceedings terminated.

The Mansion House Committee for the relief of distress in Lancashire held a meeting yesterday week. Their recent resolution to devote £5000 to the purposes of emigration brought upon them a host of applications from various parts of the country; but the committee declined to afford help in any instance where a society was not fully formed and the emigrants were ready to start. They voted funds for relief to several local committees.

At the general meeting of the Manchester Emigrants' Aid Committee, held at the Townhall on Tuesday, the executive committee reported that since the last meeting 122 persons about to emigrate to New Zealand had been assisted in procuring their outfit, at a total expense of about £130. The committee decided to accept a proposal made by Mr. J. G. Knight, Commissioner for Victoria, to find assisted passages to the colony of Victoria for upwards of 300 persons, most of whom have been already selected. This will involve an outlay by the committee of at least £1100.

Yesterday week there arrived in the Mersey two ships laden with cotton from China. These two vessels are only the pioneers of a large fleet now at sea laden with "Celestial" cotton for Liverpool. The names of the two arrivals are the Genii from Hong-Kong on Dec. 20; and the Juanpore on Jan. 8. The arrivals of cotton from China at Liverpool continue, and Tuesday the ships Express, William Fairbairn, Zingara, and Palmerston arrived in the Mersey from China. These vessels are laden with about 8000 bales.

Letters from Buenos Ayres state that the cultivation of cotton was receiving increased attention, not only in Buenos Ayres, but in Conientes, Paraguay, &c; and samples were likely to be shipped in the course of the present month.

The Sultan, in a speech made by him on Thursday week to the principal officials of Smyrna, declared that "he was most gratified with the labours of the cotton commission, and intended to further by every means the extension of that culture."

A letter from Philippeville, in Algeria, states that the high price of cotton in the French markets has induced a great number of colonists in Algeria to undertake its cultivation. Among many successful attempts, M. Portelli, of Philippeville, obtained 9000 lb. weight of raw cotton (short staple) from twelve acres of ground.

Fourteen vessels, with cotton from Confederate ports, arrived at Nassau between March 16 and April 10.

The Barbadoes Legislature was opened by the Governor on March 26. Mr. C. Packer was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out on Saturday, attended by Major-General Hood, Equerry in Waiting. This was the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse.

On Sunday Princess Louis attended at the private chapel in the morning, where the service appointed for the churching of women was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse were present.

On Monday the christening of the infant daughter of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took place in the presence of her Majesty. In the evening the Royal family and their Grand Ducal Highnesses the Princes of Hesse dined at the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Russell, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Earl De Grey was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council and one of her principal Secretaries of State.

On Wednesday Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, visited the Queen. Viscount Palmerston left town in the afternoon for Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the grounds.

Mr. Theed has been honoured with sittings by the Queen to complete the model of his historical group of the Queen and Prince Consort for Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went in State to the Royal Italian Opera, where, by command of the Queen, a festival performance was given in honour of the Royal nuptials. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, and attended by a numerous and brilliant suite, arrived immediately after eight o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Gye, the lessee, and conducted to the State box. The Royal bride was attired in white satin and lace. She wore the magnificent tiara of diamonds given by the Prince of Wales, and the superb necklace presented by the City of London. Knots and loops of diamonds decorated the several points of the dress, and gave brilliancy to the beauty by which the fair Princess is so eminently distinguished. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were present, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Home Purvis.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess received addresses of congratulation from numerous corporate and other bodies. The addresses were read by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord in Waiting. The Princess was attended by Lord Harris, Countess De Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor.

On Thursday their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Academy with a visit previous to the opening. The illustrious party were met by the president and other academicians, who conducted them through the various rooms.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of their Royal Highnesses Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), took place on Monday, at one o'clock, in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor Castle, according to the rites of the Lutheran Church.

The baptism was performed in German by the Rev. Mr. Boutflower, Court Chaplain to the Grand Ducal family of Hesse, who travelled from Darmstadt specially to officiate upon this occasion.

The sponsors present were her Majesty the Queen, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse (representing the Grand Duke of Hesse), her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Henry of Hesse. The infant was named by the Queen, who held the child at the font, Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary.

The following Royal and illustrious party were also present at the ceremony:—Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, the Duc de Nemours, the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

The font of silver-gilt used upon this occasion was originally made for the christening of the Princess Royal, and was filled with water brought from the River Jordan by the Prince of Wales.

The chief officers of State and the ladies and gentlemen of the household also attended. The gentlemen of the household appeared in the Windsor uniform, and members of orders of knighthood present wore their respective insignia.

The ceremony was concluded at a quarter before two o'clock. The Royal family were then conducted to the White Room, where a register of the baptism was signed, and the general company to the dining-room. A déjeûner was served. The christening-cake was ornamented with the arms of Hesse, and also with bouquets of flowers and rows of pearls.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

In a communication to Sir C. Eastlake, General Grey says he has received the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee appointed to give her Majesty their assistance in the consideration of questions relative to the national memorial to the Prince Consort. "Her Majesty has directed that her best thanks may be returned to the committee for the valuable services which they have rendered and the advice which they have submitted to her Majesty. The Queen very fully participates in the regret expressed by the committee that it has been found necessary to abandon for the present the idea of the central hall, which, combined with a personal memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with the objects in which the great and good Prince took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. This regret is, however, modified by the expectation that whenever the commissioners of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was purchased, a hall may still form part of the buildings to be erected there. The personal memorial to the Prince was always the first object, and the Queen never contemplated the combination of the central hall until that was adequately provided for. Under these circumstances, the Queen is happy to see that the committee have recommended for selection the design of Mr. Scott, to which her Majesty had already given the preference among the many beautiful designs submitted for her judgment."

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Henry of Hesse have arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Windsor Castle.

Earl Russell left town on Wednesday evening for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess of Jersey and family have arrived at their residence in Wilton-place from the Continent, for the season.

Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., have returned from Ireland to Carlton-gardens for the season.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Miss Lowther, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Henry Lowther, M.P., and the Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

The marriage of Colonel R. Taylor, C.B., with Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Milbank and Miss Milbank have arrived in Clarges-street, from Yorkshire.

A deaf and dumb gentleman, named De Chastellux, has just been admitted Bachelor of Sciences in Paris. The examination was carried on in writing.

Advices from Warsaw state that the police have consented to allow persons to walk in the streets until nine at night without a lantern, and until eleven with one.

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A MORNING REHEARSAL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

WE this week present our readers with a representation of the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre during a morning rehearsal. It would be difficult for the greatest habitué to recognise in its undress the scene of so much attraction and so many triumphs. The theatre now is in its working costume; the stage is stripped of all its glitter and colour; what light there is comes, with the exception of a few gas jets to illuminate the orchestra, from windows high above the gallery; strange, incongruous pieces of scenery lumber the stage; the boxes are draped with canvas covers, the stalls are empty. But, withal, there is a very keen air of business before and behind the footlights. The orchestra is assembled in full force, and the stage is crowded with the major operatic stars, the heads of departments, and the chorus.

Our Artist has caught very happily the aspect of this busy preliminary scene. The seated figure on the right of the Engraving, viewing the scene with very natural interest, is that of Mr. Mapleson, the enterprising and spirited lessee of the theatre. Few, perhaps none, unacquainted with theatrical business, can form anything like a correct idea of the qualities the combination of which is necessary to constitute a perfect manager. In addition to the possession of so much taste and knowledge of music as shall enable him to select the best artistes for his company and hold the reputation of his house against a musical public so critical as that of London, he must possess administrative faculties of a very high yet elastic order, capable of keeping the heterogeneous mass under his command in due cohesion, and equal to any emergency; from such a one as may arise from the sudden illness of a prima donna or the capriciousness of a first tenor, which are constantly occurring in the minute and troublesome details of management.

The central figures in our Engraving are those of (beginning at the left) Signor Gassier, Mdlle. Titiens, and Signor Bossi. The chorus-master is seen giving very earnest exhortations to his troupe, and in the conductor of the orchestra Signor Arditi will at once be recognised. The opera in rehearsal is that of "I Puritani;" and as it progresses it becomes somewhat humorous to observe with what nonchalance the famous tenor Giuglini sings the impassioned music of Arturo, and how composedly the great German prima donna rehearses the musical trials and woes of Elvira.

It may be remarked, en passant, that very active business is going on elsewhere than on the boards of the house. Above, among the abyrinth of wheels, windlasses, ropes, and pulleys, that look like the cordage of some irregularly-rigged ship; below, in the mass of machinery that underlies the stage; elsewhere, in every vault and attic of the house, workers are busy preparing the effects of the coming night. Indeed, the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre include a very busy and, to the units that compose it and the public for whose amusement they labour, a very important world.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SINCE the "blue and black belt" of Lord Stamford first appeared on the turf, it has never been in such force as on the One Thousand day, when Lady Augusta and Flying Fish came out from the ruck half a mile from home, and had a pleasant gallop home by themselves. It is said that his Lordship won £20,000. All the ten were Oaks mares, but, as ill-luck will have it, Lady Augusta is not in the St. Leger or the Derby. Tornado, the favourite, had made but little use of her winter. So far, Lady Augusta and Molly Carew take complete precedence of the threes and twos of '63. As in 1861, when Diophantus and Nemesis were in the ascendant, the Newmarket stables have won *the* two great April races. Lady Augusta was bred by Lord Derby, and purchased by Lord Stamford, as a Doncaster yearling, for 600 gs., or 60 gs. less than Sir Joseph Hawley gave for her own brother at the same place last September, when four of the Knowsley yearlings averaged 565 gs. A handsomer and more racing-like filly has seldom been seen on the turf. Citadel, for whose own Knowsley-bred brother, Forager, Lord St. Vincent gave 800 gs. at the hammer, also did good service to Lord Stamford last week. Hospodar's friends account in a variety of ways for his defeat—"overdone," "fearfully twisted fore-legs," "dry as a biscuit," "sore shins," &c.; and Saccharometer's Derby corps take comfort from the belief that he was "big." Mr. Simpson's yearlings opened the sale year, so to speak, very poorly, at Newmarket, as sixteen, headed by a Vedette colt from Catch-'em-Alive's dam, only averaged 45 gs. The Royal yearlings for sale in June number twenty-nine—sixteen fillies and thirteen colts—viz., ten by Orlando, four by Voltigeur, two by Gemma di Vergy, one by Ellington, two by Windhound, three by Wild Dayrell, three by Newminster, one by The Cure, two by Stockwell, and one by Rataplan. The 14 lb. extra did not stop Adventurer (who was at 50 to 1 the day before) in the Great Northern Handicap at York, for which Carbineer cut up badly; and the Yorkshiremen, who have always been great supporters of Leamington, had the pleasure of seeing his daughter, Tarlatan, win the Zetland Stakes very cleverly.

Fordham has been able to ride again after his shaking, and Aldcroft, who was thrown from the Physalis colt on his way to the post for the Two-Year-Old Plate, is going on favourably; but the retirement of Alfred Day, one of the neatest and finest riders of the day, is announced after about one-and-twenty seasons in the saddle. His finishes on The Flea at Newmarket, and on Vivandière, against Frank Butler, at York, and his nursing of Dervish at Goodwood, are among his finest performances; but wasting even to 8 st. 10 lb. was too hard a trial for his constitution, and his illness after riding Ackworth at Epsom warned him that it was prudent to retire. John Day has secured Sam Rogers's services in the nick of time, and he is not likely to be subjected in that stable to any petulant treatment. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of becoming the patron of the races at "the pleasant town of Lynn," and it is proposed to hold a two-days' meeting when the Prince is at Sandringham. The Jockey Club have grappled decisively at last with the starting question, and, having done their utmost to prevent those eternal trespasses upon the patience of the public and the starter, they are about to proceed against "Argus" for duly presenting himself on the heath in defiance of their October notice. As long as their foolish motion, which was carried in the teeth of Mr. Greville, General Peel, and others of the most experienced and oldest members of the Jockey Club remains unrescinded, they are bound to vindicate their dominion over the heath, and it seems difficult to suppose that they can fail. As regards the other "little press difficulty," the article in question, and the mode in which it was noticed, were equally "out of order."

William Smith, who was huntsman to the Brooklesby hounds for several seasons, has again received the horn. Since his retirement he had been farming under Lord Yarborough.

The English steeplechase season is over, and the Chester meeting, whose cup betting has been quite ruined by the oversight in handicapping Stradella, occupies from Tuesday till Friday. Its Dee Stakes does not seem likely to throw any further light on the Epsom event. Fourteen of Mr. Eyke's yearlings, four of them by Sweetmeat and seven by Knight of Kars, will be sold on Thursday, and the voyagers can stop on the return journey, and slip up from Rugby to Quorn on Saturday to see Lord Stamford's eighty hunters brought to the hammer. The "All England Eleven" open their season by playing 22 of Pudsey and district on Monday, and to-morrow (Saturday), the Royal London Yacht Club have their opening trip from Blackwall.

YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Brother to Rapid Rhone, 1. Comet, 2. Stockman, 3.
Zetland Stakes.—Tarlatan, 1. Vanessa, 2. Saragossa, 3.
Stand Stakes.—Idle Girl, 1. Belgravian Lament, 2. Madeline h., 3.
Great Northern Handicap.—Adventurer, 1. Fantail, 2. Physalis c., 3.
Union Hunt Plate.—Ace of Spades, 1. Delphi, 2. Friar Tuck, 3.
Knavesmire Plate.—Livingstone, 1. Inverness, 2. Lyra, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Eglinton Stakes.—Livingstone, 1. Skipjack, 2.
Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—Adventurer, 1. Borealis, 2. Senorita c., 3.
Tyro Stakes.—Netherdale, 1. Acceptance, 2. Thornton, 3.
Londesborough Cup.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Birthday f., 2. Rosebud, 3.
City Purse.—Devotee, 1. Laertes, 2. Alcohol, 3.
Consolation Scramble.—Comet, 1. The Clown, 2. Recluse, 3.
Tally-ho Stakes.—Globule, 1. Ace of Spades, 2. Balnamoon, 3.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Rosabella, 1. Poland, 2. Baron of Avon, 3.
Salisbury Stakes.—The Beaver, 1. Pelion c., 2. Overcast, 3.
City Bowl.—Erdera, 1. Stonewall Jackson, 2. Turnus f., 3.
Whitsuntide Stakes.—Isgire, 1. Dr. Syntax, 2. Merry Maid, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE large increase in the supply of money in the general discount market, the heavy importation of the precious metals, the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, and the limited demand for bullion on foreign account, have produced more firmness in the demand for home stocks. Prices have steadily advanced, but the business doing has been by no means extensive. The unfunded debt has been largely dealt in, and the premium on some of the bills has touched 8s. Although it is stated that rather large purchases of Rupee Paper and Debentures have lately been effected here for transmission to India, where the quotations rule very high, Indian Stocks, &c., have shown less firmness than in several previous weeks.

The demand for accommodation has been by no means active, and, in some instances, the rates for the best commercial paper have slightly favoured the holders of bills. In Lombard-street the quotations are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	2½ per cent.	Four months' bills.. ..	3½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	2½ "	Six months' bills	3½ to 4 "
Three months' bills ..	3½ "		

Money is unusually abundant in the Stock Exchange, and it may be had for short periods as low as 1½ per cent.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent.

On the Continent capital is in moderate request, as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4 ..	3½	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna.. ..	5 ..	5	Turin	5 ..	5
Berlin	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	6

Upwards of £800,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The steamer for Bombay took out £130,680.

The latest advices from New York bring the premium on gold 53½.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending April 4:—

Bank of England	£19,662,240
Private Banks	3,153,755
Joint-stock Banks	2,937,552
Scotland	3,440,154
Ireland	5,376,771
Total ..	£35,010,462

Compared with the same period last year, the above return shows a decrease of £953,546 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The amount in specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks was £4,289,519.

No material change took place in the value of Home Stocks on Monday. Consols, for Money and the Account, were done at 92⅞ ⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; India Stock was 228 to 230; Ditto, New, 109⅞ ⅛; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 115⅝. The quotations were rather on the advance on Tuesday. Consols realised 92⅞ 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ½; India Five per Cents, 109⅝ ⅞; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Rupee Paper, 107⅝ ¾ and 115¾ 116; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem.; Long Annuities, 14 15-16. On the following day Consols marked 93 to ⅛; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 109½ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 107½ ¾, and 115½ to 116; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. On Thursday Consols advanced to 93⅛; and the Reduced and New Three per Cents to 91⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills sold at 5s. to 8s. prem.; and India Five per Cent Stock at 109⅝ ⅞. On Friday no business was transacted on the Stock Exchange.

The transactions in American Securities have been very limited; nevertheless, an advance of 1 per cent has taken place in Virginia Six per Cents. Erie shares have marked 47⅛; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 56⅛; Illinois Central, 100 dol. Shares, 49⅛.

Owing to the repulse of the Federals at Charleston, Confederate scrip has been much firmer, and an advance of nearly 1 per cent has taken place in prices. Mexican Stock, Turkish Consolidés, and Spanish Passive Stock have realised a considerable improvement in value; but most other Foreign Securities are flat. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100⅞; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 91⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 39; Egyptian, 98⅛; Ditto, Second Issue, 97⅛; Greek, 29⅛; Ditto, Coupons, 14; Italian Railway, 76⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 35⅛; New Grenada, 15⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 8⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87⅛; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 48; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 90⅛; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 95⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 53⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 48; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞ to 34⅛; Ditto, Certificates, 11⅛; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 87⅛; Ditto, 1858, 68⅛; Ditto, 1862, 70⅜; Venezuela, Three per Cents, 23⅛; Ditto Six per Cents, 58⅛; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cent, 11⅜; Dutch Four per Cents, 100⅛; and Italian Five per Cents, 71. Confederate Scrip has sold at 1⅞ to 2⅛ prem; Italian, 1⅞ to 1⅛ prem.; Turkish, ⅜ to 1⅛ prem.; and Danish, ⅛ prem.

A very moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, the quotations have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have sold at 99⅜; Alliance, 30½; Anglo-Portuguese, 2⅜; Australasia, 72½; Bank of Egypt, 29½; Bank of Wales, ¼; British and American Exchange, 10⅛; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 26; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 49; English and Irish, 5⅛; Imperial, 15; Imperial Ottoman, 21⅛; London Chartered of Australia, 28⅛; London and Colonial, 4⅜; London and County, 43½; London Joint-Stock, 36½; London and South African, 26⅜; London and Northern, 4½; London and Westminster, 77⅜; National Provincial of England, New, 23; National of Liverpool, 6⅜; Oriental, 54½; South Australia, 38½; Union of Australia, 54; and Union of Ireland, 14⅜.

In Colonial Government Securities, the dealings have been moderately numerous. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 94½; Cape Six per Cents, 111½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 112½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 102½; Ditto, 1868 to 1892, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in fair average request, and the following are the leading quotations:—Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; Ceylon Company, 3⅛; Crystal Palace, 34½; Electric Telegraph, 101½; English and Australian Copper, 1⅝; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 14½; Joint-Stock Discount, 2½; London District Telegraph, 2½; London General Omnibus, 1½; National Discount, 9½; Natal Land, 5; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 5⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 3⅜; Telegraph to India, ¼; and Van Diemen's Land, 16.

Kennet and Avon Canal shares have realised 6⅜; Chelsea Waterworks, 21½; Imperial Gas, 87½; Great Central, 87½; London, 89½ ex div.; Phœnix, 99; Alliance Marine Insurance, 53; Empire Marine, 2⅜; Ocean Marine, 14⅜; and Universal Marine, 3½.

The Railway Share Market has continued in a very unsatisfactory state. The dealings generally have been restricted, without, however, leading to any important change in prices. The calls for May amount to £294,954, making a total called up in the five months of £3,510,057. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 83½; Great Eastern, 52⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 46⅜; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24⅜; Great Northern, 122⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 125½; Great Southern and Western, 101½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108½; London and Blackwall, 77; London and Brighton, 115; London and North-Western, 98⅜; London and South-Western, 102½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43⅜; Metropolitan, 12½; Ditto, New, 3½; Midland, 123⅜; North British, 51; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; Ditto, Leeds, 55½; Ditto, York, 86; North Staffordshire, 16½; South-Eastern, 92⅜; Taff Vale, 152½; West Midland, 44; Ditto, Hereford, 100.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; North-Eastern Four per Cent, 93; Ditto, G. N. E., 97½; North Staffordshire, 22½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 29½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent, 114½; London and Greenwich, 62½; Midland (Bradford), 96; Northern and Eastern, 56½; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 94½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 135.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 108⅜; Cape Town and Dock, 109½; Eastern Bengal, 108½; East Indian, 109½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19⅜; Great Indian Peninsula, 110½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅞ ex div.; Indian Branch, 2⅜ ex new; Madras Five per Cent, 107; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 101½; Punjaub, 107.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Great Luxembourg, 14⅜; Namur and Liege, 20⅜; Recife and San Francisco, 17; Royal Swedish, ⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 11; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 10½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 24½; West Flanders, 7⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 29 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£39,576	A decrease of bullion of	38,459
An increase of public deposits of ..	861,899	An increase of rest of	4332
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,132,933	A decrease of reserve of	106,819
A decrease of securities of	188,194		

The total circulation is £21,452,900; public deposits amount to £7,178,312; and private deposits to £13,606,959; securities are £29,994,349; and the stock of bullion is £15,348,492.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 27.—The political advices from America being considered of an unfavourable character, there was an improved demand for English wheat in to-day's market, and, in some instances, the quotations advanced 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the show of which was large, changed hands steadily, and red American parcels realised 1s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes of grain were quite as dear as last week. Most descriptions of barley were in fair request, and the currencies were fairly supported. Malt commanded full prices, but the trade was far from active. Good sound oats were firm, and 6d. per quarter dearer; inferior parcels were steady. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. The flour trade was firm, and American barrels produced 6d. per quarter more money.

April 29. There was about an average amount of business doing in most kinds of produce to-day, and Monday's prices were fairly supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 28s. to 30s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 24s. to 29s. per barrel; French 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 670; malt, 420; flour, 330. Foreign: wheat, 1140; barley, 8270; oats, 6010; flour, 300 sacks.

Seeds.—Red clover seed is in fair request at full quotations. All other seeds move off slowly, on former terms. In cakes, both English and foreign, very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 62s. to 67s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 52s. to 64s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 74s.; white ditto, 55s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 8d.; barley, 35s. 3d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 39s. 6d.; beans, 35s. 11d.; peas, 35s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 36s.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 31s. 10d.; beans, 36s. 1d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 99,127; barley, 20,983; oats, 10,194; rye, 47; beans, 4424; peas, 277 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off steadily, but the demand by private contract is much less active than last week, at about stationary prices.

Sugar.—Very little change has taken place in the value of any kind of raw sugar, with which the market is well supplied. The trade may be considered steady. Jamaica has sold at from 34s. 6d. to 36s.; Barbadoes, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and fine Demerara, 39s. to 43s. per cwt. Refined goods move off freely, at 47s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar amounts to 69,5 11 tons, against 55,317 tons last year.

Coffee.—There is a moderate inquiry for most descriptions, at full quotations. Stock, 7461 tons, against 5829 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and the rates are well supported. Stock, 52,601 tons, against 31,402 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at almost nominal currencies. Fine foreign is steady, at 106s. to 108s. per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, at 1s. per cwt. less money. Other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The market is firm, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 44s. to 44s 3d. per cwt.; and for delivery during the last three months, 47s. to 46s. 9d. per cwt. The stock is 42,224 tons, against 38,816 tons last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off freely, at £44 15s. per ton. Rape is selling at from £53 to £53; olive, £49 to £53; cocoanut, £49 to £51; and fine palm, £57. French turpentine is offering at 97s. per cwt.

Spirits.—A fair business is doing in rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof Mauritius and East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—There is more doing in most kinds of hops, and prices have an upward tendency. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 135s.; Sussex, 70s. to 120s.; and foreign, 65s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced slowly. By private contract very little business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very large, and the demand is heavy, at from 45s. to 130s per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, April 29).—There was a fair average supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market, in good condition, and the demand for most kinds ruled steady, at quite Monday's currency. The general top figure was 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderate—moved off slowly; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Prime Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s. 8d.; out of the wool, 4s. 8d. to, in some instances, 4s. 10d., and prime half-breds, shorn, 4s. 6d. per 8lb. We were moderately supplied with lambs, which sold slowly, at late rates—viz., from 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb. From the Isle of Wight, 300 head came fresh to hand. Calves were in good supply and heavy request, at 2d. per 8lb. less money. The top price was 5s. per 8lb. In pigs and milch cows very little is doing, at last week's quotations. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1000; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 5540; calves, 300; pigs, 320. Foreign: Beasts, 277; sheep and lambs, 1200; calves, 224.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

BANKRUPTS.

F. BLONDEAU, Bushy, Hertfordshire, dealer in flour.—H. SCHOLEY, High-street, Shadwell, greengrocer.—J. WITHERSPOON, Woolwich, greengrocer.—L. BADOW, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, trimming maker.—H. KEATES, King's-road, St. Pancras, jeerman.—J. RAMER, Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, provision dealer.—G. W. MAJOR, printer, Portland-terrace, Westmoreland-road, Walworth.—T. PEARSON, Milsham, Norfolk, bricklayer and builder.—J. TRINGHAM, Canterbury-terrace, Beresford-street, Walworth, hosier and shirtmaker.—F. H. CONRATH, Harmood-street, Camden-town, baker.—J. ALLCOCK, Shoreham, Kent, contractor.—H. GIBBONS, jun., Beckenham, Kent.—H. T. WILLIAMS, North Keppell-mews, Russell-square, builder.—H. PALLASH, Noble-street, Cheapside, importer of fancy leather goods.—E. H. DALE, Folkestone, tailor.—J. FITZ, Church-street, Deptford, marine store dealer.—L. JOHN, Pentyrch, Glamorganshire, grocer and draper.—J. PAYNE, Ealing, boot and shoe dealer.—W. GILLARD, Finsbury-place South, drysalter.—R. CLARK, Basinghall-street, City, umbrella manufacturer.—MARY ANN ROSINA HOULDING, Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, lodging-house keeper.—H. BONHAM, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, boot and shoe maker.—J. B. SISMEY, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, baker.—W. R. BOWDEN, Oxford, bookseller.—J. SANTON, Hampton Lovet, Worcestershire, blacksmith.—T. W. VERNON, Smethwick, Staffordshire, ironmaster.—J. FORRESTER, Wolverhampton, commission agent.—S. READING, Birmingham, hardwareman and general dealer.—T. TEW, Marden, Herefordshire, builder and brickmaker.—J. FOX, Lewes-street, Kentish-town, furrier and shoe manufacturer.—R. GIBSON, Mina-road, Old Kent-road, licensed victualler.—C. LEVENS, Plaistow, baker.—C. HARRAL, Bedford-terrace, Andover-road, Holloway, builder.—T. PRICE, Bedfordbury, Covent-garden, house agent and furniture dealer.—W. G. HALLOWS, Sadeley-street, Islington, dealer in jewellery.—G. DABORN, Chobham, Surrey, farmer.—J. P. PRESS, Alpha-road, New Cross-road, Deptford, commission agent.—J. JONES, St. George's-square, Pimlico, wine, spirit, ale, and porter merchant.—J. S. BARTHOLOMEW, Aston Upthorp, Berks, corndealer.—C. WATTS, Aldershot, Hants, currier.—E. JONES, Bristol, commission agent.—C. BOARD, Bristol, accountant.—R. POWELL, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, victualler.—G. F. GOOD, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, licensed victualler.—T. NANKWELL, Illogan, Cornwall, grocer.—G. COX, Leeds, innkeeper.—J. PARTRIDGE, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, wheelwright.—W. THWAITES, Redcar, Yorkshire, auctioneer.—J. CARNDUFF, Birmingham, tailor.—H. BEECH, Congleton, Cheshire, victualler.—E. HORLOCK, Longham, Dorsetshire, carpenter.—C. SHAW, Bakewell, Derbyshire, saddler.—F. J. and W. THORNE, Liverpool, tradesmen.—G. SWIFT, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.—T. P. LEWIS, Manchester, licensed victualler.—A. M'HUGH, North Shields, Northumberland, grocer.—J. WATSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemist.—D. WILLIAMS, Carmarthen, coachmaker.—T. WALKER, Low Harrogate, Yorkshire, butcher.—E. BURROWS, jun., Rabersham Eaves, Lancashire, grocer.—G. LANGER, Christchurch, Hants, tailor.—G. WATKINS, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, haulier.—J. JEAVONS, Wolverhampton, dealer in skins.—J. LAW, Wolverhampton, die-cutter.—J. GARBETT, sen., Bilston, Staffordshire, builder.—S. HACKWOOD, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, broker.—J. COOK, Walsall, Staffordshire, lock manufacturer.—T. PRIESTLY, Walsall, Staffordshire, beerhouse-keeper.—S. MARSHALL, Somercotes, Derbyshire, beerhouse-keeper.—C. F. HUGHES, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, gas engineer.—J. GROVES, Willenhall, Staffordshire, rim-lock maker.—P. PILE, Bristol, victualler.—SARAH INKSON, King's Lynn, Norfolk, butcher.—W. WINKS, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, milliner.—J. B. BEESON, Nottingham, book-keeper.—F. RICH, Sheffield, brick-maker.—H. SPARKE, Boxted, Essex, miller.—J. SANDS, Sibsey, Lincolnshire, carpenter.—H. ELLINGER, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, farmer.—J. LINDSEY, Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire butcher.—A. NAVARETTI, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shipbroker.—W. W. RICE, Norwich, teacher of music.—J. MINISTER, Yaxley, Suffolk, miller.—J. NEWBY, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, merchant tailor.—J. E. FARNELL, St. Agnes-villas, Shepherd's Bush, keeper of a registry office for servants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. K. LINDSAY, Glasgow, plumber.—A. and H. MORRISON, Glasgow wholesale warehousemen.—J. and J. HOWIE, Galston, coal masters.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. V. WAKEFIELD and R. BIRT, Swansea, Glamorganshire, hotel-keepers.—W. SMITH Manchester, merchant.—J. REDGATE, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WHITE, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, blacksmith.—H. H. JOHNSON, Mark-lane, wine merchant. T. MORLEY, Bury St. Edmunds, Lavenham, and Thurston, Suffolk, lead merchant.—J. PITCHER, Chesnut-row, Kentish-town-road, leather-seller.—C. JONES Freemantle, Hants, wine merchant.—F. STURMER, Lower grove, Brompton, clerk in holy orders.—C. BORER, Caroline-place, Haverstock-hill, cheesemonger.—H. A. VILES, Long-acre, coffee-house keeper.—ELIZA M. WARNER, Princes-road, Lambeth.—A. BUSH, Grove-road, St. John's-wood.—T. G. GLADWIN, Paddington-street, Marylebone, plumber.—A. G. HOLLISTER, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, watchmaker.—H. HARVEY, Leadenhall-street, general merchant.—R. WILSON, Spencer-street, Battersea, retired purser in the Navy.—R. GIBSON, Mina-road, Old Kent-road, licensed victualler.—J. INGRAM, Northampton.—J. STRACHAN, Norwich, draper.—G. BUGLER, Putney, builder.—R. BRIND, Reading, corndealer.—R. DANIEL, Woolwich, sculptor.—W. MOLD, Brook-street, Keston-road, auctioneer.—E. G. HERBY, Greenwich, milliner.—B. O. ENGLEHART, King William-street, City, and Blackheath, auctioneer.—H. RADNALL, Wolverhampton, ale-dealer.—T. HANDS, Birmingham, pale-maker.—R. DAVIS, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—T. TIMMINS, Sedgley, Staffordshire, coal-merchant.—G. HIGGNELL, Birmingham.—F. F. THOMPSON, Tenbury, Worcestershire, surgeon.—J. HILL, Feckenham, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer.—J. KITCHING Coxley, Somersetshire, farmer.—W. DYER, Torquay, Devonshire, builder.—T. NANKIVELL, Illogan, Cornwall, grocer.—G. PARKER, Goole, ale merchant.—J. TAYLOR, Huddersfield, manufacturer.—J. FOSTER, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, watchmaker.—J. LAW, Sheffield, beerhouse-keeper.—T. MASDIN, Sheffield, butcher.—H. PHENIX, Sheffield, innkeeper.—G. COOKE, Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. R. RUTHVEN, Liverpool, ale merchant.—R. KELLY, Liverpool, auctioneer.—W. H. JOHNSON, Liverpool, auctioneer.—P. C. STORTZ, Liverpool, artist.—J. SHEEHAN, Waterlow, near Liverpool, agent.—L. WHITAKER, jun., Bolton, waste-dealer.—J. BEAUMONT and J. WHITE, Stalybridge, Cheshire, common brewers.—G. and J. MURTON Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocers.—W. NICHOLSON, West Hartlepool.—J. BERESFORD, Birmingham, grocer.—S. COLLINGWOOD, Birmingham, umbrella-maker.—T. O. COXON, Birmingham, brushmaker.—S. WEBER, Birmingham, capmaker.—E. J. COX, Birmingham, commission agent.—J. GAMESON, jun., Birmingham, spur rowel maker.—J. BLAKEMORE, Birmingham, cratemaker.—W. SNAKE, Birmingham, fender-maker.—W. E. COLLINS, Birmingham, plumber.—J. HILL, Willoughton, Lincolnshire, grocer.—J. HALL, Firsby, Lincolnshire, stonemason.—J. DANKS, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, gas-fittings-maker.—J. KIRKMAN, Bolton, brewer.—J. NOTT, Worcester, corndealer.—F. JOHNSON, Drayc

A MORNING REHEARSAL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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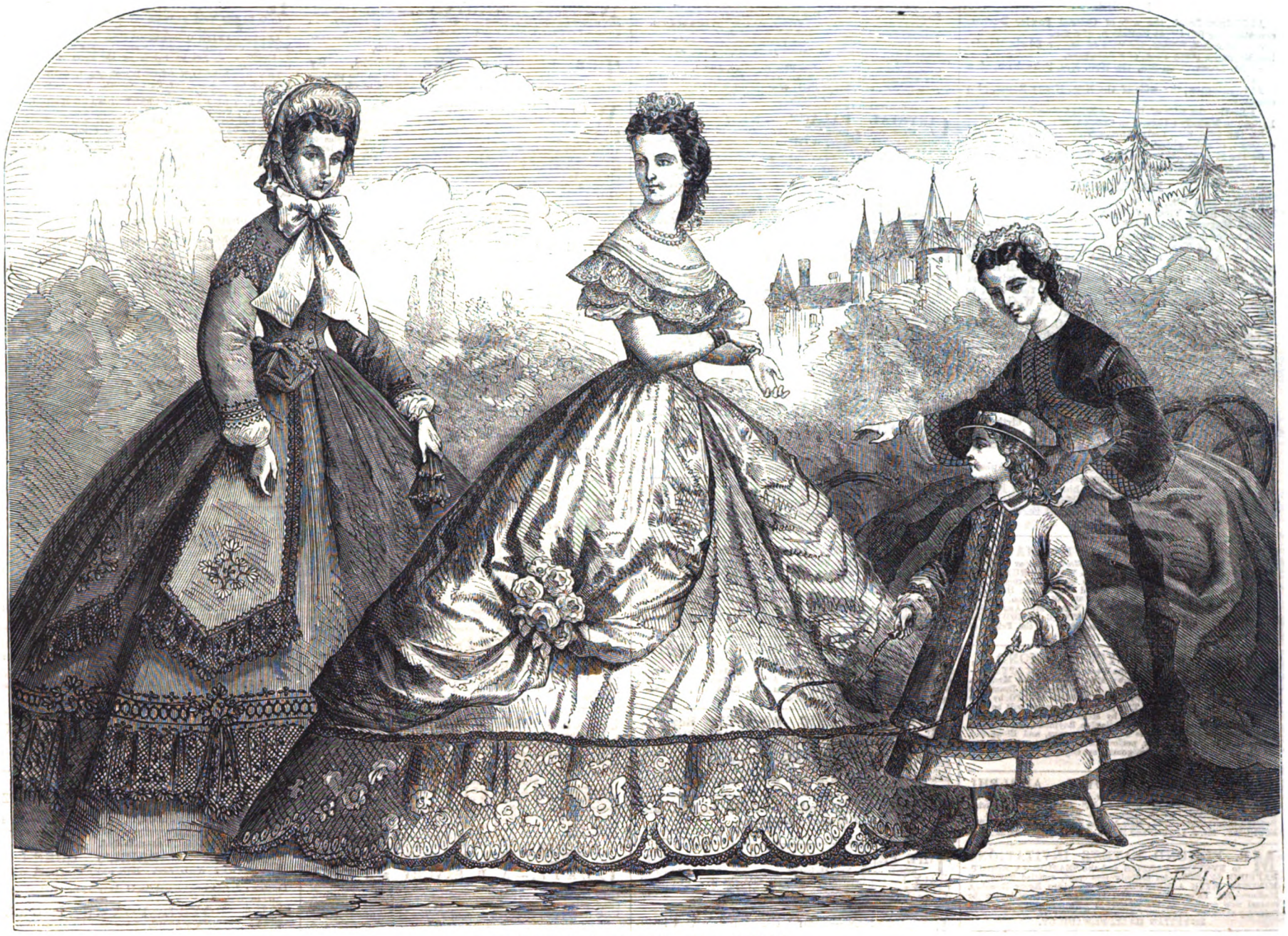
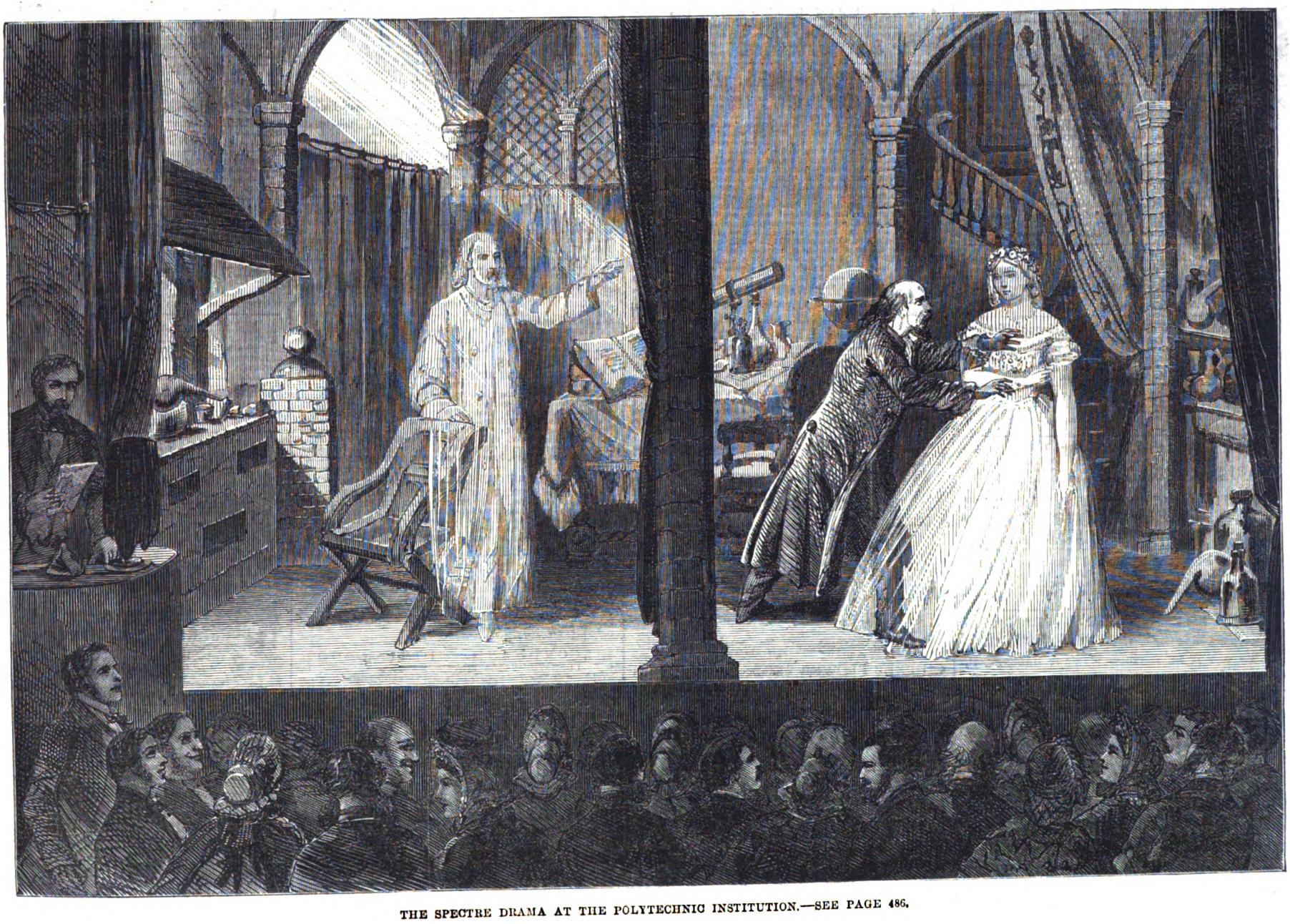


PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.—SEE PAGE 486.



THE SPECTRE DRAMA AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 486.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

At Walmer Beach, the wife of Colonel Fowler Burton, commanding 6th Dépôt Battalion, of a son.

At Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Major Edwin Maude, her Majesty's 109th Foot, of a daughter.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, of a daughter.

At Kensington, the wife of the Hon. Henry Roper, of a daughter.

At Bastia, the wife of Dominic Ellis Colnaghi, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Corsica, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., Lady Emma Tollemache, 12, Wilton-crescent, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., the wife of M. Wyvill, jun., Esq., M.P., 18, Eccleston-square, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. A. J. Ram, Vicar of West Ham and Rural Dean, George Maxwell, Esq., of Kidbrook Manor, Blackheath, Kent, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Wood, Esq., of Towcester, Northamptonshire. No cards.

On the 23rd ult., at the parish church, Leeds, by the Rev. Dr. Atlay, Vicar, Thomas Richard Popplewell Royle, Esq., of Hough Green House, Chester, only surviving son of the late John Royle, Esq., Alderman of that city, to Emma Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. C. Myers, Esq., of Gordon Villa, Leeds. No cards.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, John C. Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, South Devon, son of Sir John Bowring, to Isabella, daughter of Calvert Toulmin, Esq., of Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., in Wimpole-street, James Birch Sharpe, Esq., of Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey, J.P. for Buckinghamshire, in the 74th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, April 26, after giving birth to a stillborn child, bitterly lamented, Annie, the loving and beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Marriott, Glooston Rectory, Leicestershire.

On the 25th ult., at his residence, 30, Gloucester-place, Oakley-square, N.W., and of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, Mr. James Boyle, in the 75th year of his age. R.I.P.

At Rutland-gate, John Gorham Maitland, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Secretary to the Civil Service Commission.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. MONDAY, May 4, and during the Week, Saturday excepted, Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN in STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, being for the last five nights. On Saturday, May 9, first time, a New Comedy in three acts, in which Mr Alfred Wigan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Braid, Mr. W. Gordon, and Mr. Buckstone will also appear. Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Angel, Miss F. Wright, and Miss Louise Keeley. BUCKSTONE AT HOME, with Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East," every night.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster. By desire, the powerful Adelphi Drama of "Janet Pride." On Monday, and during the Week, JANET PRIDE. Messrs. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, Stuart, Stephenson; Miss Avonia Jones. And DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE.—A SPIRIT-RAPPING SEANCE.—An entirely new part, entitled TWENTY MINUTES WITH A MEDIUM, will be given Every Evening. Medium—Mr. Yates; Visitor—Mr. Power. There will also be several new arrivals at the SEASIDE. To commence at Eight, Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Part I. "A Quiet Morning." Part II. "Mrs. Brown at the Play." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing ADELAIDA (accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard) and DELLA SUA PACE, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

HERR ADOLPH SCHLŒSSER'S CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Vocalists, Mdme. Alboni and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove, Signor Piatti, Signor Guilio Regondi, M. Ascher, and Herr Adolph Schlœsser. Conductors, Messrs. Frank Mori and Benedict. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had at the principal Musicsellers'; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Herr A. Schlœsser, 2, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W.

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Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair, July 25 and 27.
Eight Grand Concerts, on Saturdays in May, June, and July, commencing May 9.
Queen's Westminster Volunteer Fête, Saturday, Aug. 1.
The arrangements for the Season and Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or of the usual Agents.
By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEW SEASON. Week ending Saturday, May 9:—Open, Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30; and Organ Performances at 2.30 daily.
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THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, instituted in 1738, for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows, and Orphans.—Patroness, her Majesty the QUEEN.—The Annual Performance of Handel's "MESSIAH" will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, at Eight o'Clock. Mdlle. Titiens (the only occasion on which she can possibly sing out of Her Majesty's Theatre) and Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Eliza Hughes and Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitfin, Mr. T. A. Wallworth, Mr. Santley (by the kind permission of Mr. H. Mapleson), Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Principal violin, Mr. J. T. Willy; trumpet obbligato, Mr. T. Harper. Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Conductor, Prof. W. S. Bennett, Mus. D.—Numbered stalls in balcony, or unnumbered stalls in area, 10s. 6d. each; balcony, 5s.; area or gallery, 3s., at the principal Musicsellers'; and at Austin's ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly.

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BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, HARLEY-STREET.—Mdlle. BONDY'S THIRD CONCERT will take place this day, SATURDAY, MAY 2, at Three. Artistes: Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Blagrove, Mons. Paque, Mr. Allen Irving, and Mdlle. Bondy. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Address, 11, Duke-street, Portland-place

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MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, THURSDAY, MAY 21.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'Clock. Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Parepa. Stalls, 6s.; Family tickets to admit Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. At Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Hanover-square Rooms; and all Musicsellers.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The FIRST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 13. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s., or on the day of the exhibition 7s. 6d. each. The gates open at Two o'Clock. Candidates for the Fellowship, whose recommendations are received at the Office before May 9, will be admitted to the above exhibition.

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3.	" " five " ..	..	14	14	0
4.	" " seven " ..	..	19	19	0
5.	" " nine " ..	..	22	15	0
6.	" " eleven " ..	..	26	15	0
7.	" " thirteen stops and knee action ..		26	15	0
8.	" " fifteen " " ..		43	0	0
9.	" " nineteen " " ..		59	0	0
	WITH PRECUSSION.				
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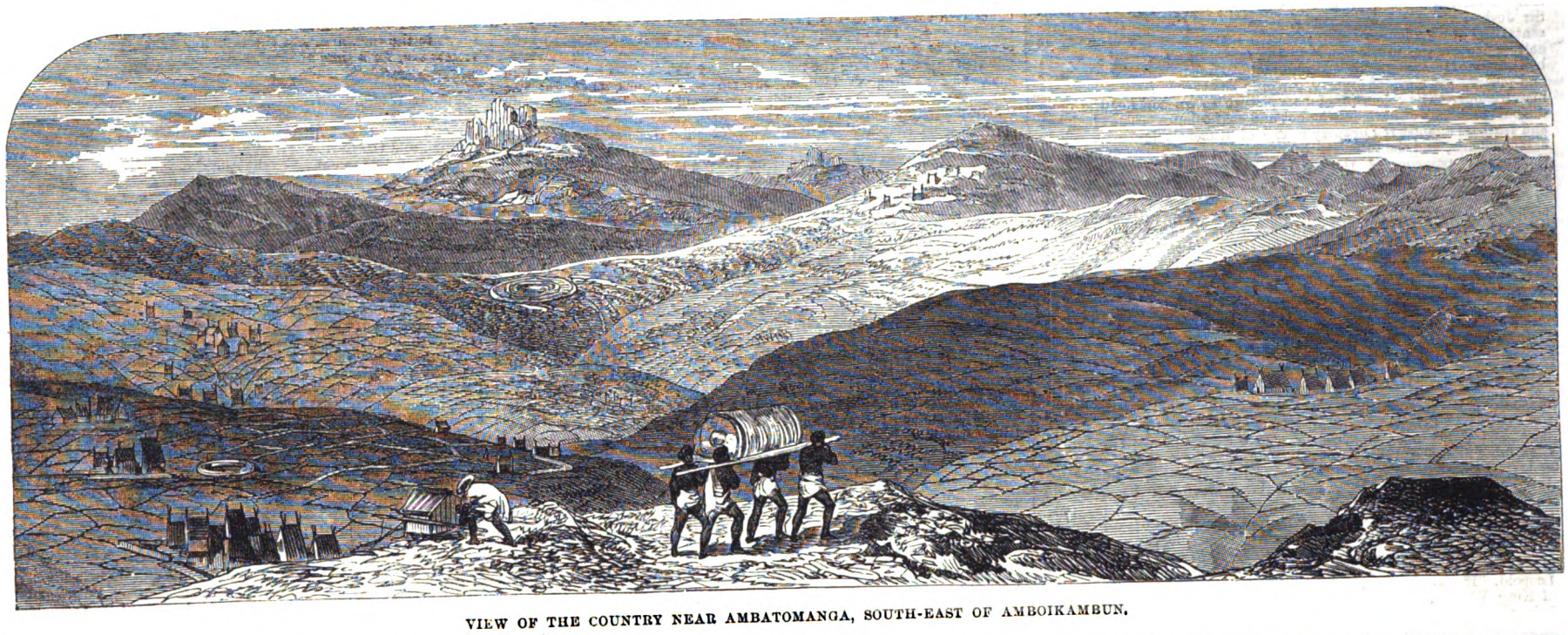
VIEWS IN MADAGASCAR.

FERRY OVER THE RIVER MANGORO, AT ANDAKANA.



VIEW OF THE COUNTRY NEAR AMBATOMANGA, SOUTH-EAST OF AMBOIKAMBUN.

ANGARO KELI, BETWEEN ANKERA MADINIKA AND AMBATOMANGA.—SEE PAGE 488.

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GAINSBOROUGH'S PORTRAIT OF MRS. SIDDONS.

THE most precious acquisition made to the examples of our British painters in the National Gallery, South Kensington, since the Turner bequest is, we think, the portrait of Mrs. Siddons, by Gainsborough, which we have engraved. This exquisite work is as great a chef-d'œuvre of Gainsborough as Lord Hertford's famous "Nelly O'Brien" (which we also engraved some eight years since) is of that other great English master, Sir Joshua Reynolds. This present portrait was painted in the year 1784, when Mrs. Siddons was in her twenty-ninth year, "in the prime of her glorious beauty and in the full blaze of her popularity." The year before Sir Joshua Reynolds had painted her as "The Tragic Muse," now in the Grosvenor Gallery, and an inferior repetition of which is in the Dulwich Gallery. It is related in Fulcher's "Life" that Gainsborough found some difficulty in delineating the features of the great actress—the nose especially; and that, after repeatedly altering its shape, he exclaimed, "Confound the nose, there's no end to it," meaning, we must infer, for the credit of Gainsborough's gallantry, to the length of labour painting it involved. There is, however, not the slightest evidence of effort or uncertainty in the delicate and sculpturesque modelling of the nose, or in any other portion of the picture. On the contrary, although more highly-finished than usual, the whole is painted with that marvellously aerial touch, and, as it were, absolute spontaneity, in which Gainsborough has never been surpassed—not, it is our firm conviction, even by Veronese, Rubens, or Velasquez. Mrs. Fanny Kemble pays a tribute to this portrait which indicates a just perception of its merits. "A more exquisitely graceful, refined, and harmonious picture," says she, "I have never seen. The delicacy and sweetness, combined with the warmth and richness of the colouring, make it a very peculiar picture." Mrs. Jameson observes of it: "Two years before the death of Mrs. Siddons I remember seeing her when seated near this picture, and looking from one to the other, it was like her still at the age of seventy." Mrs. Siddons possessed the picture as long as she lived. Even more interesting, and more gratifying to the reader than any remarks we could offer will be a criticism by M. Burger, one of the most eminent art-critics of France, upon this portrait, "the chief title to immortality," as he considers it of "le plus franc peintre de l'école Anglaise," written when it was in the gallery of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester. "The profile," says this enthusiastic but sound critic, "drawn with haughtiest assurance, has something sibylline, something fatefully impassioned. The great tragédienne, who mimicked the passions with so much energy and sensibility, and who experienced them so deeply on her own account, is better rendered in this simple half-length portrait, and in her ordinary dress, than in those allegorical portraits as "The Tragic Muse," or disguised in the characters she assumed as actress. This portrait is so original, so individual, as an embodiment of poetical character, as an instance of how much may be gained by uniting grace of mien to elegant disposition of accessories, as an example of boldness of colouring and freedom of handling, that it resembles the painting of no other master. One might search far and wide for an analogous work, but none would be found. Perhaps something of Veronese? But no; it is a creation quite unique, and therein is the proof of its genius. On account of its incomparable originality the portrait should certainly be placed among Gainsborough's works, even before the famous 'Blue Boy.'" The writer concludes by saying that this "Mrs. Siddons" and Reynolds's "Miss O'Brien" should be in the Louvre, in order to dissipate the ignorance which still prevails on the Continent respecting the fact that there has ever existed any great English painters. The wish cannot, however, now be gratified, in respect at least to this portrait. It was purchased last year (very cheaply) for £1000, for our National Gallery, from Major Mair, who was married to a daughter of Mr. Henry Siddons, the actress's son. We need only add a word or two on Lawrence's portraits and the colouring of this picture. If Gainsborough's simpler version of the great actress will bear comparison with one of Sir Joshua's noblest inspirations, it completely eclipses the representations of Sir Thomas Lawrence. The majestic beauty of the great actress degenerates in the hands of the latter into something which, by the side of Gainsborough's consummate, refined, feminine sweetness and purity, yet elevated dignity, can only be characterised as coarsely meretricious. The colouring of this picture solves some of the most difficult problems of harmonising hot and cold colours. The black hat and feathers against red drapery is one of Rubens's favourite colour arrangements, and the intensity of both adds marvellous delicacy to the tender painting of the complexion—a delicacy still further enhanced by the dark, liquid, lustrous eye, though unexaggerated as to size. The lips are deliciously pulpy, and of a lovely, healthy crimson. The grey of the hair, powdered and crêpé in the fashion of the time, and of the gauze muslin neckerchief blend magically with the "carnations." Then come the blue scarf and trimmings, and the white and blue striped silk dress directly opposed to the colours of the background, and contrasted—though broken by reflexes with incomparable art—with the buff of the scarf lining, the red-backed chair, and brown muff. The hand lying with such natural abandonment is, like the rest of this superb picture, painted as even Gainsborough seldom paints.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, the town residence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, stands at the west end of Pall-mall, next to St. James's Palace. The garden-front, which we engrave, is cheerful, whilst that towards Pall-mall is gloomy, much of it being concealed from public view by a wall. The mansion was built from Wren's design, in 1710, for the first Duke of Marlborough. Here his Duchess lived in a degree of state which threw "her neighbour, George," as she termed the King, completely in the background in his adjoining palace. Both the Duke and the Duchess ended their days here. Marlborough House became State property in 1817, when it was purchased for Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold. It was also the residence of Queen Adelaide after the death of King William IV. In 1850 the mansion was settled upon the Prince of Wales. The Vernon Collection of pictures and other works of art were for some years exhibited in the lower apartments; the upper rooms being temporarily used by the Department of Practical Art.

The *Morning Post* gives the following account of the alterations and reconstructions which have been made in order to adapt Marlborough House for a town residence for their Royal Highnesses:—

A new entrance-hall has been added to the north front of the house, and additional space has been obtained in the interior. This hall is built out into the courtyard, and there are corridors connecting with it leading right and left; those on the right lead to the comptroller's rooms and private way to the Prince's library; the left side of the corridor conducts to the servants' hall. The old entrance-hall has been converted into a noble saloon about 40 ft. in length by 30 ft. in width. It is two stories in height, a light gallery passing across the south side. On the ceiling and upper part of the walls, on three of the sides, are large oil paintings representing the great victories of Marlborough. These paintings had been hidden for many years beneath successive layers of whitewash and colour, and were boarded and canvassed over. They have been restored, and in several of them may be recognised the originals of some old engravings of the battles of Ramillies and Blenheim, in which Marlborough, on horseback, leading on the troops, is a very prominent figure. On the lower part of the hall is placed tapestry, apparently of the date of Louis Quatorze, the subjects represented being the adventures of Sancho Panza and Don Quixote. In the centre of the principal side there is a magnificent piece of Gobelins tapestry, the same, if we are not mistaken, that was shown in the Exhibition of 1851, the subject being the "Destruction of the Mamelukes." The saloon is lighted by windows draped with blue velvet curtains with handsome tapestry borders. At night it is lighted by four large circular lights, with borders tastefully ornamented with gems of glass. The floor is covered with a rich Axminster carpet in which the prevailing colours are blue, red, and brown; the sofas and settees are covered with tapestry of the date of Louis Quatorze; and the furniture includes a magnificent ebony and gold cabinet and ebony and ormoulu thurms for busts. The library is on the west side of the mansion. The windows of this room look out upon the garden towards St. James's Palace. The bookcases are of pollard oak, ornamented with gold, and marqueterie panels; the ceiling is but slightly decorated; the walls have green and gold paper; and the windows satin curtains of the same colours. The chandeliers are ormoulu, with tasteful bronze mounting. On the bookcases are the different quarterings of the arms of the Prince of Wales. The state drawing-room is a noble apartment, about 70 ft. by 25 ft. It faces the south side, having a garden front looking towards the park, but completely shut off from it, at least in the lower rooms, by the garden wall. In this room great taste has been shown in the decoration and furnishing. The walls are panelled with rose-pink silk of Spitalfields manufacture, the mouldings being formed of white and gold. The ceiling is tinted to correspond, and, as well as the cornice, is ornamented with white and gold. The curtains are of rose-coloured silk. The carpet is a beautiful Axminster, the pattern the same as that in the Council Chamber at Osborne—a crimson colour damask centre, bordered with an Etruscan design, in colours effectively contrasting with the centre. The sofas and chairs are white and gold, and covered with rose silk. There are four elaborately inlaid cabinets, with ormoulu ornaments, and on each of these is a pair of engraved ivory medallions of English poets, the whole making a series of eight—viz., Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Moore, Scott, and Byron. On an elegant inlaid table, a perfect chef-d'œuvre of its kind, are medallions illustrative of the arts and sciences. The chandeliers in this room are the most beautiful works of the kind which we have seen. There are three of them, the centre one somewhat larger than the two others. They are Venetian in style, the centre composed of about 5000 drops. At the top of each chandelier is a crystal globe, surrounded by floral ornaments and a band of rosettes in glass. Below this are streamers of glass, which droop over in most graceful and elegant forms. From the next stage there rise pointed turrets in prisms of richly-cut glass. The lower part, in which the candles are ranged, has a profusion of lapidary cut pieces, which glitter in the daytime with all the colours of gems, and at night have a remarkably fine effect. From these carefully cut and polished pieces there hang graceful festoons of smaller jets, which carry elegantly cut globes, each of which sparkles almost with the radiance of the Koh-i-noor. The dining-room is also a noble and spacious apartment, about 50 ft. by 25 ft. The sideboard is a magnificent piece of work. It is ornamented with the arms of England and Denmark, tastefully carved with fruits and flowers, and enriched with gold. The curtains are crimson, green, and gold. The chandelier is of ormoulu, with exquisite porcelain centre, of Minton's manufacture. The arrangement of the rooms is admirably adapted for State receptions. It may be satisfactory to know that, in the furnishing and decorations of the State apartments of Marlborough House, English art and English manufactures have been duly patronised by the Prince. Spitalfields and Manchester have supplied the silk and damask, and Wilton the Axminster carpets, while the furniture has been made entirely in London workshops.

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. II.

IN this day's Impression we continue the series commenced in the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, 1861. Our present Illustrations comprise the central portion of the quays of Paris, the heart and origin of that now great capital. The Palace of Justice was the first palace (under another architectural form, however) of the Gallic Sovereigns. We are here in the so-called *island* of the city, the primitive Paris; and even nowadays the ceremonial pageants connected with the administration of law and religion continue to haunt the island nucleus of what has since become one of the greatest of European Powers. In a historical point of view, this section of Paris is the richest on account of its antiquity, many marks of which still remain.

Looking from left to right across our first Engraving, we find abundant traces of ancient and modern architecture. The Tribunal of Commerce is of to-day—nay, is still in course of construction on the site of what was formerly one of the pleasantest lounges in Paris, the Quai aux Fleurs, or Flower-market Quay, a favourite resort for all classes of Parisians, who are remarkable for their love of flowers. The bridge facing us is also new, connecting the island with the main land, which stretches away on its broad course over the noble Boulevard of Sebastopol. But parts of the Palace of Justice and the Sainte-Chapelle are very old, and bear the stamp of their age, notwithstanding the frequent repairs they have undergone. Then again, looking westward, we catch a glimpse, at the end of the Quai de la Mégisserie, of a part of the Old Louvre, completed under the Imperial Government of Napoleon III. by the addition of the New Louvre, each portion worthy of the other, though constructed at such widely-separated intervals—each also a monument of its period; for, whereas the Old Louvre required some centuries for its completion, the New Louvre, although more extensive, was terminated in less than five years from its commencement.

Our second Engraving embraces, on the left hand, a wide view of the island, connected on each side with the main land by the oldest bridge in Paris, the Pont Neuf, in the centre of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. of France, standing near the extremity of the island. The opposite extremity of the island is occupied by the cathedral of Notre Dame. This bridge was begun in 1578, and terminated in 1604, during the reign of Henry IV. It was formerly, like some ancient English bridges, covered with shops, that did not disappear till 1854, when the bridge underwent a number of alterations for the purpose of putting it in harmony with the architectural progress of the present Emperor's capital. An interesting Napoleonic souvenir is attached to this neighbourhood. The room below the attic of one of the houses forming the group looking on to the Quay, between the Mint and the Pont Neuf, was inhabited for some time by Napoleon Bonaparte when a simple officer in the artillery. Napoleon III. has caused an inscription recording the fact to be inscribed on the front of the house, which is otherwise unworthy of special remark.

The barge shown in the foreground of our second figure is a barge for the sale of charcoal, the combustible generally employed for the purposes of French cooking; it is accessible from the shore, as are most of the coal-barges met with at intervals on the River Seine. The floating constructions clustered round the point of the island compose one of those large bathing establishments so popular in Paris under the name of Ecoles de Natation, or swimming-schools. The baths depicted in our Illustration are the well-known Bains Henri IV., so called from the immediate vicinity of the statue of that favourite French Monarch.

With these few preliminary remarks we proceed to the descriptive details of some of the principal buildings represented in our two Illustrations.

FIRST ILLUSTRATION.

1. *The Tribunal of Commerce.*—The Tribunal of Commerce has hitherto transacted its business in the Exchange, or Bourse; but, the concourse daily increasing, it became necessary to provide a separate edifice, the construction of which has been confided to M. Bailly, one of the architects of the city of Paris, to whom we are indebted for his kindness in communicating the drawing to our Artist. The site for the new Tribunal of Commerce has been well chosen, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palais de Justice, where all the courts, civil and criminal, will thus be concentrated.

2. *The Sainte-Chapelle.*—The Sainte-Chapelle is one of the smallest of the religious edifices in Paris, but it is at the same time one of the most beautiful. This fine monument dates from the Middle Age (Louis IX.). Since the Great Revolution Divine service has not been celebrated within its walls, and it had for some time become the receptacle for the judicial archives. It has, however, recently undergone a complete restoration. The spire and the single nave of the Sainte-Chapelle are generally looked upon as two of the finest productions of church architecture.

3. *The Palace of Justice.*—The Palace of Justice is the great central court for the trial of all causes, whether civil or criminal. The building is of several periods, and its origin is almost lost in antiquity. The only remains of the palace as it stood in the time of St. Louis are the clock tower and the two other towers seen a little further on, the towers of Montgomery and Cæsar, between which is the entrance to the famous Conciergerie, whose cells have been successively occupied by prisoners of all shades of politics—the partisans of Royalty, Imperialism, Democracy, and Revolution. It was formerly the custom to exhibit condemned criminals on a scaffold erected in the interior of the courtyard of the Palace of Justice, behind the iron railing in front of the principal façade; but this practice is no longer observed. The Quai de l'Horloge, extending from the palace as far as the Pont Neuf, half of which is seen in fig. 1, is sometimes also called the Quai des Lunettes, or Spectacle Quay, on account of the number of opticians who carry on business there.

4. *St. Clotilde.*—This is an entirely new church, constructed in imitation of the Gothic of the fourteenth century. It was commenced in 1846, and terminated in about ten years. The two elegant spires ornamenting the façade are a graceful addition to the series of splendid monuments seen from the Place de la Concorde.

5. *Quai de la Mégisserie.*—On crossing the new bridge from the Palais de Justice (the Pont au Change) the great artery of the Boulevard of Sebastopol is directly facing us, and on the left-hand side the Quai de la Mégisserie, leading to the Old Louvre, a portion of which is visible in our Illustration.

SECOND ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Place Dauphine.*—The Place Dauphine is situated at the end of a very short street, immediately opposite the statue of Henry IV. This place, triangular in form, is one of the last vestiges of the very old Paris. The houses surrounding it are mostly built in brick. In the centre of it there is a fountain, erected in 1803, in honour of Desaix, one of Napoleon's best Generals. Behind the fountain is the entrance to the Prefecture of Police, the Passport Office, and, in fine, all the bureaux connected with the administration of the interior of the French Empire.

2. *St. Severin*, already alluded to in our previou article on the Quays of Paris.

3. *La Vallée.*—The old market called La Vallée has long been the place for the sale of the live and dead poultry consumed in the French capital. It is a low, covered building, entered by several arched gateways. The business of this market will shortly be removed to the Halles Centrales, where a pavilion is being prepared expressly for the sale of poultry.

4. *The Mint.*—The principal façade of the Paris Mint looks on to the Quay Conti, which has also the honour of possessing the Institute of France. The present building dates from 1775; it was constructed by Jacques Antoine, an eminent architect of that period. It is of a severely regular style, is 130 yards long on the front opposite the river, and consists of three stories, each of which has twenty-seven openings on the grand façade. The Mint of Paris is the seat of the monetary commission, under the authority of which are placed the few subordinate Mints still existing in the French Empire.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE Parisian season has during the past month been in the plenitude of its éclat. Almost uninterruptedly favoured by a long continuance of such admirable weather as is rarely encountered even in France during the month of April, the races, the reviews, and the time-honoured dress ceremonial at Longchamps, have furnished occasions for the frequent display of the spring toilets of the most elegant fashionables who have followed their Imperial leader in willing shoals to the turf, to the Bois, and to the promenade. The Empress assisted, in an open calèche, at the grand review passed by the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne on the 21st ult., and her Majesty's attire on that, as on many recent occasions, was remarked for its quiet simplicity, which cannot fail to correct the tendency to absurd exaggeration that has for some time prevailed even in very high quarters. The Impératrice—who was escorted to the review by a squadron of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on their beautiful Arabs—wore a small white bonnet, lower in front than of late, fitting comfortably to the face, and trimmed *tout simplement* with black velvet. The form of the chapeaux for the spring is thus undoubtedly fixed; but the choice of material may still remain perfectly optional. One description in great favour, entirely of light blue, green, or pink crape, without any other ornament either in the tour-de-tête or for the bavolet, deserves a passing remark, as do also the coloured horsehair bonnets, which have much encroached of late on the domain of the chapeaux de paille d'Italie.

Several novelties for the shoulders have just made their appearance. We have especially remarked a burnous in white woollen lace, very elegant in its aspect. This lace, which some of our fair readers may have noticed at the International Exhibition, is particularly strong; it has likewise made its début for shawls, and is by many ladies preferred in the latter form. The woollen-lace burnous, lined with pink, lilac, or violet silk, is adopted for carriage dress, for which it is altogether fitting; whereas the shawl of the same material, never so lined, is better suited for walking. The stone-coloured light cloth mantles, ornamented with tassels and passementerie in the guise of a cape, are also very pretty, worn over dark dresses, either plain or with a simple ruching round the bottom of the skirt.

The foulard des Indes is certainly the material *en permanence*, for it is equally patronised in all seasons. The various shades of nut-brown, slightly trimmed with black velvet, are particularly selected by those who follow the mode of the Court even to the choice of a colour. Light chequered silks, with simple ornamentation, also enjoy a fair share of patronage from persons whose taste is unexceptionable.

We may conclude our remarks by stating that the majority of bonnet ribbons and trimmings of ribbon are light, delicate, and doubtful as to the tint, and that the ordinary blues, pinks, magentas, and violets are, for a time at least, set aside.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mauve-coloured taffety or moire antique, ornamented towards the bottom of the skirt with wide black passementerie edged with tufts of chenille. The long waistband, the corsage, and the narrow sleeves are provided with smaller yet corresponding trimmings. Light pink crape bonnet decorated with feathers and lace; pink silk bow and strings.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—This elegant robe de bal is of lavender moire antique, forming tunic, drawn up and seemingly attached by two profuse bouquets of roses. The deep flounce is of white lace ruched with narrow black lace on the two edges, the lower one festooned. The corsage is à berthe, with lace and edging to match the skirt trimmings, to which the ornamentation of the jockey-sleeves is also made to correspond.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Light brown foulard robe, the bottom and each side of the front of the skirt being provided with a black watered-velvet trimming, of the peculiar design depicted in our Illustration. The small black velvet vest is one of a series now coming again into fashion: it is trimmed with passementerie and velvet puffs. Narrow Parisian collar. The cap is composed of black lace and blond; the upright portion in front is entirely of lace, and is moreover enlivened by a large red rose on one side.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Girl.*—Stone-coloured alpaca frock and paletot, ornamented with green soutaché trimming. Felt hat of the same colour as the frock, and trimmed with green velvet bow and band. Narrow muslin collar and undersleeves.

THE SPECTRE DRAMA AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

We have already sufficiently introduced our readers into the mysteries of this ingenious optical illusion, as presented by Professor Pepper; nor is it necessary to state that the exhibition of this strange effect has become exceedingly popular. It has not been, nor will it be, merely a nine-days' wonder. Since its first representation additions have been made to the forms in which the spectre appears; and it is probable that new forms will yet be discovered and shown. The invention is due to the experiments made by Henry Diroks, Esq., C.E., and is capable of extended application. Its relation to the stage was early suggested; but, owing to the run of sensation dramas, its assistance has not yet been called for by the West-end theatres. At Hoxton, however, the invention has been theatrically utilised by Mr. Lane, the proprietor of the Britannia Theatre, who has had a piece written for the purpose of introducing the spectre. A clergyman's widow appears after death to a Baronet by whom she has been murdered, and he passes his sword through the ghost, to the immense terror of the audience, whose notions of the supernatural are thereby realised to the full. Our Engraving will give the reader a striking illustration of the strange effects as produced on their original stage — the boards of the Polytechnic, for purposes purely scientific.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The sixth report of the trustees of this gallery, issued last Saturday, states that the purchases amount to 111. In comparison with former years, very much fewer offers of portraits, whether for purchase or presentation, were communicated to the gallery during last season, a fact readily accounted for by the all absorbing interest of the Great Exhibition at South Kensington. On the other hand, and attributable in a great measure to the same influence, the numbers of visitors to this gallery during the existence of the International Exhibition, from May 1 to Nov. 1, inclusive, were augmented to nearly double what they had been in the previous year. The gallery was opened fifty-three days during the term of the International Exhibition; and the average attendance during these days was 284 visitors. The large collection of engraved portraits bequeathed by Mr. H. W. Martin, amounting to some thousands in number, is in process of classification and catalogueing for purposes of reference. They include portraits of all ages and all countries. From the small number of portraits that were offered for sale during the past year, as already explained, the trustees have sustained no practical inconvenience from the lesser amount of the annual grant, £1000 instead of £2000. They would, however, think it a matter of regret if there were to be any such permanent diminution as to compel them to forego any favourable opportunities of purchase, which sometimes very suddenly arise. In concluding their report the trustees observe that no practical step has yet been taken to remove the gallery to better apartments, and that they "continue to contend with the difficulties which present themselves from a growing collection in a most inadequate space, and which, without any fault on their side, must give rise, on the part of visitors, to frequent and well-founded complaints."

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Elements of International Law, by Henry Wheaton, LL.D.; second annotated edition, by William Beach Lawrence. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) The fame of Wheaton as an expounder of international law is universal, and therefore an edition of his great work could never be untimely, but at the present epoch it seems particularly appropriate. We have it here in one portly volume, well printed, and with a copious index, admitting of ready reference. It is edited by the same gentleman who, in 1855, prepared an annotated edition of Mr. Wheaton's work, with the author's latest additions, and contains remarks by the editor upon the case of the Trent, upon President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, upon the constitution of prize courts, and upon other points now more than usually interesting. It is not for us to pronounce upon their value—we leave that to jurists and politicians. Our duty is done when we have commended the book to public attention. We may be pardoned, however, if we quote from the "Notice of the Author," prefixed to the work, the following eulogy from the *Times*:—"We cannot mention the name of Henry Wheaton without a passing tribute to the character, the learning, and the virtues of a man who, as a great international lawyer, leaves not his like behind." We feel constrained also to express our astonishment at not seeing in the "Notice" the date of Mr. Wheaton's death. We were certainly not able to spare the time to look for it with superhuman diligence, but such care as we were able to employ in the search was unsuccessful; and the omission, if we do not err in assuming it, should surely have been looked to in the second edition.

The Naturalist on the Amazons, by Henry Walter Bates. (2 vols. Murray.) What may be the value, in a scientific point of view, of these volumes, we must leave to the scientific to determine; we shall have performed our own task when we have accounted for their appearance, and pointed out how far they are likely to interest the general reader. Mr. Darwin, then, urged the writer to the work, for which a residence of eleven years in the regions which he describes, principally from a naturalist's point of view, rendered him peculiarly fit. His object was to gather together facts "towards solving the problem of the origin of species," and, when we mention that the part of the country in which he sojourned longest was, up to that time, entirely unexplored by the naturalist, and that he there collected of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, molluscs, and zoophytes, 8000 species *new to science*, we have said enough to show that his researches merit, as they have certainly obtained, the attention of men of science in all countries. In fact, as Mr. Bates himself remarks, "they are now occupying the busy pens of a number of learned men in different parts of Europe." The author returned home in 1859, and he excuses the apparent delay in the publication of his narrative on the ground of depression of health and spirits consequent upon a long residence within four degrees of the equator. We consider the excuse—had any at all been necessary—perfectly valid, and we are sincerely glad that he has so far recovered from that natural depression, of which, by-the-way, there is no trace in his pages, as to have been enabled at length to enrich our literature with a work which, setting science aside, is not only instructive but entertaining; for he has not, in his scientific enthusiasm, forgotten to describe the men, women, and manners he encountered in his wanderings. Nor are there wanting scientific matters, which, even by the unscientific, will be found intelligible and interesting. Everyone can appreciate the description of a fight between a dog and an ant-eater, and can understand the satisfaction with which Mr. Bates, having had the courage to dine upon the latter, must have discovered it to have the flavour of goose. Every one has heard of the bird-killing spider, and probably considered him a myth, but Mr. Bates was actually eyewitness of the fact that "a large hairy spider, of the genus Mygah," really does prey upon small birds. Every one, however ignorant of natural history, has some dim idea of the blood-sucking propensities and man-wounding properties of bats, and will read with interest Mr. Bates's confirmatory evidence upon the point. Every one is capable of sympathising with a gentleman who finds, to his disgust and astonishment, that a certain gadfly prefers to anything else, as a breeding-place for its grub, the calf of the human leg; and Mr. Bates describes, from personal experience, the habits of such a beastie. Alligators, too, are a favourite theme of his. He has stories of cannibalism; and strange customs relating to weddings and other matters, which from time immemorial have excited the curiosity of mankind, are treated of in his book. We should say that, upon the whole, it would be difficult to find two volumes with more in them to attract those who are uninitiated, as well as those who are initiated, in the mysteries of natural history.

A Memoir of Bishop Blomfield. Edited by his Son, Alfred Blomfield, M.A. (2 vols. John Murray.) The late Bishop of London's public career has already been ably sketched by Dr. Biber. We have here a record of his private as well as public life. It is, as is usual in the case of such biographies, a combination of narrative and letters, and the editor has performed his part, as appears to us, in a spirit of as strict impartiality as filial affection and pride would allow. We gather from his narrative the following facts:—Charles James Blomfield was born May 29, 1786, at Bury St. Edmunds, where his father kept a school. At the age of eight *Tit* Blomfield (as he was called from his diminutive size) was sent to Bury Grammar School, then under Mr. Becker. He here showed strong symptoms of that talent, industry, and ambition which ultimately raised him to the episcopal chair, on which his boyish mind was bent; for in his school-days, when asked what profession he intended to adopt, he answered, "I mean to be a Bishop." At eighteen he went to Cambridge as a pensioner of Trinity College, where he fell in with Monk, afterwards Professor of Greek and Bishop of Gloucester, and other kindred spirits. His brilliant degree and his subsequent career as editor of "Æschylus" and as a critic, are matters of history in classical circles. His quarrels with Butler, Parr, Parker, O. T. N. (of Thetford, Norfolk), and others, are perhaps better forgotten than revived. In 1810 Mr. Blomfield was ordained and married. He refused an advantageous offer and accepted the curacy of Chesterford, a parish in which afterwards, as Rector, he did a great deal towards stopping the scandals connected with Newmarket races. In 1818 he lost his wife, by whom he had six children, though only one lived beyond infancy, and in 1819 he married again. By his second marriage he had eleven children, of whom one died in infancy. In 1820 Mr. Blomfield had conferred upon him the valuable benefice of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and, being allowed to retain the living of Chesterford, was, to use the language of his son, "enabled for the first time in his life to enjoy a comfortable independence without the labour of tuition." Without pausing to consider whether a "comfortable independence" ought to be the first consideration of a candidate for a bishopric, we shall go on to 1824, when he accepted the see of Chester, because, though it was an exceedingly poor one, he was allowed to retain the living of Bishopsgate *in commendam*. In 1828 he was offered and accepted the see of London, where he did more work, it is supposed, than any Bishop before him ever did, or after him will do. In 1856 he resigned his see, and on the 5th of August, 1857, he died. We shall not here write a description of his character; we shall leave that to be drawn for themselves by readers of his son's book; but should any one ask of us what memorial the Bishop has left behind him, we should ask the inquirer to go go with us to Bethnal-green, and, pointing to ten churches which sprang up under Bishop Blomfield's care, should reply, *si monumentum requiris, circumspice!*

Heart and Cross, by the Author of "Margaret Maitland." (Hurst and Blackett.) The name of this story is due to a scene wherein a certain Colonel Nugent, who distinguished himself in the battles which were consequent upon the Indian mutiny, hangs his Victoria Cross (with the invisible accompaniment of his heart) upon the chain of Miss Alice Harley, who had loved him for eight years, but had not had her love reciprocated, and had been almost driven by despair to take up strong views upon the subject of women and their rights and men and their demerits. The story is slight, hurried, gossiping, full of flirtations, foreshadowings of marriages, housewifely talk, upbraidings of a supercilious bachelor—a fellow of his college—and eulogies of children, with an episode which tells of the harsh treatment of a clever cripple by a heartless flirt. There are no thrilling incidents, nor is the tale remarkable for artistic finish. What we mean to say is, that more than half the characters might be omitted for any influence they exercise upon the main event; nor is their own ultimate fate rendered easy to imagine; but one is the more reconciled to this treatment, inasmuch as the interest excited by any of them is far from intense.

Things to be Remembered in Daily Life, by John Timbs, F.S.A. (W. Kent and Co.) Mr. Timbs's "Things Not Generally Known," and other compilations of a similar character, have met with so much success that we have little doubt but that a similar reception awaits this new volume from his pen. He treats in the present instance of many more things than it would be easy in a short time to enumerate; but amongst them we think it right to mention "Life and Length of Days," "Education at Home," "Unsound Education," "Character in Handwriting," "Place-hunting," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "Marvels of the Universe," as themes upon which the public will be glad to have him discourse. It is not as if he were an unknown author; we need not enter into tedious detail in a description of his publication. It will be understood at once that there is a great deal of useful matter condensed in a small compass.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECTATOR.—The great-grandson of the famous Penn, of Pennsylvannia. Mr. Richard Penn, who died at a very advanced age last week, was the author of the entertaining book you speak of, "Maxims and Hints for Anglers and Chessplayers." For some years he had nearly abandoned his favourite recreations, but in his day he was an enthusiastic chess amateur and one of the stanchest anglers of the time.

I. A.—If the King of either player is placed in check, and the check is not announced or discovered until one or more moves have been made, all moves subsequently made must be retracted, and the player who ought to have announced the check must make some other move.

S. L. M.—It shall be duly reported on.

JEAN M., of Lyons.—We have not space to spare for the sketch, but shall be very glad of a selection from the games played on the occasion.

MEDIOUS.—"The Letters on Chess," published by Simpkin and Marshall in 1848, which are described as translated from the German of *Carl F. Vogt*, are now known to have been written by, or at the inspiration of, Mr. W. Lewis, the celebrated chessplayer and writer on the game.

P. T. F.—Look at the position once more, and you will see your mistake.

I. C. K.—A charming composition, but not, as you suppose, a novelty. It was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS nearly ten years back.

G. S., Melbourne.—1. There is certainly no reason why the game should be confined to the *vir generosus*, and we are pleased to see the extraordinary aptitude for it which your antipodean rustics exhibit in the specimen sent. It is scarcely credible that two lads not thirteen years of age should, with only a month's instruction, conduct a game so cleverly 2. Your inclosure shall be forwarded as you desire.

C. A. N., Leamington.—You are fairly entitled to the honour of having correctly solved Mr. Willmer's admirable problem, No. 994.

A. B.—How can White possibly mate with the Kt on the second move?

R. M.—You may add, too, the name of Philidor, whose sphere of intellectual activity was certainly not limited to the chessboard. We know, from the elegant sketch of his life by Professor Allen, of Pennsylvania, that his success and merits as a musical composer were such as to secure for him a permanent place in musical history. "Grétry puts him side by side with Gluck for 'force of harmonic expression.' The highest German authorities admit him to have been a precursor of their own school. . . . Nay, Schilling's admired Lexicon candidly points to music of Philidor's which has been certainly imitated in the 'Der Freischütz' or Weber."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 999 by Annie, Simple Simon, D. V. D., Arnold, S. S., W. M. P. 1863, Iota, Query, Vernon, Box and Cox, Lucy, Miles, H.M.S. Dauntless, Quidnunc, I. A. B., Omicron, Percy, Old Joe, Subscriber, D. D., F. R. S.; R., Athenæum Club: Harry, Pioneer, Try Again, Stumble, W. D., F. R. K., Mercury, Lionel; C. L., Posno, Derevon, Nethan, T. C. U., Etonensis; A. O. C., Edinburgh; Felix, Pip, Philo S., Volunteer, Q. E. D., I. Law, M. D., Tyro, Waterford, Stanley, F. A. S., Podgers, M. P.; R. S., Mallins; T. Addison, H. F. N., A. B., Delta, Civis, Boston Stump, Peregrine, H. W., C. T.; N. O., Margate; Robin Hood; S., of Devon; A Berliner, Lex, Antwerpian, Victoria, Rook, F. de L., M. H., Leoni, Histrion, A Clerk, Cianronald, W. T. P., R. A. B., Tom of Lincoln, Cadenus, O. P. Q., Gamma, Cantab; F., of Ely; G., Calais; Pertinax, Bios, T. C. D, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1000.

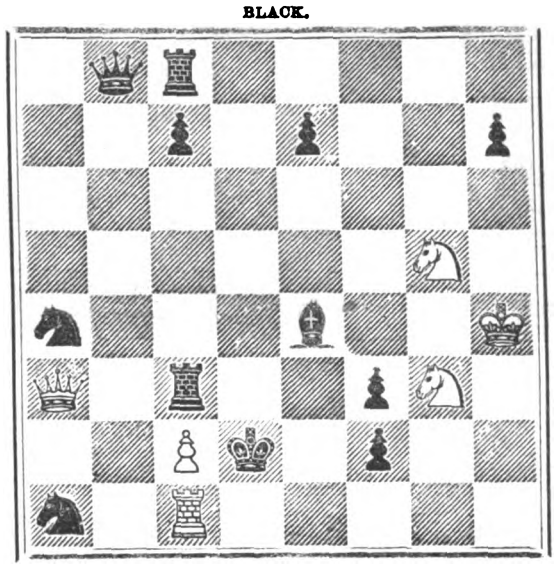
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt takes P or (*a*)	(*a*) 1.	K takes P
2. Q to K B 3rd	Any move	(If any other move, then the Queen takes Kt and mates next move.)	
3. Q, or B, or P mates.		2. Q takes Kt (ch) and mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 1001.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

One of the competing Problems in the late Contest.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in five moves.

CHESS IN CANADA.

The following smart Affair was played by telegraph a few weeks since between the Chess Clubs of Hamilton and St. Catherine's, in Canada West.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

BLACK (H.)	WHITE (St. C.)	BLACK (H.)	WHITE (St. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(be a position hopelessly broken up and exposed.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13.	K B P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. B takes K P	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. B takes K Kt	R takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	16. P to Q 5th	Q to K B 3rd
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd	(Had they moved the Kt, mate would have followed in a very few moves.)	
(This is not a good move; it loses time at a moment when the second players have none to spare. They should have played P to Q 3rd.)		17. R to K sq (ch	K to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. P takes Kt	P to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	(They would evidently have lost their Queen if they had captured the Rook by B to K 7th (ch.) B to K B 8th (disg. ch.)	
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	19. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
(Again White throw away valuable time. They ought to have moved their Queen at once to K B 3rd.)		(Why not? *Cantabit vacuus, &c.* The game is lost, so what have they to fear?)	
10. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	20. Kt to Q B 4th	B tks K B P (ch)
(This counter-irritant does not prove so efficacious as it promises to be; though we doubt if the St. Catherine's players had any better line of action.		(As good as any other move. They might with impunity have followed it by sacrificing their Queen: the end must have been the same.)	
11. Q to Q R 4th	Q to K B 3rd	21. K takes B	P to K Kt 5th
12. P to K 5th	Q to Q sq	22. Kt takes Q P	P takes Q Kt
(They had no good move left; but Q to K B 4th would have been less injurious than retiring her thus.)		(If they had taken the other Kt with Pawn, Black could have mated them in three or four moves.)	
13. P to K 6th		23. P to Q B 7th (ch)	K takes P
(The game move; for, whether White take this terrible Pawn or leave it, the result must		24. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
		25. Q R to Q B sq	Q to Q sq
		26. Q takes R and wins.	

MORE BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAY.—Mr. Maczuski, of whose remarkable capacity for playing chess without a chessboard we had occasion to speak a few weeks ago, has been astonishing the amateurs of Lyons by conducting *ten* games blindfold, all at the same time, against ten of the cleverest players of that city. He is said to have accomplished this prodigious feat with the greatest ease and with surprising quickness, and to have won seven of the ten games, drawn two, and lost only one.

CHESS IN PARIS.—From a lively article in the current number of the *Nouvelle Régence*, it appears that the fascination of chess in Paris, which has rarely hitherto extended far beyond the club and coffee houses, is rapidly gaining ground among all classes of the community. It is not merely that at the famous Café de la Régence sufficient accommodation cannot be provided for the players, and that in various quarters where formerly the sole amusements were billiards and dominoes we have now regularly established chessboards, but the game has invaded even the salons of the noble Faubourg and the Chaussée d'Antin. In the most aristocratic circles there are weekly reunions, presided over by the amiable mistresses of the mansions, and attended by the most celebrated amateurs of chess. Two of the most fashionable of these private salons are those of the Duchesse de la Trémouille and Mdme. de Colbert. At these reunions all except actual players of chess are rigorously excluded. Even the husbands of the fair patronesses form no exception to the rule, since, if not initiated, the doors of the sanctuary are pitilessly closed against them.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT ABBEVILLE (see our Number for last Saturday, p. 467) are the subject of a letter in last Saturday's *Times* by Dr. H. Falconer, who, after due investigation, states:—1, that the flint hatchets have been pronounced by highly-competent experts (Evans and Prestwich) to be spurious; 2, that the reputed fossil molar tooth is quite recent; and, 3, that the reputed fossil human jaw shows no character different from those met with in the contents of a London churchyard. The inference he draws from the facts is, that a very clever trick has been performed by the terrassiers of the Abbeville gravel-pits.

NEW COMETS.—On April 12 last M. Klinkerfues discovered the new comet which was detected on the 15th and 16th at Florence, by M. Donati. Another comet has been discovered by M. Becker, at Nauen, near Berlin; and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles; it was first seen by M. Respighi, at Bologna, on the 12th, near the star Beta, of Pegasus. Mr. Romberg, at Mr. Gurney's observatory at Leyton, on April 19, states that it was then visible by the naked eye, and that its daily motion was 8 min. 5 sec. towards the east, and its declination 1 deg. 43 min. towards the north. The nucleus is said to possess the brilliancy of a star of the sixth magnitude, and the tail to extend to an arc of forty-six minutes.

ABIES ALBERTIANA is the name proposed by Mr. Andrew Murray, assistant secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, for a conifer, hitherto incorrectly called Jeffrey's Californian hemlock spruce, Abies taxifolia, Abies mertensia, &c. The last number of the society's *Journal* contains a figure of the tree, copied from a photograph of one grown on the southern slope of the Grampians, in an exposed situation about ten miles west of Perth. It is about eleven years old. The tree is a native of Oregon and California, and grows to the height of 100ft. to 150ft. It is beautiful, elegant, and useful; and the above-mentioned name has, therefore, been happily selected in honour of the late Prince Consort, who took great interest in coniferous trees, and made at Osborne a complete collection of those kinds which would thrive under exposure to the sea breeze. These particulars are extracted from Mr. Murray's remarks on the "Synonymy of various Conifers," a subject which requires much reform.

ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETICAL RESEARCH.—M. De la Rive, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, read a resumé of his experiments on the propagation of electricity across highly rarefied elastic fluids, more especially hydrogen and nitrogen, gases which are simple and unalterable, and inactive on the metals, yet possessing very different physical and chemical properties. In the *Comptes Rendus* will be found details. The results obtained, it is stated, are generally in accord with those given by other experimenters. With regard to the influence of magnetism on the above-mentioned phenomena, it is stated that at a certain degree of rarefaction, much more considerable when the gaseous medium is less conductive, the form of the luminous electric jet is changed into a thin sheet when placed under magnetic influence. When the gas, instead of being dry, contains a little aqueous vapour, the jet is divided into several small perfectly distinct jets, equidistant, and revolving rapidly, like the spokes of a wheel, round the central magnetic pole.

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY.—M. Matteucci has forwarded to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an analysis of his latest electric researches in relation to physiology, undertaken with the view of explaining one of the most remarkable yet obscure laws of the science. He began by proving that the passage of an electric current in a non-metallic body, which is, however, a conductor of electricity on account of the liquid which it has imbibed, acquires the property termed secondary polarity. By virtue of this property, if it be touched by the homogeneous ends of the galvanometer, it is found that this body is traversed by an electric current, directed in a way opposite to the voltaic current which has excited the polarity. Such is the case with a cotton wick moistened with water, a vegetable stem, a membrane, and a nerve, independently of its vitality. Among these different bodies a nerve is remarkable by the rapidity with which it is polarised in all its points, and by the intensity of its polarity.

COMA AND THE SLEEP PRODUCED BY CHLOROFORM have been critically examined by M. Flourens. In the former, produced by meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain, M. Flourens says, "the animal is plunged into a state of profound prostration, but does not sleep; his eyes are generally closed, but at the least cause he opens them: he sees, hears, feels, and undergoes a perpetual shuddering. In the case of the dog, his pulsations, which are in the healthy state 100 to 120 in one minute, become 80 or 90; the respirations are about 24. The animal under the influence of chloroform really sleeps, and snores; and neither opens its eyes, sees, hears, nor feels. The sensibility of the whole organism is temporarily suspended. The pulsations are about 60 per minute, and the respirations only 16. In post-mortem examination of the animal which died during coma the brain was found covered with red spots—that is, by vessels gorged with blood—a state of complete congestion. In the brain of the animal which died through the too protracted action of chloroform there were no red spots, the vessels of the dura mater and the cranium alone being congested. M. Flourens thus describes the difference in the two states:—In the former the congestion is intra-cerebral; in the latter it is extra-cerebral. This, he says, should be a warning to those who employ chloroform, since there is but one step between extra and intra cerebral congestion.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED gave his second lecture on Geology on Thursday, the 23rd ult., the subject being "The Relations of Geology with Physical Geography," a science now divided into meteorology, hydrology, and orography, all of which have progressed with great rapidity during the present century. The lecture was mainly limited to the two great classes of changes due to sub-aërial and sub-aqueous causes. The former was considered at some length, under the head of "Climate," which was shown to depend on a great variety of causes—viz., the form of the coast of a country, the average temperature and its range; the atmosphere, the amount of its pressure, its purity, and its electric and magnetic state: the amount of rainfall, the prevailing winds, &c. All these exercise a powerful though gradual action on the surface of the earth, which is thus in a state of perpetual change (destruction and renovation), although, judging from appearances, it always remains the same. To the action of water is due the formation of the deposits in the mouths of rivers (e.g., the Nile) termed deltas, or bars; and to like action are ascribed the formation of caverns and fissures in the hardest rocks, but especially in limestone. By the action of the tides some coasts are being gradually consumed, whilst others are in a course of enlargement. In some countries rocks are fractured by the expansion due to heat, and in others by contraction caused by cold. Being thus divided, the interior of the rock becomes exposed to the action of the weather, and disintegration rapidly ensues. A similar effect is also produced on rocks by vegetation. In the Ionian Isles and in Greece the huge blocks of stone which formed part of the ancient Cyclopean edifices are crumbling into dust through the growth of plants upon their surface. Large blocks have been broken up into smaller, and the latter are in time combined with the soil. The Professor brought forward many other interesting facts to show the nature and extent of recent changes, and the confirmation they afford to the views now held by enlightened modern geologists.

Mr. ALEXANDER S. HERSCHEL gave the Friday evening discourse, "On Luminous Meteors," limiting himself especially to those termed fireballs, shooting-stars, and meteoric stones. In a series of experiments he shewed the nature of lightning and its distinctions from the above-mentioned phenomena. He stated that the brilliancy of fireballs exceeds that of lightning as much as that of the latter exceeds daylight, and added that, as gaslight might be so placed as to exceed the light of the moon, Halley, who, misled by the excessive brilliancy of a fireball, had been led to conclude that it was a mile and a half in diameter, must have been mistaken. Mr Herschel illustrated the varying colours of fireballs by burning various metals mixed, showing one colour enveloped in another, and suggested their probable origin to be due to the combustion of gases in the rarefied atmosphere. In regard to shooting-stars he referred to the various theories as to their origin put forth by Olbers, Laplace, and others, and the remarkable regularity of their appearance in great numbers in the second week in August and November. He exhibited on a white screen, by means of a microscope and the electric lamp, several beautiful sections of bolides or firestones, whereby the brilliant specks of meteoric iron were distinctly visible; and referring to many specimens, he commented on the pyramidal form of these stones, their heat at the time of falling, and their composition (iron, nickel, phosphorus, &c.). Of these extraordinary visitors we have as yet no history. The lecture was concluded with a series of brilliant experiments illustrating the intimate connection of the aurora with the phenomena of magneto-electricity. The results of numerous observations of luminous meteors and their leading characters were duly set forth in large diagrams on the walls of the theatre. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., the president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S seventh lecture "On the Science of Language," given on Saturday last, the 25th ult., was devoted to the principles of etymology (literally the science of truth). He quoted and agreed with Voltaire's remark, that in etymology consonants are of little importance, and vowels of none at all, since the importance attributed to mere similarity of sound in words had led to many illusions. True progress can only be made by observing the causes which appear to have led to the change. The Professor illustrated four of these laws by many examples, of which we can only select a very few. In conformity with the law of Grimm, considered in the last lecture (1), the same word may have different forms in different languages; e.g., Greek, treis; English, three; German, drei. The English, then, is German, denn; the English, day, is German, tage. The Latin sum, I am, is still used in Wallachia, an ancient Roman colony, but appears in Spanish as sois; French, suis, Italian, sono, &c. 2. The same word may have different forms, with different shades and meaning, in the same language. English in this respect is very rich; e.g., for the German frisch, we have fresh, brisk, and frisky. We have also words of Saxon origin modified by foreign adoption; e.g., wily, guile; wise (manner), guise; ward, guard 3. Different words take the same form in different languages, and in some cases, by pure accident have the same meaning (e g., Greek, kalo, I call) without being in any way connected; and, 4, different words may take the same form in the same language; e.g., each of the French words ver, vers, vert, verre, having all the same sound, has its own distinct derivation.

On Friday, May 8, PROFESSOR VOELCKER, Consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will give a discourse "On the Chemical Properties and Productive Powers of the Soils of England."

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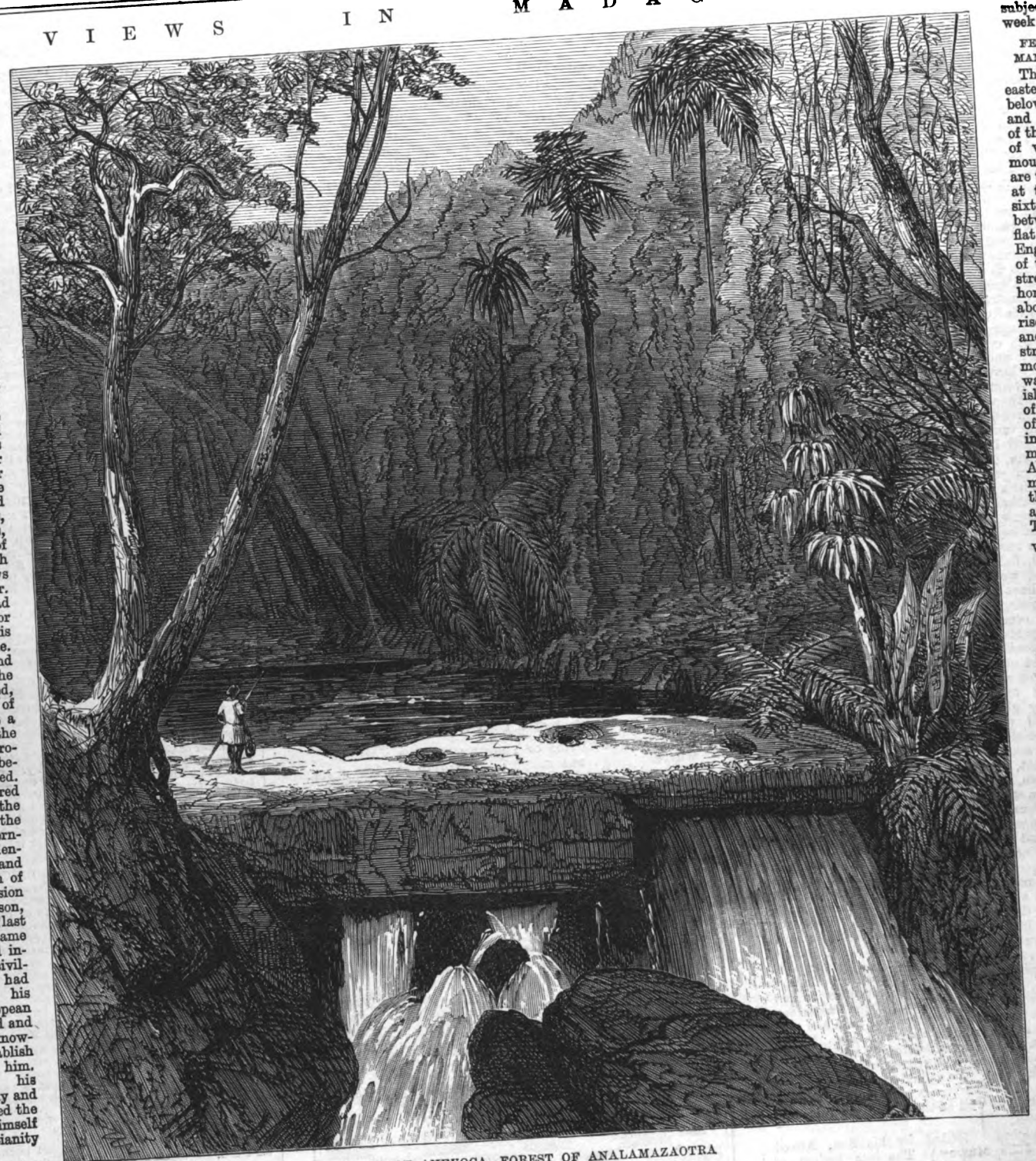
VIEWS IN MADAGASCAR.

We this week present our readers with a series of Views in Madagascar, engraved from drawings kindly forwarded to us by Lieutenant P. P. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery. It is not improbable that this interesting country, extending over an area larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and possessing four millions of an intelligent and skilful population, will before long attract the attention of Europe. Until lately it has been known chiefly from the reports of missionaries, who, visiting the island in the beginning of the present century, were cordially welcomed by the King and people, and succeeded so well in their pious task that, during the ten years of their uninterrupted residence there, the Christian religion may be said to have been firmly planted in the island. The missionaries were accompanied by a number of intelligent artisans, under whose instruction many of the Malagasy youth were trained to be carpenters, builders, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, &c. But, upon the death of the enlightened monarch Radama I., in 1828, evil days were in store for Madagascar. The nephew whom he had nominated as his successor was assassinated, and his widow ascended the throne. For a time the schools and religious teaching of the missionaries were tolerated, but before long the policy of the Government underwent a change—the profession of the Christian religion was prohibited, and the native believers barbarously persecuted. A collision, which occurred some years later between the native authorities and the French and English Governments, had the effect of widening the breach still more, and it was not until the death of the Queen and the accession to the throne of her son, Radama II., in the spring of last year, that the country became again opened to the old influences of religion and civilisation. The new King had always been noted for his attachment to European habits; and both England and France hastened to acknowledge him and to establish friendly relations with him. The King received his European visitors gladly and hospitably, and expressed the greatest desire to avail himself of the blessings of Christianity and education.

We append the following description of the scenes and subjects which we have this week engraved:—



FALLS OF ANEVOCA, FOREST OF ANALAMAZAOTRA

FERRY OVER THE RIVER MANGORO, AT ANDAKANA.

This view is taken from the eastern bank of the river, just below the village of Andakana, and looking in the direction of the lofty ranges of Ankova, of which the two principal mountains, Angavo and Ifody are to be seen. The Mangoro at this spot is from fifty to sixty yards across, and flows between steep banks, whose flat summits, as shown in the Engraving, exhibit the level of the extensive plains which stretch north and south to the horizon, with a breadth of about fifteen miles. The river rises to the north of Angavo, and receives the waters of the streams flowing from the mountains which form the watershed of the centre of the island. It flows to the south of the forest-clad mountains of Analamazaotra, and falls into the sea about one hundred miles south of Andovoranto. Andakana is about thirty miles east of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and on the road thence to Tamatave on the sea coast.

VIEWS OF THE COUNTRY NEAR AMBATOMANGA, SOUTH-EAST OF AMBOIKAMBUN, AND OF ANGARO KELI, BETWEEN ANKERA MADINIKA AND AMBATOMANGA.

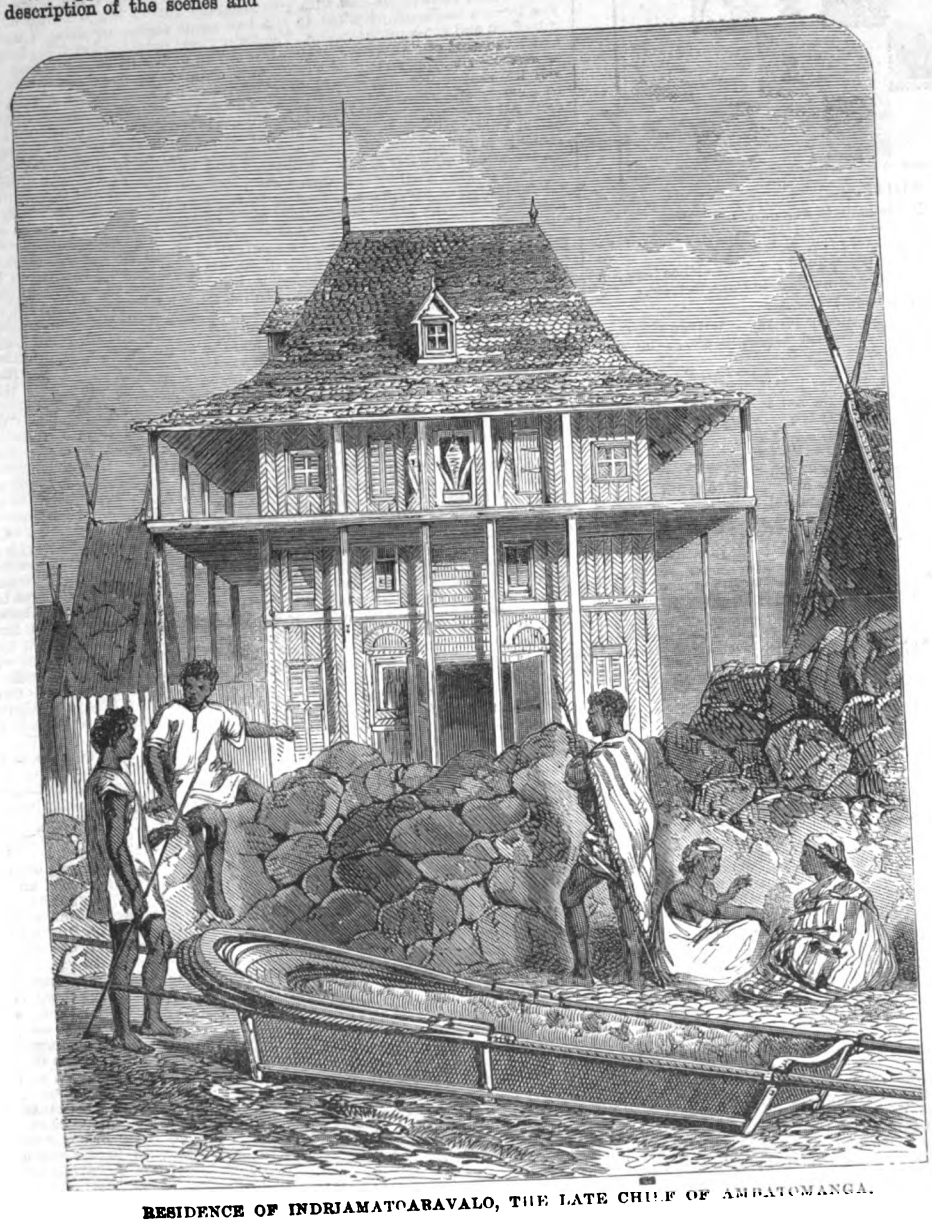
Both these views are of spots lying close to the capital, Antananarivo, and upon the road thence to the port of Tamatave. Ambatomanga is about eighteen miles from the capital.

Angaro Keli is a small homestead or farm on the Down, near Mount Angavo. The figure seated in the chair is that of Lieutenant Oliver, sketching. His four bearers are squatting around until, his work done, he should give the word to proceed on his journey.

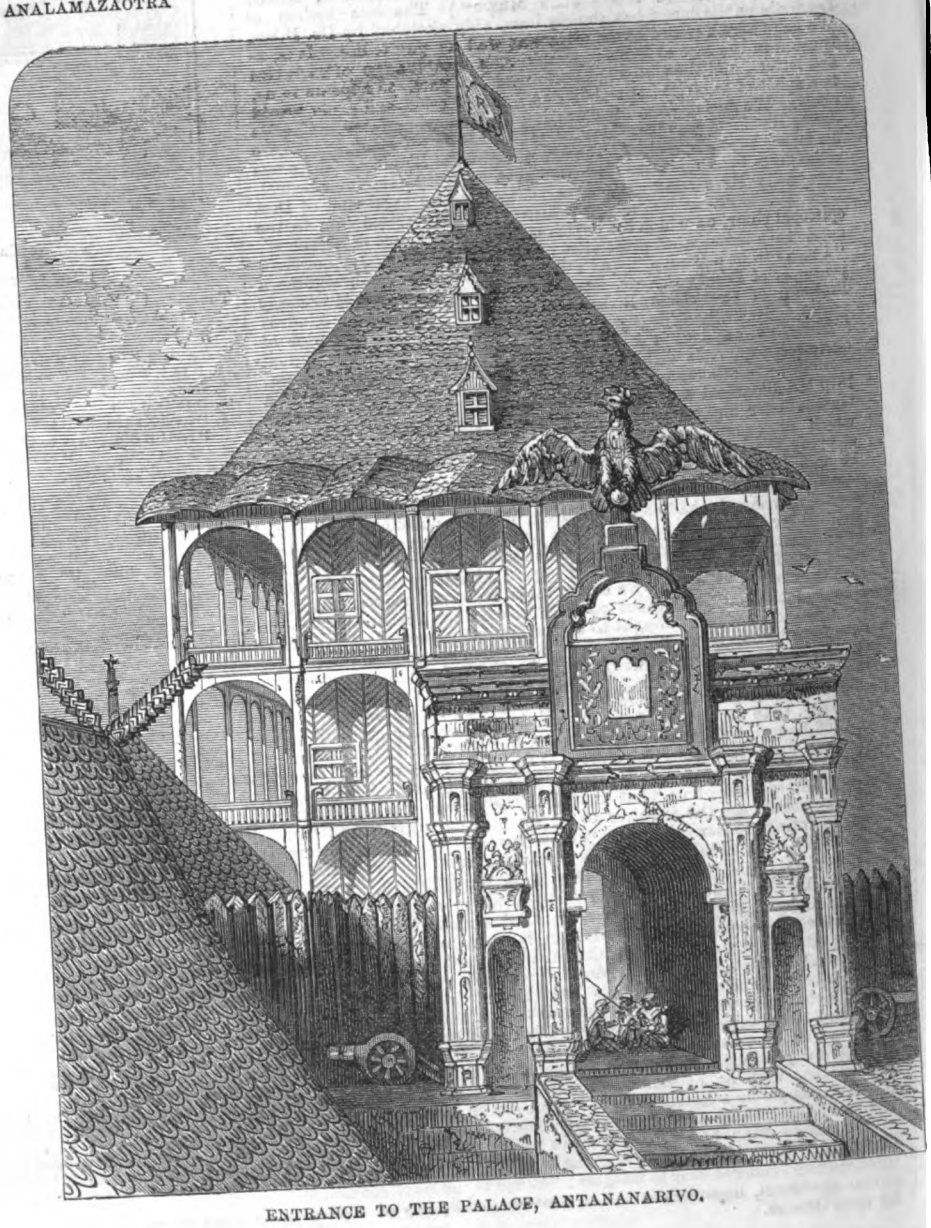
THE FALLS OF ANEVOCA.

This cascade is one of the most picturesque spots on the route from the capital to the sea. It is about half way between the villages of Beforona and Analamazaotra, in the forest of that name, and near the small hamlet of Anevoca.

The falls are on the right of the path which skirts the stream forming them for a considerable distance. Although some twenty yards broad, the trees and foliage meet overhead, affording a



RESIDENCE OF INDRIAMATOARAVALO, THE LATE CHIEF OF AMBATOMANGA.



ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE, ANTANANARIVO.

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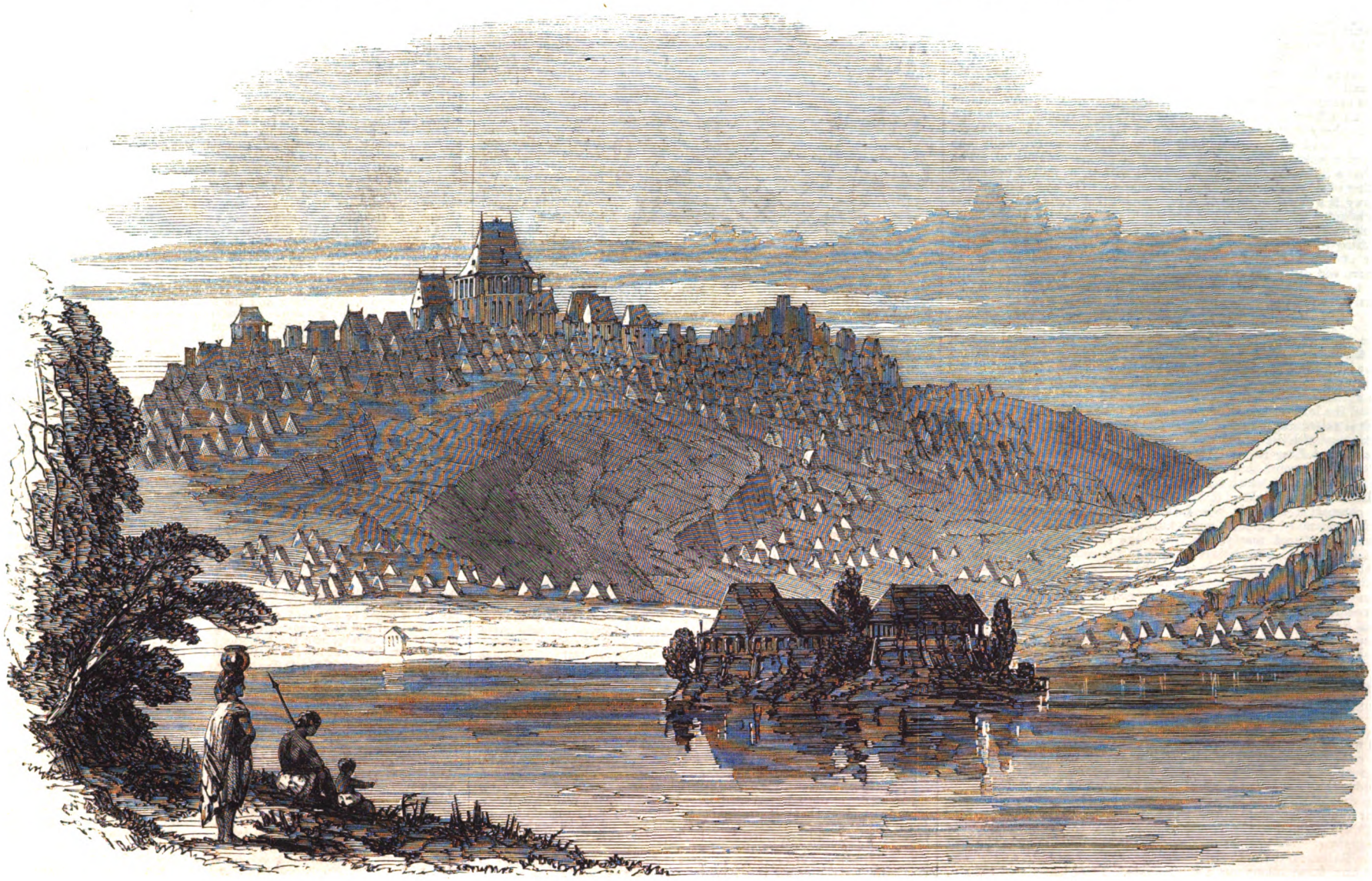
VIEWS IN MADAGASCAR.



ANTANANARIVO, FROM LAKE ANOSI.

delightful protection against the rays of the tropical sun. The water has forced itself through the rocks in several long fissures, through which the torrent rushes, foaming, into a chasm some thirty or forty feet below, and is again succeeded by a series of falls and rapids amongst boulders and huge slabs of granite rock, which lie scattered in every conceivable shape and position, exhibiting the force of the floods during the rainy season. Palanquins, the usual means of conveyance of the country, are seen in the fore ground of the group of travellers halting for refreshment.

PROCESSION OF THE KING AND COURT OF MADAGASCAR TO THE EXECUTION GROUND, AMBOHIPOTSI.

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RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHIEF OF AMBATOMANGA.

This sketch calls for no especial remark. The house, having been built of wood and not properly painted, has fallen into bad repair.

THE PALACE GATE, ANTANANARIVO, THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR.

The principal entrance to the palace is at the northern end of the court-yard. It consists of an arched gateway approached by a flight of twelve stone steps, the ground on which the palace stands being 10ft. above the level of the road. Under this arch lounge the guard. Two sentries, with muskets and bayonets fixed and crossing one another, bar the entry, and no person is allowed to pass except with the permission of the officer of the guard, unless he be an officer of the palace. This gateway is surmounted by the "Voromahery" "the powerful bird" of Madagascar. The strange-shaped piece of woodwork painted red and black was originally the frame of a looking-glass, and is now by no means ornamental. The gate has a lightning-conductor connected with it, as indeed has every building of any importance in Antananarivo. On each side of the gateway is a small brass fieldpiece, the bracket-trails of which are more adapted for their cramped position than for service in the field. The roof covered with tardeaux in the foreground is that of the practising-room of the King's brass band. Opposite to it is the house of the keeper of the idols. In the background is seen the northern end of the Great Palace, 120ft. in height, and painted white from top to bottom with the exception of the balustrade of its extensive verandahs.

ANTANANARIVO, FROM LAKE ANOSI.

The view shows the south-western quarter of the capital as seen from the north-west corner of the lake. This lake, with the palace on the island in the centre of it, is called Anosi; from this end of the lake rises a steep bank, which juts into the lake in a semicircular form at its base, and on its summit is situated the suburb of Soraky. Beyond the lake is the extensive parade ground of Mahamasina, on which is raised the circular white plaster platform surrounding the sacred stone with the canopy ready raised over it for the great event—the coronation of King Radama II. From the foreground across the lake is 700 yards; beyond this the parade-ground extends 800 yards, to the base of the rock on which the capital stands, which rises nearly perpendicularly to a height of 600 ft. In a direct line beyond and above the coronation stone is the rock called Ampahamarinana, over which condemned persons were hurled, and where a good many Christians suffered martyrdom. On the right is a portion of the conical hill called Ambohidzanahary, and between this and the town lies the road to Isoaierana Palace. In the distance, on the southern extremity of the hill on which the town is built, is the dreary execution ground designated Ambohipotsy, where criminals were executed either by crucifixion, spearing, or boiling. On the highest part of the town named Tampombohitra, directly in the line passing over the Palace of Anosi, is a one-gun battery, "marked by a small tree," used as a signal-station in alarms. In the centre, and crowning the whole, is the Great Palace; and in its immediate neighbourhood are the houses of the Judges, nobles, and principal officers of the Government.

PROCESSION OF THE KING AND COURT OF MADAGASCAR TO THE EXECUTION GROUND, AMBOHIPOTSY.

It will be observed that the King's guards surround the party as well as the roughness and irregularity of the ground will allow. In the rear of the guard the singing women, Tsimandoavaoz, follow, clapping their hands and singing. The King comes last of the party. He is dressed upon this occasion in a suit of undyed rough silk and a small hunting cap of ox hide. Upon his arm leans Rabodo, daughter of Prince Ramouja, the family next in rank to the blood Royal of Madagascar. The upright rock seen in the Engraving marks the spot where Rafaravary, the Christian martyr, suffered in 1837, and where, after him, many others met a similar fate. Their bones still remain, mute evidences of the cruel and relentless persecution to which they fell victims.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Duncan Macdougall, K.C.F., of Eaton-square, was proved in London on the 15th ult. by his daughter, Miss Anne Duncan Macdougall, the sole acting executrix; a power being reserved to the other executors appointed by the will—namely, Lady Macdougall, the relict; Miss Elizabeth Macdougall, the sister; Leonard Macdougall, Esq., the son; Alexander H. Macdougall, Esq.; the Rev. G. Matthias; and the Rev. G. D. Matthias. The testator, Sir Duncan, was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel commanding her Majesty's 79th Regiment of Highlanders, having entered the Army in 1804, and served with honour and distinction in regiments and on the Staff in Spain, Portugal, France, America, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies. The family trace descent in a direct line from Somerled, Prince of the Western Islands and Islands of Scotland. Sir Duncan attained the age of seventy-two, and executed his will in 1860, and a codicil in 1861. To Lady Macdougall, his relict, he leaves certain property in England and Canada for her life. The remainder of his estate and effects over which he had the power of disposition he bequeaths in certain proportions between his daughter, Miss Anne Macdougall, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Macdougall. His son and heir, Colonel Macdougall (who married a daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Napier, K.C.B.), being, as stated in the will, amply provided for, the testator simply bequeaths to him a valuable sword, presented to him (Sir Duncan) by the field officers of the late British Auxiliary Legion of Spain.

The will of Alexander M'Kenzie Ross, C.E., late of the city of Montreal, in Canada, and of Ladbroke-gardens, has just been proved in London. This eminent engineer died at the Manor House, Chiswick, in August last, having executed his will in 1860, appointing Edward L. Betts, Esq., of Dreston Hall, Kent, and his (testator's) brother, Hugh Ross, Esq., of Woburn-square, executors and trustees. The personal property in this country was sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his property in England, Canada, and elsewhere, and, upon her decease, directs the same to be divided amongst his children. To his son he leaves all his presentation plate, which, with other relics, are to descend as heirlooms to his posterity; and he also bequeaths to him his plans, maps, and implements in engineering, in expectation of his pursuing that profession. To his sister-in-law, who resided with him, he leaves a legacy of £1000, for her great attention and kindness to his children.

The will of George Lake, Esq., formerly of Higham, but late of Frindsbury, Kent, was proved in London, on the 13th inst., by the surviving executors and trustees—namely, Robert Lake, the brother, and Thomas Rammell, the brother-in-law, the other executor, Mr. Henry Lake, the brother, having died before the testator, whose death occurred in February last, having executed his will in 1861. The personal estate was sworn under £50,000. The testator was also possessed of freehold property, and has been very liberal in his testamentary dispositions. To each of his four sisters he has left a legacy of £4000, and to his five brothers he leaves the residue of his property amongst them, or to their widows and children. Legacies of £750 to each of his nephews and nieces. Legacies are also left to several clergymen, to his medical attendant, to his banker, and to neighbours and friends; also to each servant and labourer who has been three years in his employ. He bequeaths the sum of £600 for rebuilding the schools at Higham, and £400 for the schools of the parishes of Tonge and Bapchild; and to the London Ragged School Union, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the Maidstone and Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, each £100.

METROPOLITAN TURNPIKE ROADS.—It appears from the 37th report of the commissioners of these roads, issued last Saturday, that the receipts from tolls on the metropolitan roads during the past year were £67,641 6s. 7d., and the receipts from all sources, £78,105 14s. 7d. The expenditure during the same period was £75,595 14s. 1d. A bill is now before Parliament, which, if passed, will transfer from the commission to the respective parishes the maintenance of 51 miles of road, and cause the removal of 25 turnpike-gates and of 56 sidebars. The bill also provides for a rearrangement in districts of the roads which will remain under the charge of the commissioners after the 1st of July, 1864, and for a new scale of tolls adapted to the existing traffic, the nature of which, by the introduction of railways, has been entirely altered from that which prevailed in 1829, when the present scale was established.

THE POLISH LADIES' COMMITTEE.—In reply to a communication from the Ladies' Polish Relief Fund, for the sick and wounded Poles, transmitting the sum of £100 to alleviate the condition of the sick and wounded who may be in the hospitals of Cracow, a letter, dated Cracow, April 19, has been received from the Polish Ladies' Committee, addressed to Miss Ellis, the secretary, of No. 6, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's Park, in which the committee express their deep gratitude on behalf of the mothers, wives, and sisters of those who are now fighting for the independence of their country. They state further that the number of wounded increases every day; also that they are greatly in want of surgical instruments. They add that "the committee of Polish ladies, who have undertaken to succour the wounded, being in immediate contact with the places where the sick and wounded are lying, beg all those who are willing to help them to send their contributions to Cracow, the central seat of the committee." Miss Ellis is ready to receive any contributions the public may be willing to give in aid of the cause of Poland.

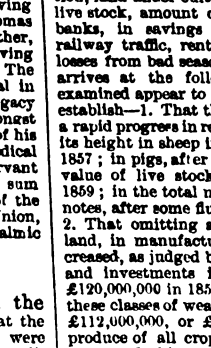
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS GRIMALDI.

acey Grimaldi, Marquis Grimaldi, of Genoa, and of Maize-hill, Greenwich, F.S.A., F.R.S., &c., who died on the 28th of last March, at Herdenham House, Eastry, near Sandwich, in the seventy-third year of his age, was the representative of the Genoese branch of the illustrious family of Grimaldi. His ancestor was created Marquis Grimaldi by the Emperor Charles V., and he was the ninth Marquis in descent from him. He married, in 1825, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas George Knapp, Esq., of Norwood, and niece of Mary Anne, Baroness Wynford, by whom he has had six sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his marquisate and large estates in Genoa and Kent by his eldest son, Stacey Beaufort, now tenth Marquis Grimaldi.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. C. LEWIS, BART., M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., second Baronet, of Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor, Secretary of State for War, M.P. and P.C., a distinguished statesman and writer, was the elder son (by his first wife, Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Baronet, of Moccas) of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, who, successively Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law, was, for his public services, created a Baronet on the 27th of June, 1846. His son, George Cornewall Lewis, the subject of this notice, was born on the 21st of October, 1806, and received his earlier education at Eton School under Dr. Keate, and there carried off many prizes. He afterwards went to Oxford, and graduated as a student of Christchurch in 1828, taking a first-class in classics and a second in mathematics. George Lewis, after being a student with a special pleader (Mr. Peacock, afterwards Sir B. Peacock, Chief Justice in India) was called to the Bar on the 25th of November, 1831, by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, but did not long practise as an advocate, being employed by the Government in several important commissions of inquiry. These he managed so well that he was appointed a Poor-Law Commissioner in January, 1839, and retained the office till August, 1847, when he was returned to Parliament, in the Whig interest, for Herefordshire. In the November of the same year he was made Secretary to the Board of Control, which office he exchanged in May, 1848, for the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department. He was subsequently, from July, 1850, to February, 1852, Secretary of the Treasury. He succeeded his father as second Baronet the 22nd of January, 1855, and was, in his father's stead, elected M.P. for the Radnor district. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in March, 1855, and a P.C., and he retired with his party in 1858. On their return to office, in 1859, Sir George was appointed Home Secretary, and it was in this post that he specially acquired a high and deserved reputation for administrative capacity. On the resignation of the lamented Lord Herbert of Lea, in July, 1861, Sir George quitted the Home Office, which he had administered so well, for the War Department, with which he was but little familiar. Yet so readily did he mould himself to any official duty he undertook, that in this new sphere he worked most sagaciously and efficiently. His death has happened while Secretary for War; and, as truly observed by Mr. Disraeli when responding to the motion which adjourned the House of Commons on news of his demise, "the Queen has, in that death, lost one of her best servants, and the Commons a member who possessed universal regard and respect." Sir George Cornewall Lewis was no less distinguished as an author, and his literary works have been numerous and highly esteemed. His last work "Dialogues on the best Form of Government," was published only a few weeks ago. Sir George Cornewall Lewis married, on the 26th of October, 1844, the Lady Maria Theresa, daughter of the Hon. George Villiers, and granddaughter of Thomas, first Earl, and sister of George William Frederick, fourth and present Earl of Clarendon, K.G., and widow of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., of Armytage Park, Staffordshire (author of "Granby"), herself a lady of high literary attainments. Sir George died on the 13th ult., at his seat, Harpton Court, near Radnor, after a short illness. As he leaves no issue, he is succeeded by his only brother, now the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, third Baronet, Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean and Rector of Monnington-on-Wye, Herefordshire, who was born July 21, 1808, and married, Aug. 3, 1843, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and sister of Edmund Antrobus, Esq., M.P. for Wilton; and has issue a son, Herbert Edmund Frankland, born March 31, 1846, and two daughters, Mary Anna and Elinor. This family of Lewis, of Harpton, is of old and honourable descent. An ancestor of the house, Thomas Lewis, was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1552, and his descendant, Thomas Lewis, Esq., was returned M.P. for Radnor on the accession of the House of Brunswick, and retained his seat in Parliament for nearly fifty years. His great-grandnephew was the Baronet just deceased.



THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF VERULAM.

This venerable lady, the Right Hon. Charlotte, Countess of Verulam, who had attained her eightieth year, and who died on the 17th ult. at her town house, 42, Grosvenor-square, was the only daughter of the statesman, Sir Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of Liverpool, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart., and relict of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., and was half-sister of the Prime Minister Robert Bankes, second Earl of Liverpool, and sister of Charles Cecil Cope, third and last Earl of Liverpool. Her Ladyship was married Aug. 11, 1807, to James Walter, fourth Viscount Grimston and first Earl of Verulam, by whom (who died Nov. 17, 1845) she leaves four sons, of whom the eldest, James Walter, is the second and present Earl of Verulam, and four daughters, who are the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Craven, Viscountess Folkestone, and the Countess of Caledon.

THE "PROGRESSIVE DECLINE OF IRISH PROSPERITY."—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland some time ago appointed Dr. Neilson Hancock to examine and report on "the supposed progressive decline of Irish prosperity." Dr. Hancock's examination was directed to statements on population, land under cultivation, estimated total produce of crops, total value of live stock, amount of Government stock in Ireland, deposits in joint-stock banks, in savings banks, investments in railways, bank-note circulation, railway traffic, rental, poor-law relief, imports and exports, manufactures, losses from bad seasons, condition of the labouring classes, &c. Dr. Hancock arrives at the following general conclusions:—"All the statistics I have examined appear to me to refute the theory of progressive decline, and to establish—1. That there was in agricultural produce and other kinds of wealth a rapid progress in recovering from the effects of the famine. That this attained its height in sheep in 1854; in amount of Government stock held in Ireland in 1857; in pigs, after considerable fluctuations, in 1858; in cattle, and the total value of live stock, in 1859; and in the deposits in joint-stock banks in 1859; in the total number of acres under crops in 1860; in the issue of bank-notes, after some fluctuation also, in 1860; and in the railway traffic in 1861. 2. That omitting all account of investments in improving and reclaiming land, in manufactures, &c., the capital of the country appears to have increased, as judged by the tests of live stock, Government funds, bank deposits, and investments in railways, from about £60,000,000 in 1841 to about £120,000,000 in 1859, being an increase of 100 per cent; and the decrease in these classes of wealth since 1859, of about £8,000,000, still leaves their amount £112,000,000, or £52,000,000 more than in 1841. 3. That the high average produce of all crops for four years, 1852-5, seems to have been one of the chief causes of this prosperity. 4. That the diminished average produce of all crops, in the four years 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, seems to have led to a check of prosperity in some things, and, on the whole, to a diminished rate of progress in agricultural wealth; but, being years of reasonable plenty, and following on years of more than average plenty, the well-being of the people seems not to have been affected, except in 1859, in the case of those specially affected by the scarcity of hay and straw. 5. That the still further diminished produce of all crops in 1860, 1861, and 1862, resulting from inclement seasons, with scarcity of turf in 1861, turned the diminished progress in wealth into a positive decline; and that the accumulation of the effects of three years' decline has produced a very serious diminution of national wealth and well-being—the losses of farmers in oats, wheat, potatoes, and cattle in the three years amounting to upwards of £26,000,000, or two years' rental. 6. That the losses in these years, though affecting indirectly all classes, have mainly produced pressure on the farmers, entitling them to a large amount of sympathy and consideration; and that the labouring classes, owing to the rise in wages, increase of employment since 1847, and abundance of foreign wheat and Indian corn at a low price, are suffering much less than was commonly anticipated."

The great German International Agricultural Exhibition is fixed to take place at Hamburg, on the 14th of July next, and will last a week. Prizes will be given for horses, cattle (including shorthorns, Ayrshire, and other English and Scotch breeds); sheep (including Southdowns and Leicesters); pigs (including the Berkshire breed); poultry, agricultural implements and machinery, and agricultural produce.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Admiral Dupont, who commanded the Federal iron fleet in the attack on Charleston, has made his report of the engagement to the Secretary of the Navy, but it has not been published, as the Government "does not consider it sufficiently explicit." But descriptions of the whole attack have been given by the New York journals.

The expedition had been in preparation for a considerable time. As the iron vessels were completed they were collected on the South Carolina coast, and during the week preceding the 7th of April the fleet had been quietly assembling in the North Edisto River, which is about midway between Port Royal and Charleston. The whole force consisted of nine iron cased steamers or Monitors—the name of the first vessel of the kind constructed for actual service having been adopted to describe the entire class. There was a squadron of reserve, consisting of five more vessels, which were to have supported the attack, but these ships took no part in the engagement.

The Federal fleet crossed the bar on the morning of the 5th of April and anchored inside it, in the main ship channel. The old passage through the bar has been obstructed by the "stone fleet" the Federals sunk in it with the intention to destroy the harbour; but the action of the tides has formed a new channel, and through this the Monitors passed.

The following description of the position of the forts renders the accounts of the engagement intelligible, and, indeed, explains the defeat. The only channels of entrance were commanded and swept by the heavy guns of the forts and batteries. All the defensive works mentioned, except Forts Sumter and Moultrie, have been constructed since the commencement of the war:—"To the left of the channel, on entering Charleston harbour, is Morris Island, and to the right Sullivan's Island. The batteries on the former command the main ship channel, and those on the latter the Swash and North Channel. In front and at short range from these channels is Fort Sumter, with Fort Moultrie opposite, on the right, and the fort on Cumming's Point at the left. All the principal channels converge and run between Moultrie and Sumter, and beyond these are Fort Ripley, and Castle Pinckney. On Sullivan's Island is a battery at the north end, guarding Breach Inlet, which is too distant to disturb the passage of our vessels, and nearer, and close to the Moultrie Hotel, is a strong sand battery called Fort Beauregard; south of Cumming's Point Battery is Fort Wagner; and there is another fortification on the inlet which divides Morris from Folly Island."

The nine Monitors engaged were the Weehawken (with an Ericsson raft chained to her bow); the Passaic, Captain Percival Drayton; the Montauk, Commander John L. Worden; the Patapsco, Commander Daniel Ammen; the New Ironsides, Commander Thomas Turner; the Catskill, Commander G. W. Rogers; the Nantucket, Commander Donald M'N. Fairfax; the Nahant, Commander John Downes; and the Keokuk, Lieutenant-Commander Alexander G. Rhind.

Admiral Dupont was on board the New Ironsides, from which all the signals were made. At one o'clock, after a short prayer had been read by the Captain of the Ironsides, the fleet advanced to the attack in single line, the ships following each other in the order in which they are named above. A delay of nearly an hour was caused by the raft of the Weehawken, intended to lift or explode the submarine torpedoes, becoming entangled. At two o'clock, however, all was clear again, and the line advanced. The first ship, the Weehawken, was nearly four miles from the point the fleet was ordered to make before opening fire; and all the batteries on Morris Island, the ships passing within easy range of each, had to be run. As the vessels steamed slowly by, however, the forts on the island were silent. The Confederates reserved their fire till it could be delivered with the utmost possible effect. At three in the afternoon the fleet rounded the point, coming within the range of the guns of Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. They opened their fire on the advancing ships, and with terrible results.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, who was on board the Ironsides, says:—"Six bells had just struck when a dull sound, like that of a sledge-hammer upon an anvil, was heard on the bow-port side. It was the hostile greeting of Fort Sumter, now within 1200 yards of us. A second and third, more violently than the first, shook the sides of the ship. Soon came whizzing and humming of rifled and round shot and shell overhead. Still the successive discharges could be distinguished. The several reports had not yet been drowned, so to speak, in a continuous roar. But, hark! there is a reverberation as though of numerous, simultaneous thunder-claps; now a fierce unceasing roar vibrating the air with a violence that causes even the solid mass of our ship to tremble. A look through the open port on the port side discloses the cause of the furious outburst. The first four Monitors had reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point Battery, Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Bee. One after the other had steadily steamed, without firing a shot, to the verge of the concentrating ranges. The enemy evidently reserved their main fire for work at close quarters; but when the Weehawken had reached within 600 yards of Fort Sumter a long, broad, brilliant flame suddenly leaped from its side, with all but simultaneous intense glares from Cumming's Point and Moultrie, followed instantaneously by immense volumes of smoke and a rain of projectiles that fairly hid the turrets of our craft with spouts of water thrown up by the shot and shell."

At this point of the action it was discovered that the entrance channels were obstructed by lines of piles stretching across them, which it was impossible to pass.

The report of the *New York Times* says:—"You can readily conceive that this unlooked-for estoppel utterly deranged the original intentions. The rebels were quite as well aware as we that the north-west face of Sumter is its weakest point; that it was, in fact, never finished, and therefore that it would be first attacked; and they used means which admirable engineering skill would suggest to prevent our reaching it. Thus brought to a pause, it only remained for the ironclads to take up such positions as they could. And the complication was further increased by the ill-behaviour of the flagship, the Ironsides. While steaming along up through the passage in front of Sumter she was caught by the tideway and veered off from her course, and, her huge iron frame refusing to obey her rudder, she became in great part unmanageable. This embarrassed not her only, but all that portion of the fleet following her. The two Monitors immediately behind (the Catskill and the Nantucket) fell foul of her, one on one side and the other on the other, and it was full fifteen minutes before they could be got clear and pass on. In this plight it only remained for Admiral Dupont to signal to the fleet to disregard the movements of the flagship. This he did, and the ships then assumed such positions as were available and they could gain, the whole number being at the mouth of the harbour between Cumming's Point and Sullivan's Island, and opposite the north-east and eastern face of Fort Sumter, at distances of from 600 to 1000 yards. While the manœuvres rapidly indicated in these paragraphs are going on, you must not suppose the enemy is inactive. The powerful work on Cumming's Point, named Battery Bee, opens; the long-range rifle ordnance of Fort Beauregard joins in; Moultrie hurls its heavy metal; the 50 guns that line the Redan swell the fire; and the tremendous armament of Sumter vomits forth its fiery hail. There now ensues a period of not more than thirty minutes, which forms the climax and white heat of the fight; for though from the time when fire was opened on the head of the approaching line to the time when the retiring fleet passed out of the enemy's range covered an interval of two hours and a half—from half-past two till five, yet the essence of the fight was shut up in these thirty tremendous minutes."

It being impossible longer to face the fire of 300 guns of the heaviest calibre, or to advance under it, the signal was made to cease action and retire. The engagement ended at a few minutes after five o'clock:—

"The full extent of the injuries to the ironclads was not known until their commanders personally reported them to the Admiral in the course of the evening. The Keokuk had 90 shots in all—19 on the water-line (12 starboard, 7 port) 15 in the after turret (5 of them through, 1 Whitworth steel-pointed shot remained sticking in the wall); 12 in the forward turret (8 of them through); 25 on the sloping sides (15 starboard, 10 port); 8 through shooting on after turret; 10 through smoke-stack (7 through, 3 glanced); 4 through the boats; 2 glanced off the deck; 1 cut signal-staff; 3 or 4 went through the flag. The New Ironsides was hit between 60 and 70 times, but sustained no material damage. The Weehawken was struck 59 times. The turret was badly dented, and worked with difficulty. Many bolts in the pilot-house had been loosened and driven through. The Montauk was hit twenty times; the Passaic 58 times. In addition to the damage already stated, her pilot-house was much weakened by the loosening and driving through of the bolts. The Nantucket was struck 51 times, and had her turret stopped twice by shot. The Catskill received about the same number of shots. Both the latter had their decks almost torn open by rifled bolts. The Patapsco was hit between 40 and 50 times, and, besides the disabling of her 200-pounder Parrott, had her turret much dented and pilot-house weakened. The Nahant was struck 80 times, and had her pilot-house almost broken into pieces. Four men were wounded, one mortally, in it from flying bolts."

The *Tribune* states that the Federal fleet did not fire more than 151 rounds of ammunition during the whole attack.

The *Times* says:—"The Ironsides was frequently struck. One of the shots broke off and carried away one of her port shutters, and her wooden bows were penetrated by shell, though they were prevented from doing the damage they otherwise must have done by Commodore Turner's precaution of protecting the exposed part of the vessel with sandbags. But the poor Keokuk—she, of all others, was the most fearfully maltreated. This vessel was struck ninety times, and she had nineteen holes above and below the water-line, some of a size through which a boy might crawl. Her turrets (5½in. of iron in thickness) were fairly riddled, and came out of the contest mere sieves. During the action twelve of her men were wounded, among whom was her commander, the gallant Rhind."

After working her pumps all night it was evident at daybreak that the Keokuk was sinking. The crew were rescued by boats from the other vessels. At eight in the morning she had disappeared.

After receiving the reports from the several captains during the night of the 7th, Admiral Dupont decided that to renew the attack against such obstacles, and in the shattered state of the fleet, was impossible.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that 415 applications for licenses for a change of name have been made since 1850, and that 393 licenses have been granted. The amount of fees payable is, on a change of name only, £10 2s. 6d.; on a change of name and arms, £13 12s. 6d.; for every additional name inserted in a license, £1 7s. 6d.; in addition, a stamp duty of £50 is affixed to every license to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only, in compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement, and a stamp duty of £10 on a license when granted upon any voluntary explanation. The whole of the fees have been paid into the Exchequer through the hands of the Paymaster-General.

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INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

CARDS.

DULL and monotonous would the domestic circle or the more extended evening party have been had not innocent amusements been introduced to employ those moments when the mind, fatigued with thought, seeks for relaxation in calm and retined pursuits. Many of the games of chance played by the Romans—that of latrunculi, similar to modern chess; and the ludus talorum, or dice, are still carried on, the latter too often to the utter destruction of the infatuated gamester; while to ancient Rome may be traced those theatrical representations from which the modern charade is derived—a source of constant recreation in a country house—as also the introduction to us of those instruments of music the tuba, the cornua, the buccinæ, and the litui, each of which were made of brass, and resembled our trumpet, bugle, hautboy, and cornet-à-piston. Dancing is frequently referred to in Holy Writ, accompanied by rude drums and pipes, as still practised by savage nations. It would appear that dancing was the natural suggestions of the human mind, and that in England it may be traced back to the Saxon Heptarchy. Dancing seems to have been included in the military amusements of the above warlike nation, for in many ancient illuminated MSS. we find persons armed with swords and shields performing the terpsichorean art. Tacitus, too, describes noble youths as having danced amidst the projecting points of swords and spears (a practice still kept up in Scotland) with so much skill and grace as to excite equal astonishment and admiration. Singing and instrumental music are coeval with dancing, and formed a great part of the convivial meetings of the invading Normans and their immediate successors, among whom the games of chess and dice found general encouragement. We owe, it is affirmed, the invention of cards to our volatile neighbours the French, as they are said to have been devised by a Parisian painter, named Jaquemin Gringonneur, for the amusement of the unfortunate Charles VI. According to St. Foix, these cards were not only painted with the necessary devices and ornaments, but gilt, and probably strongly resembled the illuminations on vellum which marked that period—the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century. Their introduction here was a natural consequence of our imitation of all Gallic customs and fashions, though some time must have elapsed before their use became general. In 1463 the cardmakers of England obtained an Act of Parliament to prohibit the importation of playing cards, which seems, after a number of years, to have been evaded, as we find in the *Gazette*, A.D. 1684, the following notice:—"That for the better encouragement of the manufacture of playing-cards in England (wherein many hundred poor people are employed), by direction of his Majesty's letters patent (pursuant to charters and directions of the late King James and King Charles), an office is erected in Silver-street, in Bloomsbury, for sealing all playing-cards of English make (which will be there first surveyed), that the frauds practised in the making of English cards may be prevented, and the foreign cards (which are brought in contrary to law) may be discovered. The price of all cards will be put upon each pack, to the end that none, under pretence of sealing the cards, may sell the same at dearer rates; and it will, therefore, appear that the very best cards shall be sold in London by the last retailer at fourpence the pack, and others at cheaper rates." To retrace our steps, cards and chess were held in great estimation during the reign of Henry VIII., and doubtless long before, for Sir Thomas Elyot, the worthy moralist of that day, alludes to them among the "many games that may be used within the house," the majority of which he commends greatly. Among other amusements he highly approves of dancing, and takes great pains to prove that St Augustine merely meant to reprove the excesses of the exercise, and by no means to abolish it. He traces its history with great ability, and, after describing many ancient modes of dancing, adds:—"Instead of these we have now base dances, bargenettes, pauyons, turgyons, and rounds. And as for the special names, they were taken, as they be now, either of the names of the first inventors, or of the measure and number that they do contain; or of the first words of the ditty which the song comprehendeth whereof the dance was made. In every of the said dances there was a concinuity of moving the foot and body, expressing some pleasant or profitable effects or motions of the mind." Proceeding, Sir Thomas contrives to extract a moral from every step in dancing, which, we learn from him, was invariably commenced in his days by a low reverence from the whole party, with a long interval between it and the first step. Whether Elyot could have "pointed a moral" from the modern polka, waltz, and galop, we will not stop to inquire. Dice he deprecates most severely: "Oh, why should that be called a play which is compact of malice and robbery! Undoubtedly they that write of the first invention of things have good cause to suppose Lucifer, Prince of Devils, to be the first inventor of diceplaying, although some do write that it was first invented by Attalus. . . . I suppose there is not a more plain figure of idleness than playing at dice, for, besides that therein there is no manner of exercise of the body or mind, they which play thereat must seem to have no portion of wit or cunning if they will be called fair players; or, in some company, avoid the stab of a dagger, if they be taken with any crafty conveyance. How many gentlemen, how many merchants, have in this damnable pastime consumed their substance, as well by their own labours as by their parents', with great study and painful travail in a long time acquired, and finished their lives in debt and penury! How many goodly and bold yeomen hath it brought into theft, whereby they have prevented the course of nature and died by the order of the laws miserably." To return to cards; it is singular that, amidst the rapid march of modern improvement, cards have been so completely neglected that the old deformities of King, Queen, and Knave should be allowed to remain, especially at a time when, through the good taste and liberality of Messrs. Bancks Brothers, De la Rue, and others, the devices, patterns, and symbols on the backs of the cards have become exquisitely beautiful, thus proving that in cards as well as pictures the value is to be found in the frame. Whether, as we have already hinted, the origin of playing cards is to be attributed to a courtier of the melancholy and imbecile King of France is a question not easily to be decided, as many contend that the custom was known in China and India long before the period referred to. Probably each country had its distinct game; for while at our whist-tables fifty-two cards are used, there will be found in the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society three Hindoo packs, one containing ninety-six cards and the others a hundred and twenty cards each. In France, too, there are packs still in use in which there are seventy-eight cards. The court, or coat cards, as Mr. Chatto, who has written ably upon the subject, calls them, have undergone many metamorphoses. In the early French cards the four kings were called Charlemagne, Cæsar, Alexander, and David; the four Queens Judith, Rachel, Argine, and Pallas; while the valets, or knaves, gloried in the titles of La Hire, Hector, Launcelot, and Hogier. During the period of the Revolution, in 1793-4, various devices were resorted to—Molière, La Fontaine, Voltaire, and Jean Jaques Rousseau figuring as the four Kings, while Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude represented the Queens. Well would it be for all cardplayers if prudence, justice, and temperance guided their actions, with fortitude sufficient to prevent their running into gambling excesses. War, Art, Peace, and Commerce have been introduced; as have the costumes of France and the characters in Schiller's "Joan of Arc." In the latter, Charles VII., Philip of Burgundy, Réné of Anjou, and Talbot represented the Kings; and the Maid of Orleans, Louisa of Arc, Isabella of Bavaria, and Agnes Sorel, the Queens. At Frankfort, in 1815, some would-be sarcastic and ill-natured artist introduced Wellington and Blucher as the knaves of diamonds and clubs. Our Transatlantic brethren have immortalised Washington, Adams, Franklin, and Lafayette as kings upon their playing-cards; four heathen goddesses, Fortune, Venus, Ceres, and Minerva, representing the Queens; and four Indian chiefs the knaves. To enter upon the various games of cards would occupy too much space; suffice it to say, that no more rational evening indoor amusement can be found than that which is devoted to singing, cards, and backgammon. The elderly people may indulge in a rubber of whist, the younger in a pool of commerce, or other round games, while écarté or backgammon may occupy the attention of those to whom whist is too scientific and commerce too noisy; and if, for half an hour before bedtime, the pianoforte can be put into requisition, a simple English ballad be sung, or a quadrille played in which all can take a part, both young and old will retire with a feeling of thankfulness for that delight of all delights—a rational, pleasant evening.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

NEW Streets and Old Localities would appropriately describe our column of this week, since it relates to the changes now in progress in the City and Westminster, wherein old and new are brought into strange juxtaposition.

In the works of the projected new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House and the Ludgate Railway station and junction, a few localities of considerable interest, by their association with great names, will be disturbed. The new street will pass directly through the garden of the College of Advocates, situated in Great Knightrider-street and Bennet's-hill. Doctors' Commons, the whole of which property has been advertised for sale. The original house was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt of brick, in the style that prevailed shortly after: the interior has two quadrangles containing 140 rooms, exclusive of the basement, the court, dining-room, library, &c., with frontages to Great Knightrider-street and Bennet's-hill, and the total area, is more than three quarters of an acre. The library is rich in civil law and history, and originally belonged to Sir John Gibson, Judge of the Prerogative Court, by whose son it was presented to the college; "each Bishop also makes it a present at his consecration" (*Times*). Hard by is a Shakspearean locality of note, the town property of the poet, first pointed out by Mr. Halliwell—viz, the site of the house purchased by Shakspeare of Henry Walker, in March, 1612-13, the counterpart of the conveyance of which is preserved in the Guildhall Library, with Shakspeare's signature attached, and which is there described as "abutting upon a streete leading doune to Pudle Wharfe (Blackfriers), in the east part, right against the Kinge's Majesties Warardrobe." The *very house* was, most probably, destroyed in the Great Fire; but the present one stands upon its exact site; and, until these few years, it had been tenanted by the Robinson family, to whom Shakspeare leased it. Close behind this house, in Great Carter-lane, stood the Old Bell Inn, whence, in 1598, Richard Quyney directs a letter "To my loveing good friend and countryman, Mr. Wm. Shackspeare, deliver thees"—the only letter addressed to Shakspeare known to exist. The poet was, probably, often in this house, the site of which was noted, after the destruction of the original building, by a richly-sculptured *bell*, dated 1687, affixed to the front of a house in Great Carter-lane.

This new street line will also pass Adel or Addle hill, where stood the palace of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, erected by Athelstan. The widening of Upper Thames-street is a portion of the plan, in which the excavations should be closely watched; for in the line from Lambeth-hill to Queenhithe have been excavated portions of the river wall mentioned by Fitzstephen.

The new railway line will pass close to the *Times'* printing-office, beneath which is a fragment of the Roman wall and a Norman or early English reparation; and upon that are some remains, probably of the Blackfriars' Monastery. In the site lying between Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Skinner-street, where the proposed stations are to be erected, relics may be looked for; we must remember that Roman remains of great interest have been found on Ludgate-hill. We care not to part with Breakneck-steps and Green Arbour-court, where Oliver Goldsmith dwelt; for the poet's house was taken down some thirty years since.

The Thames Embankment Commission "Report" recommends the widening of the ancient thoroughfare of King-street, Westminster, "which, but for its narrowness, would take much of the traffic which now causes overcrowding in Parliament-street." It is, therefore, proposed to set back the houses on the west side of King-street, between Great George-street and Charles-street: and, beyond that point, all that is necessary is to set back the proposed new public offices to the line suggested, and to take off the north end of the block of buildings between Parliament-street and King-street, as shown on the plan. As the remaining houses of the west side of the latter street will thus be disturbed, and the line from Charles-street northward has disappeared, it may be interesting to glance at the historical associations which will thus be broken up.

It is hard to imagine King-street to have been once the principal street of the city of Westminster; yet such it was. In the reign of Henry VIII. it had gardens or meadow-land on the east side reaching down to the river; the Cockpit Gate was at the north end, and the High Gate of Richard II. at the southern extremity. This was the only road for the passage of the Royal carriages when the King went to Parliament, and faggots were usually thrown into the ruts to amend this Royal way. At the opening of the Session of 1597 "divers people were smothered and crushed to death" pressing in this narrow street, to see Queen Elizabeth and her nobility riding to Parliament. Pepys records another catastrophe in 1660, when "a great stop of coaches" occurring, a drayman and Lord Chesterfield's coachman quarrelled, and one of the footmen was killed. Nearly a century and three quarters ago it was proposed to rebuild the street. Evelyn was told by the Marquis of Normanby that "King Charles had a design to buy all King-street, and build it nobly," and that this might have been done for £50,000. However, the old place remained a perilous passage for lawmakers until the formation of Parliament-street. About a century since Hatton, in 1708, described King-street as "the most spacious street and principal for trade in Westminster." Within half a century of the above relief of the traffic the houses were ancient; for not a house in it was built of brick until that of Dudley, the second Lord North, about 1646, and that was the only brick house in the street for many years.

Among the memories of the street are the abodes of the poets Spencer, Sackville Lord Buckhurst, the Earl of Dorset, and Carew.

On the west side of the street lived Oliver Cromwell in a house, the precise situation of which is thus preserved in a MS. communication to Cunningham's "Handbook of London," new edit., 1850:—

Shortly before the great trial, in 1838, between the parish of St. Margaret and the inhabitants of Privy-gardens a very rigid examination of the old parochial ratebooks took place, and in one of them Lieutenant-General Oliver Cromwell was found rated for a house in King-street, which was ascertained with as much certainty as the extensive alterations in the vicinity would admit to be one of two very ancient tenements lying between the north side of the gateway entrance to Blue Boar's Head-yard and the wall of Rams'-mews; and there was strong ground for believing that the two ancient tenements had originally been one. These tenements, as well as the Blue Boar's Head public-house, situated on the south side of the gateway, and a portion of the stable-yard behind, for a distance of about two or three hundred feet from King-street, are the property of one of the colleges at Oxford. The public house (Blue Boar's Head), as rebuilt about 1750, is now (1850) standing.—*George H. Malone.*

It was at this house that, in July, 1649, Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "began his journey, by way of Windsore, and so to Bristol;" he went forth in "a coach with six gallant Flanders' mares, divers coaches accompanying him, and very many great officers of the army; his life-guard consisting of eighty gallant men, the meanest whereof a commander or esquire in stately habit, with trumpets sounding almost to the shaking of Charing-cross, had it been now standing (it had been taken down two years). And in the Cole MSS. in the British Museum is a copy of a letter of Cromwell to his wife from Dunbar, Sept. 4, 1650, addressed to her in this street. In a house on the site of Rams'-mews, lived Sydenham, the celebrated physician. Upon the west side, too, is Gardener's-lane, described, in 1650, as "a pretty, handsome place." Amid its present squalor we cannot forget that Hollar, the engraver, died here in 1677, while an execution was in his house. Further down the street, near the south end, was Thieving-lane; "so called for that thieves were led that way to the Gate House, while the Sanctuary continued to be in force"

We are glad to see that the Thames Embankment Commissioners recommend that the houses in Poet's corner, Old Palace yard, and Abingdon-street, and the Mews in the rear, should be taken down—the Chapter House, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the south front of the Abbey being brought fully into view; the residences which stand between the Chapter House and the garden to the south are likewise to be removed. Thus will be opened to view the Chapter House—we trust to be entirely restored. The south aisle of the church, with its huge buttresses, will then be seen to advantage; and visitors will become more familiar with the old grey cloisters and their twelfth and fourteenth century architecture, and the grassy area—"a monastic solitude in contrast with the scene on the opposite side of the church." It is much to be regretted that the chapel of Henry VII., restored within the present century, but with Combe Down Bath stone, is already in a state of decomposition, seeing that Caen stone to match the original material might have been obtained, of which Mr. Raikes, in his *Journal*, records this curious evidence:—"On this coast, in the neighbourhood of Caen, resides an old lady, on whose property are some valuable stone quarries, from whence the English commissioners have proposed to purchase the materials for building our Houses of Parliament. It is a curious fact that, by some old records in her family, she can prove that the blocks of stone used in building our Westminster Abbey were derived from the very same source." We perceive that Mr. Gilbert Scott exhibits, in Conduit-street, several views of the Westminster Chapter House, showing the proposed restoration.

Among the buildings lately removed for the Strand improvements was the house built upon part of the site of York House, at the corner of Villiers-street—No. 31, Strand—where lived Richardson, well known to print-collectors of the last century; his business was continued by his son, who died about 1813, when the large stock of prints was sold by auction. The house had a large window projecting over Villiers-street. Another old house removed was No. 23 (Yeates, the confectioner's), with a wooden front, which must have been built in the seventeenth century.

Some interesting relics were found during the excavations for the Metropolitan Railway, in the neighbourhood of the Fleet Ditch, including coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and James II.; the Sovereign, or sceptre unit of James; a coin of tin, struck by James II. for America; also several halfpence and farthings of the same metal, with copper plugs in the centre; numerous leaden pieces impressed with trade devices, merchant's marks, &c.; a number of spoons and keys of various dates, one spoon marked 1598. There were also found articles in leather, comprising jerkins, collars, and shoes, from Henry VIII. to James I., many decorated and slashed according to the then prevailing fashion; likewise sheaths of daggers and girdle-knives, with many notable varieties of the ink-horn. These relics have been exhibited to the London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies, when Mr. Butterworth, the chairman of the meeting, remarked upon the condition of the articles as evidence of the preservative qualities of the river mud of the Fleet.

Mr. Tite has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper descriptive of the remains of a Roman room, recently discovered on the site of the portico of the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, and noticed in our Number of Feb. 21. Mr. Tite described the room to have been about 16 ft. square; the walls built of Roman bricks and rubble; the floor paved with good red tesseræ, but without any ornamental pattern; the walls plastered and coloured in fresco of an agreeable tint, and decorated with red lines and bands. Mr. Tite is of opinion that this room was attached to the atrium of a large house, of which, near the same spot, the large and highly ornamented pavement was discovered in 1801, to which we have already referred. Mr. Tite illustrated his account with fifteen other pavements of the same kind, which had been found in the City from the year 1680 downwards. The paper was also explained by plans and sections of some beautiful drawings of the Roman antiquities, found on the site of the Royal Exchange in 1841.

THE FARM.

THE three rivals, Newcastle, Durham, and Darlington, and, in fact, the whole agricultural world in the North, are looking forward very anxiously to the decision of the Council on Wednesday next. Of course many a bet is depending on it, and every remark, smile, or frown of the Committee of Inspection has been noted, or rather "touted" with the utmost interest. The fact of the society not wishing to revisit a town, unless it is absolutely obliged, is against Newcastle, but its situation is so central for railways, and its "shillingocracy" so large, that many of the finance committee, with their painfully fresh recollections of a Battersea vacuum, may be disposed to smile on it. Durham comes out well with its £2000, and has a claim as the cathedral town of an hitherto "unvisited county;" but its railway approaches seem to offer as fine a prospect of an utter block on the shilling days as it is possible to conceive. Darlington, the veritable "shorthorn town" of the north, gets a bad start by only offering £1500. Like Durham, its accommodation is decidedly limited, but its railway advantages are considerable. In the north they seem to argue that Durham is out of the question, and that, rather than favour Darlington (whose claims are questionable) at the expense of its cathedral town, the lot will fall upon Newcastle once more. They have, however, been wofully deceived over Hospodar and Saccharometer, and they may be equally out as regards the Two-Thousand contest in Hanover-square.

A new company, entitled the "General Steam Cultivation (Limited)," has just sprung into existence, under the presidency of the Earl of Albemarle. It proposes to purchase the most approved steam cultivators, and to sell them to agriculturists, who may pay by instalments extending over a limited number of years, or hire them on annual repairing leases. They also propose "generally to supply all agricultural implements and other requisites for farming, upon conditions which will place their purchase within the reach of those whose income depends upon the annual produce of their land" The great East Riding oil-cake case has also brought into existence at Northallerton a North Riding Company, which professes its intention to manufacture "the rough genuine manures, linseed and other cakes, and agricultural implements of the newest and best design," and invites agriculturists to become shareholders

The official report of Dr. Neilson Hancock goes to refute the theory of "progressive decline" in Ireland since the famine. He states that sheep reached their highest point in '54, pigs in '58, and cattle in '59. The crops of 1852-5 were a very high average; but after '56 this prosperity received a check, more especially from the scarcity of hay and straw in '59. The years 1860-2 have been very disastrous; and the loss on oats, wheat, potatoes, and cattle is calculated at twenty-six millions, or two years' rental; but still the labouring classes have suffered less than might have been expected.

Mr Rea's Silvius, winner of the second prize in the aged Hereford bull-class at Leeds, and several sweepstakes and first prizes singly or with Bella and her calf at Ludlow, Leominster, and Hereford, has been sent to the butcher; and so Mr. Taylor's Unity, the first-prize Hereford bull in the two-year-old class at Battersea, has also become beef. Silvius, whose bosom (like Mr. Fawkes's Robinson Crusoe) almost touched the ground, was thought to be one of the largest Hereford bulls since Colmore. He had sunk a good deal in condition since Battersea, but still he weighed twenty-one score and a quarter, which is three score and a quarter less than Mr. Turner's six-year old Challenge Ox of the same breed, sixty years ago.

The late Sir G. C. Lewis took but little interest in Herefords (of which his father, Sir Frankland Lewis, had a very useful herd), and was not very much at Harpton in the course of the year. Few, however, as we can testify, went more carefully in his quiet, methodical way through the stock and implements at the last Hereford Agricultural Show, and if the Hereford deputation did fail in gaining their object when they appeared before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society last May, they will always remember how ably their case was stated by the deceased Baronet, who had only a few minutes' notice of the task. The candidate for the vacant seat, Mr. Green Price, has been extending his herd by the purchase of some heifers from the Boultibrook sale. The late Mr. Rea of Monaughty's herd will be sold about the middle of October. There will be some 170 to 180 lots in all, principally females by Sir Benjamin and Wellington. About seventy or eighty old cows and calves were sold in 1860, while the Wellington heifers from Cholstrey, Regent, Grenadier, and Chieftain dams were retained, and these crossed with the renowned Sir Benjamin, whose stock will make up a very great array, are the kernel of the present herd. Sir Richard, a first-prize bull at Leeds, if not parted with previously, will be sold, like the others, "without any reserve," and his sire, Sir Benjamin, will take his place at Westonbury. This will be the wind-up of one of the oldest-established and most successful prize-winning herds in Herefordshire, as it was credited in about twenty years with upwards of two hundred local and Royal prizes. The blood goes back to Crabstock (393), and was well reinforced by Sovereign, Portrait, Regulator, Charity, Hope, and Confidence, Tom Jeffreys' stock; as well as Old Court (with the brown spot and speckled feet), from Parry's; Cholstrey, from Vaughan's; Young Conrad and Chieftain, from Stedman's; and, latterly, Wellington, from Philip Turner's. The late owner always considered Winifred, by Monaughty, one of his very best cows; and no one exported the pure white faces so largely to Australia, America, and Jamaica We hear that Mr. Stratton has not been able to purchase, but is in treaty for the hire of Lamp of Lothian for nine months.

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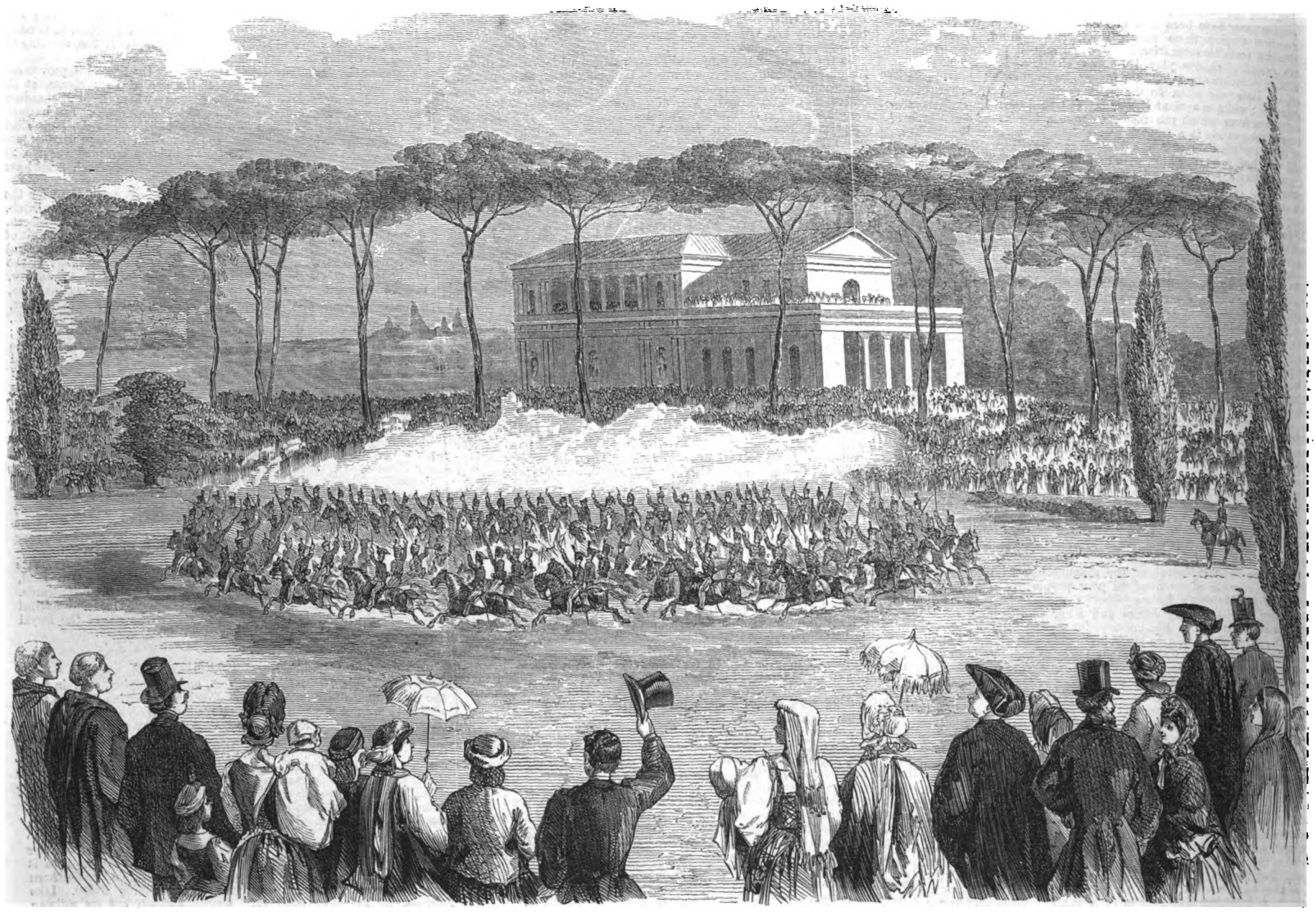
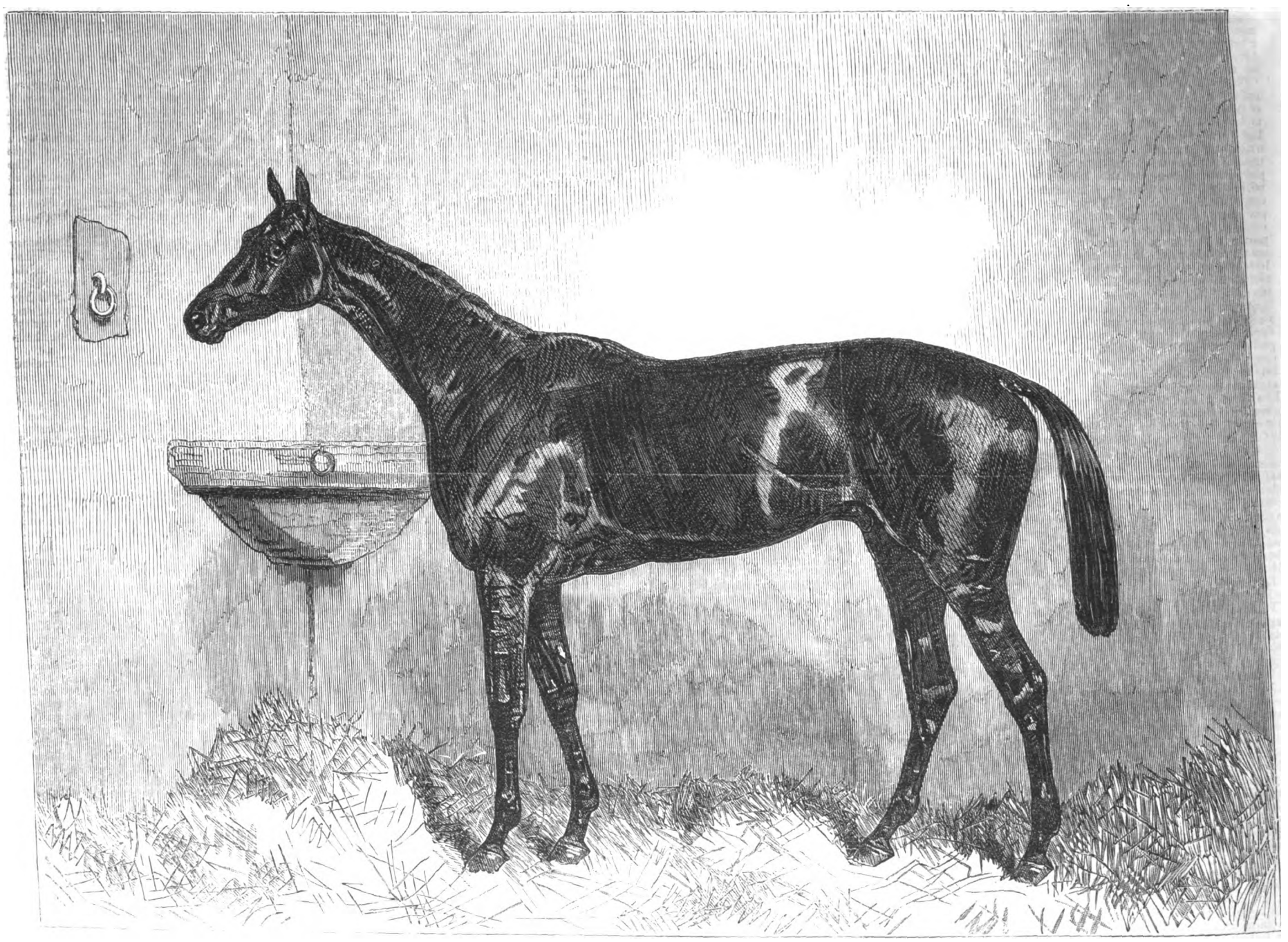


GRAND MILITARY CARROUSEL IN THE GARDENS OF THE VILLA BORGHESE, ROME.—SEE PAGE 495.



MACCARONI, WINNER OF THE TWO-THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE, NEWMARKET.—SEE PAGE 495.

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"CATHERINE GLOVER AND THE GLEE MAIDEN ATTEMPTING TO SUCCOUR THE IMPRISONED DUKE OF ROTHSAY" ("FAIR MAID OF PERTH"), PAINTED BY MISS EDWARDS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"CATHERINE GLOVER AND THE GLEE MAIDEN."

In our notice of the exhibition of the Society of British Artists we gave our meed of well-deserved praise to the pleasant little picture now engraved, the work of a young lady—Miss Edwards.

The subject of the picture is taken from Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" but we suspect that some of our readers, whose novel-reading days are, like our own, retiring into the dim past, may have a rather hazy recollection of the incident represented. To enable such as these to better understand the picture, we have taken the novel from its shelf, blown off its dust, and extracted from its pages the following interpretation of the picture engraved:—

In a city noted from time immemorial for its pretty women Catherine Glover—taking her surname from her father's trade—in the reign of Robert III. of Scotland was universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful. The fame of the "Fair Maid of Perth" drew upon her much notice from the young gallants of the Royal Court (which at that time was held near Perth), and especially that of David Rothsay, Prince of Scotland. This son of and heir to the throne of Robert III. was a dissolute but generous-hearted and unfortunate Prince. Much of his reckless dissipation is excused by the fact that, after having been actually contracted to Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March, to whom he was tenderly attached, he was compelled, in consequence of the powerful Earl of Douglas, or the "Black Douglas," as he was called, having offered a larger dower with his daughter Margery, to break off his contract and wed a woman he could not love.

The "Glee Maiden," a dark-complexioned, often melancholy, wandering troubadour minstrel, from Provence, the companion of Catherine in the hopeless attempt to succour the doomed Prince, belonged to a class of women very numerous in that age. Although, from the precarious life they led, their character was not always considered above suspicion, they rarely met with insult, even from the most lawless, but were protected by the chivalrous manners of the time in honour of their "Gay or Joyeuse Science." "For," says Scott, "the love of song, like the love of fight, was a common passion of the age, which all at least affected."

Now we must recall how the Duke of Rothsay came to be imprisoned. We find, then, that on quitting the lodgings of the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, into whose custody, by order of the King, he had been placed for a supposed offence, the Prince went in a boat to Falkland, the residence of his wife, the Duchess, under whose protection Catherine Glover was going to place herself, both she and her father being at the time accused of heresy. The Prince took this step by the advice of the traitorous Sir John Ramorny, his late tutor and boon companion, soon to be his cowardly murderer, and to whom, feeling lonely, he had written after having dismissed him from his service, in compliance with the desire of his Royal father. The Prince was informed by Ramorny that the Duchess had just left, and that Catherine was coming to Falkland; and thereupon he determined to receive the "Fair Maid" in his wife's stead. On their way to Falkland, he and Ramorny had met the Glee Maiden, in whom the Prince had previously felt interested, and whom they brought with them. At the meeting of the Prince and Catherine the best feelings of the former were aroused by the noble resistance of Catherine to his lawless desires, and her appeals to his honour as the heir of the heroic Bruce, and to his princely knighthood. Shortly after the unhappy Prince was drugged by his revengeful false friend and thrown into the deepest dungeon of his own castle, it being given out that he was taken ill of an infectious disorder. The serving-women had been sent from the castle, but Catherine and the Glee Maiden were detained prisoners. Thrown on each other's society, these two became companions and almost friends. It was on the sixth day of their detention that the Glee Maiden, having been abroad in search of a few early flowers for Catherine, returned with the horrible intelligence that the Duke of Rothsay was being starved to death. Her little French dog, who had thrust himself into a thicket of holly bushes and yew that grew out of some old ruins close to the castle wall, came back whining and howling. Creeping forward to discover the cause, she had heard a moaning as of one in extreme pain, but so faint that it seemed to rise from the very depth of the earth. Discovering that the sound proceeded from a small rent in the wall, she had placed her ear to the opening, and heard in the Prince's voice the words "It cannot now last long." On asking if she could help him, he had cried "Food, food; I die of famine." Womanlike, Catherine and the Glee Maiden instantly determined to succour the man who had lightly treated the one and intended to dishonour the other. Taking the small cruise which contained their soup, and the meat of which it is made, with the few cakes they had baked and some milk, they hastened to the garden, very much, no doubt, as Miss Edwards represents, and, if anything, more earnestly. Of the little success which attended their efforts, of Catherine's subsequent discovery, of the sudden return of Black Douglas, and of the hanging of the traitorous murderer Ramorny, is it not all written in ye Scottische romaunt yclept "Ye Faire Mayde of Perthe"?

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FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE exhibition just opened in Pall-mall East is of high average excellence, more so, perhaps, than is at once apparent. Although, in trying to recall our impressions, the mind lights on few works pinnacled, so to speak, high above the rest by decidedly superior merit, we find an unusual number of niches in our memory exceedingly well filled. The high level always maintained at the gallery of this society is especially remarkable this year, for nearly every contributor is seen at his best.

A few artists have, however, not only surpassed themselves, but are conspicuous by the relative importance of their contributions. Foremost amongst these we must place Mr. Carl Haag. In his large and elaborate drawing of "Palmyra" (186) Mr. Haag has given us a work of unusually high technical merit, and one the subject of which invests it with very rare and peculiar interest. It is, we believe, a century since any illustrations of the magnificent ruins of Palmyra were sketched on the spot and afterwards given to the public in this country by an Englishman—and we presume Mr. Haag is now to be considered as naturalised amongst us, especially seeing that he has entered the "Artist's Volunteer Corps," and is a most exemplary "private" therein. The illustrations to which we allude were the plates published in Wood and Dawkins's "Description of Palmyra," folio, London, 1758. Mr. David Roberts, when at Baalbek, intended, it is said, to have pushed on to Palmyra, but was compelled by fever to beat a precipitate retreat to the coast. A journey to Palmyra is attended with much difficulty and expense, and not altogether free from danger—of robbery, if nothing worse, from the wandering Arabs. The circumstances which led to Mr. Haag's visit to Palmyra are narrated in Miss Emily Beaufort's clever book, "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines." When at Damascus Mr. Haag joined the caravan composed of an English party, of which Miss Beaufort was a member, and the journey was accomplished under the conduct of Sheikh Miguel, the remarkable Bedouin chief whose portrait we engraved after a study by Mr. Haag, in the Winter Exhibition at this gallery. Mr. Haag's noble panorama convinces us that, for extent, the ruins of most other ancient cities dwindle into insignificance before the glorious remains of the "Queen of the Desert," the Tadmor in the wilderness, built or made a commercial emporium by Solomon, and afterwards the Palmyra of Zenobia and the Romans. Its great Temple of the Sun, its innumerable columns and other ruins—all comprised in this drawing—extend nearly a mile and a half. Still we see the dark, plumed palms, which gave the city its names both of Tadmor and Palmyra, growing beside the white columns. We may remark, however, that, imposing as is the city from the rather distant point of sight chosen, there is little to repay a nearer view. Few of the remains are remarkable for beauty, and there is great sameness in the architecture.

In some earlier works by this artist we have remarked the tendency to exaggeration of colour and effect characteristic of a fervid, earnest nature; but we should be slow to charge this drawing with anything of the kind. The intense and poetical sunset glow suffusing the whole middle distance, and deepening into smouldering purple among the far-off hills, may seem strange and melodramatic to our unaccustomed eyes; but from all we read of such effects in the desert it must be true to the facts. It is, indeed, we suspect, within the truth. At all events, it is nearer Mr. Frederick Lewis's sober representations of the desert than the much more violent colouring of Mr. Holman Hunt. One thing is quite certain—namely, that the drawing is a remarkable illustration of the capabilities of water colours, and still more memorable on account of its subject. Mr. Haag has also a small but interesting drawing of "The Ruins of Baalbek" (69).

The most exquisite figure-drawing in the room, and, we think, surpassing in loveliness everything the artist has previously exhibited, is No. 239, by Mr. Burton. It is simply a study of a young and beautiful girl, dressed in white muslin, lying idly on a couch, the rich golden-auburn hair scattered over the green figured velvet cushion, the head and eyes turned towards a spray of eglantine held in one fair white hand. A drawing more remarkable for ornate yet chaste elegance, for pure and tender pearliness of colour, and for delicacy of drawing and foreshortening, we do not remember to have seen. This is one of a series from each member of the society, to be presented in an album to Mr. E. W. Field This gentleman belongs to the legal profession, and in acknowledgement of his services in that capacity, especially in the management of the recent purchase of their premises, all the members of the society have agreed to present him with a drawing. Returning to Mr. Burton, we have to notice a drawing of "A German Girl Selling Lilacs" (234), which, though not admitting of the refinement of his first-named contribution, is nevertheless very charming; and a striking life-size female head, of the German classical type, entitled "Iostephane" (273), which has force and considerable expression, but is chiefly noticeable for its mastery of the water colour medium on the scale of nature.

Another artist who has distinguished himself in an unusual degree is Mr. Samuel Read, who sends, as the principal result of a recent visit to Spain, a large and impressive drawing of the interior of "The Cathedral of Toledo" (33)—decidedly the most important work he has hitherto exhibited. Among the many pictures of Spanish life and the exterior of celebrated Moorish and Iberian buildings, it is singular how very rarely a painter has attempted to depict the grand and solemn interiors of the cathedrals of Seville and Toledo. From unfamiliarity with the subject, and the free use of a rich transparent brown, the visitor may suspect that Mr. Read has exaggerated the obscurity of the "dim religious *light*" in this cathedral—rendered still more sombre by the profusion of stained glass—and the effects of which the artist has so well represented. Travellers in Spain will, however, remember that, when one passes from the blinding sunlight into some of the gloomy Spanish cathedrals, it is some minutes before the eye can distinguish the nearer objects within the mysterious darkness. As we are engraving this very interesting as well as striking drawing, we shall have a better opportunity for description.

Mr. J. Gilbert sustains his well-known reputation for telling a story, whether comic or serious, for inventive variety of character, and for extraordinary facility, in "Don Quixote's Curious Discourse upon Arms and Letters" (18), and the scene from "Twelfth Night," "Malvolio washes off gross acquaintance" (29). Every time that one sees Mr. Gilbert's work one cannot help (even if theoretical objections are entertained thereunto) feeling irresistibly fascinated by his marvellously dashing and spirited handling. Conventional, even superficial, it may be considered, but John Gilbert is master of *a style*, and this is a very rare accomplishment amongst English painters. Rubens himself was hardly a more dexterous executant. This "style" or *chique*, as somebody has called it, may be seen in the inimitable way in which he will paint a broken stone bottle or a pewter platter (see the first named drawing), better, perhaps, than in his heads. While we would be the last to wish to see the artist a slave to his material, there are, nevertheless, certain characters of style suitable to each particular medium employed; and we find that while Mr. Gilbert brings from his practice in oil less smokiness into his drawings through the embroilment of his opaque with his transparent colours, he still in the present work gives too much of the effect that is more suitable in a wood engraving, from, apparently, a too free use of the reed pen.

Mr. Alfred Fripp has two careful and delicately finished drawings; one of a boy with game (254), the other of a party of sailor and fisher boys (one basking prone on the rock and literally kicking up his heels), idly watching a shoal of porpoises out at sea and laughing at their clumsy, tumbling gambols.

By Mr. George Fripp, the brother of the last-named painter, there are several meritorious landscapes, of which the most important is the large view of the Welsh town of "Llan Ogwen" (21), on the road from Bangor to Capel Curig, near the Penrhyn slate quarries, with the mountains Carneth David, and Llewellyn. There is much quiet truth in all this artist's works, but this and most others are chargeable with a certain monotonous dullness of effect and a sort of blotting-paper texture.

Mr. Walter Goodall has made a notable advance in "Le Reliquaire" (148), a mendicant monk showing a sacred relic contained in a box slung from his neck to a couple of pretty Britanny girls. We are engraving this pleasing and well-painted picture. "The Winter's Evening" (129), a child and cat asleep by the fireside is another, very creditable drawing by Mr. W. Goodall. His brother, Mr. Edward Goodall, has made an equally great stride—observable in the delicacy of his whole treatment and the tenderness of his various and pleasing colour. Take for confirmation his "Naples, from the Villa Reale" (58), and his "Caffe Militari, Lago Maggiore" (64). Mr. Topham contributes but two drawings, and these contain only one or two figures. They are "A Flower Girl" (300), and "An Irish Girl Screening her Little Sister from the Storm"—a charming example (292). Mr. Smallfield has a carefully-painted and rather amusing drawing of a half-stripped boy shivering timidly at the edge of a stream, entitled "Shilly-Shally" (210), and another called "Farfalina" (255), a girl playing with butterflies, herself gayer than a butterfly, a most fantastic sort of tippet round her shoulders being made entirely of feathers. Of Mr. Oakley's works we much prefer his rustic "Molecatcher" (179) to his drawing-room subjects. With the mention of several drawings by Miss Gillies, the Irish subjects by Mr. Riviere, and two or three pleasing drawings from Brittany subjects by Mr. Jenkins, we think we have noticed the principal figure-subjects, as well as some remarkable works in other departments.

The last-named artist has, however, won his chief success in landscape this year, especially in his "Clearing Up" (157), in which there is a strikingly truthful representation of the sudden rolling asunder of threatening masses of autumn storm-cloud, leaving rents, opening up the blue canopy, and gaps, through which the sun flashes down on the hurrying reapers, and the cool, glassy canal, and lights up the rainbow that smiles before the dreaded but departing rain. Before treating of the mass of landscapes we must, however, allude to the works of Messrs. William Hunt, Frederick Tayler, the president, and Edward Duncan, all of whom are in force here. Mr. Hunt's still-life is more and more wonderful, and for this reason, because, while equally consummate as examples of pictorial mimicry, his works yearly acquire more of that largeness and certainty of touch which distinguishes matured mastery. All Mr. Hunt's contributions deserve the most careful study, and we cannot refrain from particularising as striking instances of this masterly freedom, as well as for unapproachable splendour or beauty of colour, the "Quinces, Plums, &c." (288); "A Bird's Nest" (277), with the soft down which forms a snowy cushion to the fragile eggs expressed with exquisite truth; and the "Roses, &c." (271), in which the blue stains of the pattern within the enamel of the Indian jar are quite illusively rendered.

We may be fastidious, but, with all its merit as a drawing, the subject of Mr. Tayler's largest contribution, "Hawking—the Heron brought down on the Skirts of the Village" (140), repels our interest. Hawking, one of the worst of many cruel sports, is happily a thing of the past. In the "Woodland Scene, with Dogs and Game" (78), Mr. Tayler is more at home, and, consequently, seen to greater advantage. Nothing can be truer in character, nothing more instinct with life, than this pointer and couple of setters. There are an alertness, flexibility, and nervous strength in the tendinous limbs, that are truly admirable. And yet all this is expressed in a few rapid touches and washes laid on with an unconscious ease very rarely attained. Mr. Duncan has a very striking drawing of "A Ship in Distress Burning Blue Lights" (121), which we are engraving, and shall therefore treat further; also a work of similar character, still more masterly in execution—while it is at the same time more purely harrowing—viz., "On the Goodwin Sands" (77). The vessel, which has been driven on to the treacherous sands by the tempest still raging, lies a complete wreck, heeled over on her beam ends, the masts slanting low towards the horizon, the waves sweeping clean over the submerged hull. The partial light that gleams luridly through a rift in the ragged mantle over head discloses many figures still clinging to the crosstrees, yards, and shrouds, some trying to reach the boat that has come to their rescue, but dares not approach very near; and others dreading to give up their hold for a moment, fearful of meeting the fate of the poor wretch whose body lies washed on the sandbank among the screaming gulls and petrels.

Nearly all the older landscape members are well represented. Mr. Harding contributes, among others, "A Scene near the Pont du Caille, between Chambery and Annecey" (37), and a view of "The Wellhorn and Wetterhorn" (153). The clever but extreme conventionality of these is not likely to suit the growing public taste for literal truth; but, whatever may be said of their shortcomings, this painter, like Mr. Gilbert, is master of a style, and that a beautiful one. Mr. Richardson's works are always recognisable by a forced variety in the colouring and a general air of overdone picturesqueness. Of their skilful manipulation and artistic beauty there can, nevertheless, be no doubt. As, however, Mr. Richardson paints both Italian and Highland scenes, one is tempted to inquire how it happens they are so much alike. If his lovely little drawing of "Nisida, near Naples" (232), and his view of "The Environs of Gergenti, Sicily" (214), with its unusually harmonious tone, are like the reality, one cannot help thinking that the large and elaborate drawing, "On the Hills of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire" (12), would be less like them. Mr. Richardson's red deer are certainly not like the animal, and our own experience and the representations of other artists convince us that the aspect of the Highlands is more sedate, solemn, even grim. Mr. Holland is less careless than usual, and his rare gift as a colourist shines out in full force in the low-toned richness of his "Rialto" (84), and the equally rich but still subtly beautiful colouring of his "Chapel of S. S. Giovanni i Paolo, Venice" (138), with its sumptuous gilt ceiling and paintings by Titian, Tintoret, and Veronese. Mr. W. Collingwood Smith's "Sunset on the Grand Canal, Venice" (100), is a striking and elaborate work, noteworthy for the splendour and boldness of its effects. "Trento, in the Tyrol" (149), we shall engrave. In some smaller drawings—particularly No. 193 and "The Thames at Richmond" (221)—we observe a quiet feeling, a broad and simple mastery, which are more delightful than anything we have previously observed in this artist's works. Mr. George Andrews has a carefully-finished drawing of a "Fruit Wharf on the Shore of the Golden Horn, Stamboul" (195). The artist has been at no pains to give any striking (and often fallacious) effect of climate to his work, yet it has the stamp of honesty and truth. Mr. Branwhite's winter sunsets and moonlights are taking and popular; but the merely superficially-effective character of this artist's works is best discovered in his representations of ordinary daylight scenes. Mr. Jackson's elaborate drawings of seacoast views at Whitby and Filey Brigg, in Yorkshire, are conscientiously painstaking, full of honest and refreshing truth, and very soundly painted. We shall engrave his view of "Staiths, Yorkshire" (172). Mr. Naftel, who should be in the very first rank, shows increased partiality in his views at Guernsey, of "Capachio, in the Bay of Salerno" (211), and other of his drawings this year, for those oppositions of crude and opaque colour, which have always, to some extent, injured his works. Mr. D. Cox, jun., in his "Cornfield, near Carshalton Station" (65), is the gainer, we think, for not attempting too closely to tread in the steps of his eminent father. Mr. Dodgson exhibits a beautiful little drawing representing sunlight gilding the topmost boughs and pouring in glints through the lower branches of some stately trees in "Knowle Park" (267); also another very pleasant work, "Whitby Abbey" (246). Few will be insensible to the peculiar suggestiveness of Mr. Dodgson's loose, dappled, indefinite execution in such a subject as "Winter Evening" (265).

Mr. Birkett Foster's execution has much less than heretofore of the mechanical character—not inevitable, though more allowable—found in the engraver's art, but it does not yet rise into what we have termed artistic "style." Mr. Foster is a genuine lover of our English rustic landscape, and has a fine sense of the picturesque; but, seductive as his works are to the general visitor and the amateur, it should for this reason be the less concealed that the extreme prettiness, which is their most salient characteristic, is not the noblest attribute of art. This artist's chief merit is, to our mind, found in his skies—a source of interest and beauty too often neglected. In "The Ferry" (145) and the "Haycarts" (269) we see the meteorological phenomena of each stratum of the atmosphere—the lofty and fleecy cirrus, the lower cirro-cumulus, the ponderous cumulus, and the mists from the earth—discriminated with admirable delicacy and feeling Mr. W. Callow has several of his broadly and freely handled architectural subjects, and a view of the falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen (45), which seems to dwarf the great cataract into a rather puny affair, after Turner's version and Ruskin's word-painting. Mr. J. Callow is represented, as usual, by marine subjects; the late Mr. Finch in a number of elegant classical compositions; Mr. Glennie by sunny Italian views; Mr. Burgess by French street-scenes; and Mr. Gastineau by a drawing in his usual style. Two drawings by Mr. Rosenburg of "A Norwegian Fjord" (161) and "Summer Snow" (164) have the look of being extremely faithful to the cold colour and pallid aspect of nature in these high latitudes. The first represents a calm summer night, and the rays of the unsetting sun flush with a lovely roseate tint the crests of the cliffs surrounding the still and glassy lake beneath.

We owe an apology to Mr. Davidson for not having mentioned before this that he has a number of drawings scattered about the room which deserve the warmest encomiums for their close and unaffected truth to nature. Our excuse must be the old one of the *embarras de richesse*. Perhaps Mr. Davidson is seen to most advantage in his elaborate study of the anatomy of a beech-tree in very early spring (111). In some other drawings of harvest-fields, &c., the negative colour of February is not so suitable. This remark hardly applies to No. 30, however; and if it did, the excellent rendering of the grand swelling masses of thunder-cloud would more than atone. We have still to review the recently-elected associates, Messrs. A. W. Hunt, Newton, Whittaker, and Willis.

Mr. Alfred Hunt will have many partisans among those who, seeing some crudity of colour and photographic hardness in his works, will at once set them down as possessing the magical qualities of a something in which they believe, or fancy they believe, and which they style pre-Raphaelitism. On the other hand, many unsophistic persons will from the same causes not do them justice. Mr. Hunt's most ambitious drawing, "Rokeby" (192), is a startling attempt to paint the effect of full sunlight glittering through trees and falling in a dazzling chequer of pale yellow light and purple shadows on a peat-stained stream struggling and seething among the jagged cloven rocks and the smoother boulders of its rugged tortuous channel. The colour oppositions are here too violent: they may, notwithstanding—indeed, they must—fall short of the force of nature, but they give pain rather than pleasure, because the restrictions of art relative to nature are not observed. Let the spectator have ever so catholic an appreciation, he will, we think, find that this drawing, extremely clever as it undoubtedly is, affords no exception to the great rule, that "if a thing 'looks' wrong in art it *is* wrong." Turning to smaller works by this artist, we find that another view about Rokeby—"Mortham Tower" (250); the "Barnard Castle" (235); and the "St. Gothard" (32), have really marvellous delicacy and passages of tender and lovely colour. The larger "Schloes Eis" (151), again, with the unnatural hues of its surrounding forests, is almost wholly unpleasant; and "A Giant's Staircase" (85) has the want of aerial perspective so common in photography. It is, indeed, difficult to believe that in all these drawings the artist has not consulted photographs as much as nature; and he has paid the penalty for the mistake. Mr. Newton contributes nothing approaching the importance of his memorable "Pass of Glencoe;" but he has several drawings of great impressiveness, inclining, however, in more than one instance, to exaggeration. Two of these represent the Madonna del Salute, Venice—one (51) with the church and the neighbouring buildings fused, as it were, into one mass by the golden glow of the evening sky just after sundown; the other with a similar union effected by the silvery, silken veil of moonlight, and in which a gondola has shot, black as a hearse by contrast, into the shimmering welter and flashing fringe of the moon's reflection on the rippling surface of its silent way. Mr. Newton makes too much of his artifice of white paint here—witness the spearlike glancing of the distant masts. A weird and strangely impressive drawing is No. 99, by the same artist, with the not inappropriate motto, from Byron, "Rome and her ruin past redemption's skill." It represents the Roman Forum (with French soldiers passing under the Arch of Constantine) at night, with the faint moonlight held in suspension as it were in the chill mist, which looks, one might fancy, more drear and ghostly from its suggestions of malaria, or, if in a more poetical mood, from its resembling the hoary veil thrown by Time over the monuments of Rome's ancient glory. Mr. Willis is well represented in several drawings, admirable for their excellent painting of labouring, or drowsy and ruminating, cattle and sheep, and for their true pastoral feeling. Last, but not least, Mr. Whittaker shows, in his faithful rendering of the true severity and unconventional harshness of Welsh moorland and mountain landscape, a manly earnestness and an imaginative appreciativeness which have much affinity with the noble art of David Cox.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

HAVING reviewed the figure-pictures in oil in our former article, it remains to notice the landscapes, animal-pieces, water-colour drawings, &c. As in the previous notice, from which we omitted certain "historical pictures" altogether, we consider it will be no part of our duty to offer any remarks upon some landscapes here merely because the hangers have thought fit to place them in very prominent situations. Real merit of any kind we shall, however, be most anxious to recognise wherever we find it.

Mr. George Cole seems to have been incited, possibly by the deserved success of his son, Mr. Vicat Cole, to attempt a new class of effect, out of his ordinary line of quiet, sunny, pastoral subject, in "Approaching Storm in Autumn—The Last Load" (31)—one of the finest landscapes in these rooms. Horses strain at the last great load, and reapers hurry to the "harvest home" before the masses of lurid, purple, cloud—edged by the declining sun with crimson, and gold, and orange, threatening in the "wind's eye" one of the sudden thunderstorms of autumn. The sky is very boldly and effectively treated; the rich, low tone of the shadowed autumnal landscape admirably rendered. The picture, without being at all imitative of any particular style, reminds one of some of J. Linnel's landscapes of similar subjects. Mr. Cole's remaining contributions are in his usual style, and of these the most important is "Dairy Farm, Swaledale, Yorkshire" (647). The animals are, we need hardly say, well painted; and the colour is various and beautiful, though there may possibly be a tendency to force the greens Mr. Vicat Cole has no large work, but three rather small pictures fully support his reputation. "The Road Over the Heath" (95) is one of the delightful views in Surrey—the foreground tapestried with heather, gorse, ferns, and wild-flowers; a hillock crested with picturesque Scotch firs, relieved almost black against the bright, grey-clouded sky, and an interminable reach of weald country. No. 295 is one of this painter's excellent representations of a ripe cornfield, very true to nature, especially in the wavelike effect of the wind on the corn; but perhaps a little too free use has been made of some of the brilliant yellows recently introduced. Mr. Vicat Cole's third work is a very powerful body-colour study of a beech copse (856).

Mr. Syer is a facile executant, a good colourist, and has, we should say, a genuine relish for certain accidents of cloud, wind, and colour; but not much real reverence for nature where these cannot be introduced. Three of his pictures here are of comparative importance, but they are certainly injured by a habit of "composing," of forcing showy effects of colour, and light and shade out of every square inch of his canvas. The eye consequently knows not where to rest, and in vain seeks the repose of breadth. The attention is distracted by constant fritter and glitter; and when we resolutely analyse any particular portion we are more reminded of the artist than of the facts of nature he should depict. These remarks apply to the "Tynemouth" (133), and the "St. Michel" (659), and in a less degree to a portion of the "Scene on the Lledr, Wales" (179). We must in justice add, that if Mr. Syers's pictures afforded more evidence of study "on the spot," and were in better keeping, he would rank among our first landscapists. Mr. H. J. Boddington is another unquestionably gifted painter who, from constant self-iteration, rarely does himself justice. It is more easy to believe that "The Close of an Autumnal Day, North Wales" (155), was painted from one of his many very similar works, than that it was studied directly from nature. It is painful how frequently in these rooms this nature-at-third-hand look is found. Moreover, our English artists do not, as a rule, and as on the Continent, receive that thorough artistic education from masters which might give them a "style" that, to a limited extent, would compensate for these reproductions and repetitions. In "The old Moat-house—Evening" (422), another of Mr. Boddington's pictures, we have the well-known effect of the horizontal ray of the setting sun striking the tops of trees; but we will not quarrel with an effect so cleverly represented, especially as it is this time given with new scenery—scenery, too, smacking of honest outdoor work. The reflections of the serene sky in the placid water, with its "lolling lilies," its drowsily-nodding rushes and solitary bittern, the quiet evening hour and the old lichened ruin, combine to give a poetical

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sentiment of loneliness to this pleasing picture. Far more satisfactory that the first-named work is also a view "On the River Mole" (570) by the same artist.

Mr. S. R. Percy is another painter who has not fully redeemed the great promise of his early works, and from apparently the same causes which have restricted Mr. Boddington's art. Mr. Percy having acquired a command of certain sources of strong effect, obtained usually by violent contrast and intensity of colour, seems to rest satisfied with repeating them. At all events, this conclusion is suggested by his "Welsh Pasture View" (492). "The Valley of the Lledr, North Wales" (290) represents the scene under favourite conditions of burning sunset colour. This picture is an unusually fresh and important example. Still there is a tendency to exaggeration. Not, certainly, in the crysophrase and ruby flush of the sunset—for no pigments can approach its blinding intensity; nor in the strong purples of the distant hills, for the eye would assist in supplying these complementary colours—but in the opposition of cold brilliant greens, unaffected by the glow which must suffuse the whole atmosphere. Mr. Tennant is confirmed in a system of painting which is not so obvious in the indefiniteness of his "well-felt" aerial distances (see 588), as in the heavy fore-ground and mannered handling which makes all trees of the same species in the "Scene in Peteraham" (212). Mr. A. Gilbert has a truthfully-painted effect of ghostly "Morning Mist clearing off" (313), but there is too little "material" in the picture besides to interest. Mr. J. J. Wilson's French sea-coast piece (86), one of many similar, has the slight appearance of a work executed from very hasty sketches, if not "composed." But perhaps the *easiest* painting in these rooms is to be obtained from Mr. G. A. Williames's recipe for a snow piece. When once, however, a painter can make up his mind to paint a tree pink, common earth like variegated marbles, and so on, till he gets the colours of the opal or the rainbow, there will be not much difficulty in producing works which might be placed side by side with some of Mr. Pyne's pretty unrealities. We must, however, call attention to a work of comparatively exceptionable force and verisimilitude by an artist whose love for chromatic harmonies usually leads him to sacrifice so much truth to nature. We allude to Mr. Pyne's "Canale Posta, Venice" (37). Mr. J. P. Pettitt's "Morning" (174) is mannered in its "loaded" texture, and empty, compared to recent works. Mr. Shayer's best picture (240) does not escape an always recognisable heaviness of tone.

We now resume the more agreeable part of our duty by turning to a group of artists whose works may be more unreservedly commended. Prominent among these is Mr. Hulme's view, "At Oakham, Surrey" (300), which is conscientious, and has much quiet truth to the prevailing character of English landscape. Very similar praise is also due to Mr. Gosling's "Summer on the Thames" (202). Though very similar to some preceding works, Mr. Gosling preserves a certain freshness, and makes us feel that we either do or should identify the locality represented. It is true the artist does not give any unusual and often sophisticated meteorological phenomena, and he draws to a very limited extent upon the resources of his palette, confining himself, apparently, to some half-dozen colours, leaving sometimes his under-painting too obvious; yet his works have an aspect of open-air daylight, and are otherwise good, as far as they go—which is saying a great deal. "Langham Castle, Carmarthenshire" (400), by Mr. Anthony, is a very powerful sketch; but it cannot be considered more than a sketch. "A Fine Morning in the Lledr Valley" (42), by Mr. Leader, though not a very interesting view, and by no means a favourable example, is evidently the work of a nature-loving and meritorious painter. Mr. Peel's "Guisbro' Abbey, Yorkshire" (186), though of modest pretensions and scale, has a capitally-painted foreground. A view of the sea from a solitary rocky coast by Mr. P. R. Morris, entitled "Lights of the Ocean, Sea Phosphorescent" (672), renders a strikingly-beautiful phenomenon of the sea, together with an imposing effect of moonlight among masses of cumuli cloud, which, though rarely seen on our coasts, we recognise (from experience of the same in the Mediterranean) as very artistically observed and truthfully recorded. The marine pieces by Mr. E. Hayes, especially a sweet little picture of a calm (248), and works by Messrs. Moore, Walton, and B. E. Warren deserve attention. Three pictures shamefully hung are Mr. Pitt's "Creek on the Dart, Devon" (569), an excellently-painted landscape; Mr. Henry's "Grand Canal at Venice" (392), in which—as far as we can judge at the height it is placed in the "south-west" room—we may excuse the apparent imitation of Canaletti, since it has caught so much of the excellence of that master; and a small picture placed next the floor in the same room, styled "Spring Times," by Mr. Boughton, a most promising painter, whose apparently companion picture, "Autumn," in the British Institution Exhibition, has been so generally admired, and whose "Cottage Window" we engraved from the exhibition for the relief of Lancashire distress. This picture simply represents a plain, homely French rustic girl sprinkling seed in the furrows—the sentiment pointing, of course, to the "spring time" of life and nature; but, though too brownish and loosely handled, it has a charm of unaffected truthfulness not found in scores of more pretentious works in these rooms. We should have included this picture, together with "Waiting for Father" (584), a "finished study" of merit, by Mr. R. Collinson, in our former notice of the figure-subjects, had they not, with all our care, escaped observation. By far the best animal subjects are two by Mr. Physick, jun., "A Rustic Wreath" (34) and "A Doubtful Reception" (77). In the latter a kitten has strayed near a terrier bitch keeping watch over a litter of blind puppies in a tub behind her. The helplessness of the little creature on the one hand, and the fierce jealousy of maternal solicitude on the other, are capitally given. The execution is admirable. Mr. T. Earl's Skye terriers are dashingly painted, but less true in character. Mr. Webb's "Sheep on Mount Zion" (453) were evidently studied on the spot. Mr. W. H. Ward has a more than usually elaborate picture of "Fruit, Flowers, &c." (328), very extraordinary for its patient, microscopic, and more than Dutch finish, but of incommensurate effect, the imitation lacking somewhat the glowing colour, the luscious richness, and ineffable bloom of real fruit and flowers. More real artistic effect is found in the still-life pictures by Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Nightingale.

In the water-colour room the following drawings are the most noteworthy:—A careful but rather heavy view in Spain (682) by Mr. Dobbin; an effective pastel drawing of "The Great Fire in Tooley-street from Primrose-hill" (683), by Mr. F. W. Look; several drawings of pastoral landscape with sheep, by Mr. Wainewright, rather overtoned; marine drawings, by Mr. C. Taylor; a good figure-subject, "Making It Up" (733), by Mr. W. Lucas; several drawings by Mr. G. Wolfe, elaborate and careful, but a little photographic in their hardness; a well-conceived and effective drawing, illustrative of lines from Southey's "Battle of Blenheim" (739), by Mr. F. Gilbert, the style evidently formed upon that of Mr. John Gilbert; an interesting and facile drawing of the curious ceremony at "A Russian Marriage, Moscow" (780), by Mr. R. T. Landells; a pretty little drawing of "Isell Hall, Cumberland" (828), by Mr. A. W. Weedon; a drawing, in the style of Richardson, of "Cologne" (841), by Mr. Burrell Smith; a clever little sketch of "A Lady with a Mask" (853), by Mr. E. K. Johnson; a meritorious "View on the Thames" (870), by Mr. Needham; well-painted still-life pieces, by Mr. Sherrin (though servilely imitative of Mr. W. Hunt); and drawings by Messrs. Tucker, C. Rossiter, Pearson, C. Armitage, W. F. Stocks, and Schelkey.

PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

It may gratify some natural curiosity if we specify a few of the most important works which will probably be exhibited to the public at the Royal Academy on and after the first Monday in May.

Sir Edwin Landseer will have a large work of deep and general interest—"The Finding of the Franklin Relics." Already Sir Edwin has given us most memorable snow pieces, with the red deer of Scotland; and this Arctic scene, with Polar bears, affords him a fine field for the display of the more special of his many gifts.

There will be two pictures by Mr. E. M. Ward. The larger one is rather out of the artist's usual walk. It represents a visit of the children of the Foundling Hospital to Hogarth's studio, to see his portait of Captain Coram, the gallant old sea captain, projector and principal founder of the hospital. Hogarth and his friend the captain are concealed behind the picture, listening to the children's remarks, while Mrs. Hogarth cuts up cake for them—that is to say, the children. A more pleasantly-conceived commemoration of two English worthies and a genuine heroine of real life it would be difficult to imagine. Mr. Ward's smaller picture is in continuation of his series illustrative of the French Revolution, the subject thereof—Charlotte Corday contemplating her portrait, while the gaoler cuts off her hair just previous to execution. Mrs. E. M. Ward has made a most remarkable advance in a picture of "Mary Queen of Scots delivering her Infant to the Charge of the Earl of Mar." The scene represents the unfortunate Mary in her maternal character, which is a novelty as far as we remember. But the picture is chiefly distinguished by refinement and an aerial quality which Mrs. Ward has not succeeded in realising to the same extent in any previous work.

Mr. Phillip has an important and most interesting picture of "The House of Commons," containing portraits of the political leaders grouped round the Speaker and listening to Lord Palmerston's advocacy of the French treaty. Mr. Phillip will also have a "Scene at a Church-door." Mr. Frith, whose time must be so well filled by his large Royal and other commissions, only sends a moderate-sized picture, representing Juliet in her balcony. Mr. Faed contributes three pictures of, as usual, humble and domestic subjects; but not, it is said, of the importance of "From Dawn to Sunset" and some other well-remembered works. One, entitled "The Young Housewife," represents a little girl mending her father's sleeve; another, "The Silken Gown," is an illustration of the Scotch song, "And ye shall walk in silk attire." Mr. Elmore has a work of high character, the subject of which is "Lucrezia Borgia and a Bravo," the former having decided on poisoning her husband.

Mr. Millais's chief picture illustrates Keats's exquisite description in "The Eve of St. Agnes" of Madeleine undressing in the moonlight. Other works by Mr. Millais are subjects from child-life—"My First Sermon" and "The Lion's Den—Children at Play." Mr. Holman Hunt will have a portrait of Dr. Lushington; Mr. G. F. Watts a life-size picture of "Ariadne Seated on the Seashore" and a "Cupid Mischievous."

Mr. F. Leighton contributes five pictures of the utmost diversity in subject and treatment. The largest is "Ahab and Jezebel meeting Elijah at the Door of Naboth's Vineyard." A work of considerable size, but utterly dissimilar, is the "Lady and Peacocks;" again, a beautiful "Greek Girl with Fruit" is contrasted with a fearfully grim "Arquebussier;" lastly, there is a voluptuous dancing "Daughter of Herodias." The very rising artist Mr. Calderon has an admirable picture representing the English residents taking refuge in the English Ambassador's house in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Mr. H. O'Neil sends a picture, "The Power of Song," which does not aim so high as the mark of his "Mary Queen of Scot's Adieu to France" of last year. Of three pictures by Mr. Ansdell one is a Spanish scene, and the subjects of the others are a return from shooting and an old wrecker on the look out. Other academic or well-known painters will be represented—Mr. Stanfield by five seapieces, one of which, "The Morning after Trafalgar," will doubtless be very popular. Mr. F. Goodall by further illustrations of his Eastern tour some three or four years since, "The Offering of the Palm," "The Opium Bazaar, Cairo," and "A Nubian Coffee-Bearer." Mr. Hook by the "Low Tide—a little Harbour in Sicily;" "The Sailor's Wedding;" and "The Prawners." Mr. Creswick by two brook-scenes and a view on the Tees. Mr. Redgrave by "Sunshine—a Surrey Landscape, looking over Wooton Wood;" and "Strayed Lambs—Children Asleep after Play." Mr. E. W. Cooke by "Catalan Bay, Gibraltar," and "Dutch Trawler at Anchor at Scheveling."

Mr. Armitage, who during last year finished his frescoes in St. John's Church, sends a picture of "Early Christians receiving the Body of a young Martyr, who has met his Death in the Arena, in the Catacombs of Rome." Mr. Hayllar, whose Cromwellian "Practical Joke" we engraved a fortnight since, has another picture from the time of the Commonwealth. Mr. Barwell sends two pictures, the principal one representing the reconciliation of a country gentleman with the widow and child of his deceased son, whose marriage had given him offence. Mr. Marks has "Where Shakspeare studied," and a characteristically humorous picture of "A Missal Painter and his Critics." Mr. Martineau, who made almost his début before the public at the International Exhibition, with his powerful and elaborate picture of "The Last Day in the old House," has sent an unambitious little picture of a lady reading a novel by the light of the fire. Mr. Gale has two Jewish subjects.

A collection of pictures and sketches by the distinguished American landscape-painter, Mr. Cropsey, was sold at Messrs. Foster's, Pall-mall, on Wednesday last. On Friday a collection of fifty drawings by Mr. Joseph Nash, the well-known painter of architectural subjects, was sold at Messrs. Southgate and Barrett's.

Since our notice of the exhibition at the French Gallery a number of bronzes, by Julius Haehnel (not "T" Haehnel, as printed in the catalogue), the celebrated animal sculptor of Schmiedeberg, in Prussia, has been added to the exhibition. These represent lions, leopards, hippopotami, stags, hens, an eagle, a monkey, an elephant, an ostrich, a camel, and a giraffe. The knowledge of the characteristic forms, movements, and gestures of these creatures displayed by this remarkably-gifted sculptor, the vital power and force of expression, and the finished excellence of the workmanship are really beyond all praise.

Messrs. Bisson Frères, the well-known photographers of Swiss scenery, have lately published four photographs fully as remarkable for their rare excellence and beauty as any previous examples. Two of them are from scenes in Switzerland—namely, a panoramic view of "Thun," and a view of the Welhorn and Wetterhorn of the Great Scheideck, the "horner" telling with charming aerial effect behind a picturesque châlet strongly relieved in the foreground. The view is not far distant from that of an Engraving of "Rosenlaui," which we gave some three or four months back. The two others are from the Alps of Savoy, and represent an exploring party encountering, first, in an almost perpendicular part of their route, one of those terrific and often treacherous "crevasses" which are always forming in the ice; and, secondly, traversing, "à la corde," the Glacier des Bossons. The grandeur of the scenes represented and the purity and extreme tenderness of the gradations in the "printing," combine to render these photographs—bearing, too, in mind, the difficulty of producing them—really wonderful.

THE BICKNELL COLLECTION.—This celebrated collection of pictures and sculptures was sold at Christie's on Saturday last in 145 lots, yielding the enormous amount of £58,600, by far the largest sum ever produced for a like number of pictures. The following were among the most important items:—Clarkson Stansfield, "Shipping—French Coast, near St. Malo," 1230 gs.; Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Prize Calf," 1800 gs.; Gainsborough, a landscape, "Repose," 780 gs.; W. Collins, "Selling Fish," 1170 gs.; F. Goodall, the finished sketch for "Raising the Maypole," 600 gs.; David Roberts, "Interior of St. Gomer, Lièrre," 1370 gs.; Webster, "Good-night!" 1160 gs.; Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Two Dogs," 2300 gs, without the copyright; Clarkson Stanfield, "Beilstein," 1500 gs.; Frost, "Euphrosyne," 780 gs.; Sir Charles Eastlake, "A Contadina Family Returning from a Festa," 590 gs.; Sir Augusta Callcott and Sir Edwin Landseer, "A Landscape with Cattle," the latter finished by Sir Edwin, 2950 gs. This was the highest sum fetched by any single picture. Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Highland Shepherd with his Dogs," 2230 gs, without the copyright; Leslie, "The Heiress," 1260 gs.; Clarkson Stanfield, "Pic du Midi d'Ossau, Pyrenees, 2550 gs. The collection contained no less than ten fine Turners, of which the following were the most important:—"Antwerp—Van Goyen Looking for a Subject," 2510 gs.; "Helvetsluys," 1600 gs.; "The Wreckers," 1890 gs.; "Venice—the Campo Santo," 2000 gs.; "Venice—the Giudecca, &c.," 1650 gs.; "Ehrenbreitstein," 1800 gs.; "Palestrina," 1900 gs. The ten pictures by Turner realised £17,361 10s. The fine collection of water-colour drawings was sold on Wednesday and two following days.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF COTTON.—At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Manchester Mr. Charles O'Neill exhibited a mounted fibre of New Orleans cotton, torn by a gradually-increasing weight suspended to its extremity. It had sustained a weight (gradually increased) of 162 grains for many minutes. Mr. O'Neill stated that there were 143 such fibres in the hundredth part of a grain of cotton. Each fibre, therefore, weighs less than the ten thousandth part of a grain; and the strongest fibres are capable of supporting more than two million times their own weight. Mr. O'Neill is engaged in making experiments upon the tensile strength of other fibres by special apparatus.

GRAND MILITARY CARROUSEL AT ROME.

ONE of those military fêtes for which the soldiers of the French army are famous was recently organised at Rome by the 4th Regiment of Hussars (of Crimean renown), for the benefit of the Asylum for Children. The display came off on April 16, in the grounds attached to the Villa Borghèse, the hippodrome prepared for the occasion being in the immediate vicinity of one of the pavilions situated in the midst of those extensive and delightful gardens.

The Roman population, who had not forgotten a somewhat similar military ceremony performed in 1852 by the 11th Regiment of French Dragoons, hastened in crowds towards the scene of the carrousel.

Several elegant stands had been erected for the accommodation of those persons whose rank or fortune entitled them to be considered as the élite of Roman society, with whom the foreigners of distinction sojourning at Rome were invited to mingle. M. le Duc de Montebello, the commander of the French army of occupation, and all the members of the ex-Royal family of Naples were among the notabilities present.

In France a grand military carrousel for charitable purposes is no uncommon spectacle, such martial collections being annually permitted, nay encouraged, in most of the towns of importance where cavalry regiments are quartered; but in Rome fêtes of this description are of rare occurrence, as they require for their celebration the presence of choice, well-trained, and, above all, well-disposed, troops. It was really wonderful to see the Hussars on this occasion disperse into groups, cross each other at a gallop, mix up together, form one serried mass, separate again, charge, and then reunite for a moment to discharge their guns in the air simultaneously. The execution of the coup de feu is the manœuvre depicted by our artist in his spirited sketch.

The Carrousel was a great success, and promised considerable advantage to the Asylum for Children, in favour of which a very liberal collection was made. So general was the delight of the spectators of this brilliant entertainment, that it was announced for repetition on the Sunday following, so as to give those who were not able to be present on the first occasion an opportunity for enjoying the twofold satisfaction of witnessing the feats of one of the finest cavalry regiments in the French army and of contributing towards a work of laudable charity.

MACCARONI, THE WINNER OF THE TWO-THOUSAND

GUINEAS STAKES.

NEXT to the Derby and St. Leger, "The Two Thousand" indubitably holds rank as the third great race of the year. Tuesday week was its fifty-second anniversary, and during those years it can reckon on its winning-list one double event, four Derby, and three St. Leger victors. Since West Australian defeated Sittingbourne in 1853, only one Derby winner, Kettledrum, has run for it, and he was second; while Wizard and the Marquis both had to be content with a second place at Epsom, and Hermit, Lord of the Isles, Fazzaletto, and Diophantus with thirds. This year the rivalry of Saccharometer and Hospodar, both of them unbeaten horses, made it a very heavy betting race. The Newmarket Handicap had inferentially destroyed any high anticipation of Rapid Rhone, and the reports of Blue Mantle's temper forbade any great hopes of a renewal of his Ascot form. Maccaroni had a very strong party at 10 to 1, which his Craven Meeting running amply justified. The result was the greatest disappointment that the French confederacy have ever sustained, as their Hospodar could not "act" on the hard ground, and only finished a bad fourth. Maccaroni "got" Saccharometer as soon as they entered the cords, and won cleverly at last by three parts of a length. The winner is a bay colt, by Sweetmeat, from Jocose, by Pantaloon, and was bred, like his stable companion, Carnival, by the Marquis of Westminster. He is the property of Mr. Naylor, of Hooton Hall, Cheshire, the owner of the celebrated sire Stockwell, and Feu-de-Joie, the winner of the last Oaks. His jockey, Challoner, rode the winner in very fine, artistic style, and thus wins an Oaks, St. Leger, and Two Thousand in succession. Maccaroni is engaged in the Derby and three or four other races, but not in the St. Leger. Our Portrait is by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket.

PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY.

WE this week present our readers with an Engraving of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, which exhibit phenomena not only of great geological interest but of singular picturesque beauty, and we would recommend the Highland tourist, if in the coming summer he finds himself within a reasonable distance of their neighbourhood, not to miss the opportunity of inspecting them.

Travellers from the south should leave the mail coach at Laggan, where there is a small but excellent inn, whence they can be easily directed, and either go northwards, by the source of the Spey, or in a south-westerly direction, along the shores of Loch Laggan to Roy Bridge. If, however, the tourist is voyaging by the Caledonian Canal, he should stop at Fort William, and thence proceed by Spean Bridge to Glen Roy, his way thither skirting Ben Nevis, and keeping it in sight nearly the whole distance, about twenty-five miles.

Having arrived at Roy Bridge, it would be well to establish friendly relations with mine host of the inn there situated, and either hire a car for the journey through the glen or secure a dinner upon his return. Having thus provided for his creature comforts, he will have leisure to remark that already traces of roads are visible on each side, especially in the neighbourhood of Glen Spean; but, after a somewhat rough walk of three miles up the Glen of Roy, he will reach a sudden bend of the road, near to Achnavaddy Farm, when the three distinct lines on each side of the deep inner basin of the glen will burst upon his view.

Robert Chambers, in his "Ancient Sea Margins," has well said that in contemplating the scene before us it would appear that some vast artificial work had mingled with the works of nature, and had successfully rivalled them. One is reminded of Jupiter's belts—of copy lines ruled for text—so whimsical are the fancies such a scene may give rise to. And we listen with patience to the shepherd as he tells of the ancient tradition, which described these lines as the hunting-paths of the old Fingalian heroes.

Sir Charles Lyell, speaking of the roads, says that, seen at a distance, they appear like ledges or roads cut artificially out of the sides of the hills; but when we are upon them we can scarcely recognise their existence, so unequal is their surface and so covered with boulders. They are from 10 ft. to 60 ft. broad, and merely differ from the mountain by being somewhat less steep. The highest of the roads is about 1250 ft. above the level of the sea; the next about 200 ft. lower than the uppermost; and the third lower still by about 50 ft. It is only this last which is continued throughout Glen Spean, a large valley with which Glen Roy unites.

There are many theories accounting for this phenomenon, but on one point they all agree—that these shelves are ancient beaches, or littoral formations accumulated round the edges of one or more sheets of water, which once stood at the level first of the highest shelf, and successively at the height of the two others.

Mantel also, in his "Wonders of Geology," says:—"It appears, therefore, that barriers originally existed, which pent up the waters at different levels in the glen, and were lowered at intervals until the lakes were dried up, from the waters sinking from the highest level to the next; and thus by successive steps, as the barrier was worn away, the lowermost terrace was at length formed, and ultimately the whole system of lakes disappeared, from the barriers having been removed."

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 have testified their appreciation of Mr. Tennyson's Ode on the Opening of the Exhibition, by presenting him with a very handsome silver urn and salver. The urn bears the following inscription:—"Her Majesty's Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 present this urn to Alfred Tennyson in grateful remembrance for his gift of prose and noble song, 1st of May, 1862."

TELEGRAPHY IN FRANCE.—From the materials recently collected for a large telegraphic map of France, in course of construction at the Ministère de l'Intérieur, it appears that the total length of telegraphic wires working since the 1st of January of the present year is 88,228 kilometres (the kilometre is five-eighths of a mile), upwards of 12,000 having been added towards the end of 1862. The lines, the wires of which are supported on poles, constitute a length of 30,000 kilometres, or about three-fourths of the circumference of our globe. The number of poles set up is about 400,000; if placed all in a line, end to end, they would measure about 2800 kilometres. The wires running on these poles form a total length of 90,000 kilometres.

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PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY, SCOTLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

ANCIENT LAKE TERRACES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

WE here give a representation of certain ancient lake terraces on the north side of Lake Superior, near to State Island, and which will no doubt be found, in connection with our Engraving of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, of great interest to our readers. Phenomena analogous to the above have been observed by Dr. Hooker, in the Himalaya Mountains; but nowhere have the changes which have taken place in the relative position of land and water been more strongly evidenced and defined than here. They have only been disturbed in one or two places by the protrusion of igneous or metamorphic rocks, round which the terraces have been formed as a deposit of a similar nature might now be laid down around any isolated rock standing near a shore. As seen from the water through the clear atmosphere, and in the brilliant sunshine of a summer's afternoon on Lake Superior, these ancient terraces or beaches form a striking and a beautiful background, and would, doubtless, well repay the labours of any geologist or antiquarian who might devote a portion of his time to examining their structure and their contents.

In the foreground of the Engraving are two of the large "North canoes," commonly used by the traders and others. They are about 30 ft. long, and 5 ft. wide in the middle, and are pointed alike at each end. Although made only of the bark of the birch-tree, and with round bottoms, these canoes are able to carry fully a ton weight, and are as safe or safer, either when sailing or under the paddle, in the swell of that vast freshwater sea, as an ordinary boat of the same dimensions; and when well manned, as those represented in the Engraving are supposed to be, they frequently traverse sixty or seventy miles a day.

ANCIENT LAKE TERRACES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR, CANADA.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR G. SETON.

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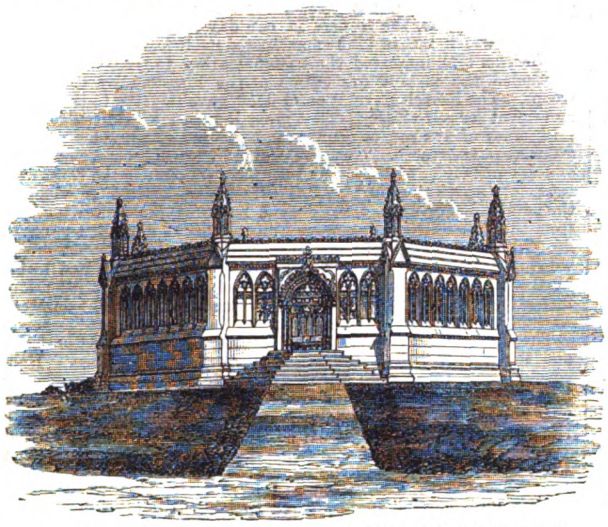
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AT CLAPHAM.

THE new Presbyterian chapel at Clapham is built in the classical style, with a lofty and well-proportioned portico of Corinthian columns. The façade is well raised above the ground, and presents an imposing appearance. The interior has many novel features. It is coved all round, and large chambers are provided for ventilation, by means of which the temperature is kept admirably cool and equable. The columns dividing the nave from the aisles are of iron, light and graceful, and the platform is of polished oak. The chapel contains sittings for 1200 persons, and the contract was only £7000, which includes a lecture-hall to contain 400 persons, large and commodious vestries, chapel-keepers' rooms, and all the requisite accommodation.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AT CLAPHAM.

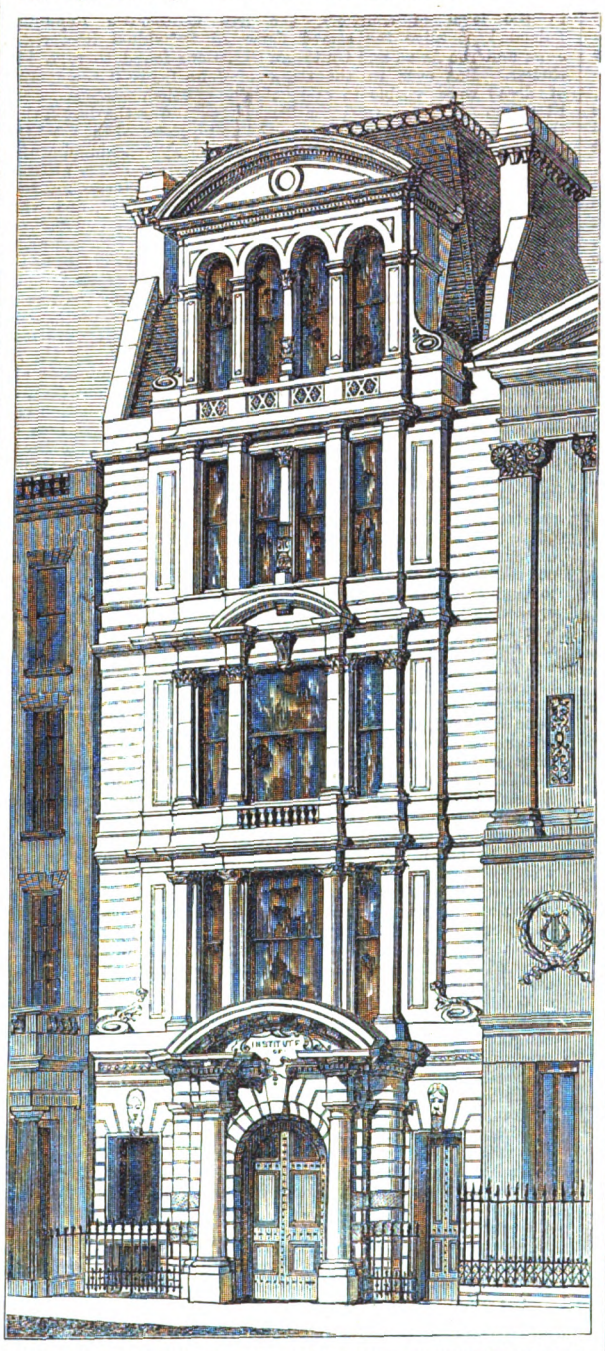
CONSECRATION OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDING ERECTED OVER THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

A MOST impressive ceremony took place at Cawnpore on the 11th of February last. On that day a memorial building erected over the well into which were cast the remains of a great number of Christians, chiefly women and children, massacred on the 15th of July, 1857, together with two inclosures near the memorial building, containing the graves of soldiers who died in the same year, were consecrated. The service was performed at sunset by the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon; and the Chaplain of Cawnpore. Seven other clergymen from neighbouring stations, all in surplices, were present, as also were his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Elgin, and Lady Louisa Bruce; the Commander-in-Chief, the General of the Lucknow Division, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and a very large number of persons from Cawnpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Futtehpore, and other places within reach, together with about a thousand soldiers of the Queen's Bays, 46th Regiment, and the artillery. When the Bishop was about to begin his address (which he delivered from the steps of the memorial-well) the soldiers were all marched up as close as possible round him, so that a large portion of them could hear him and join in the service which followed. The native Christians of Cawnpore were also placed at a short distance from the Bishop, under the charge of Mr. Burnell, missionary. The service was the usual one for the consecration of cemeteries, with the addition of two prayers appropriate to the occasion (one being the collect for Innocents' Day) and some stanzas from Keble's hymn for St. John's Day, "Lord, and what shall this man do," sung by the choir. The memorial to the Bishop requesting the consecration was signed by the Viceroy, "in the name of the Christian subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria." The scene was most striking, the service most solemn, and the beauty of the memorial building universally acknowledged. The design for it was given by Colonel Yule, when Public Works Secretary; but for the admirable manner in which it has been carried out the Anglo-Indian community is indebted to the taste, skill, and care of C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad. The monument consists of an octagonal Gothic screen on a platform which encircles the well. The well itself is vaulted over, and covered with a pedestal which awaits the statue Lord Canning, promised to order, from Baron Marochetti. Round the rim of the well, and within the screen, is written, "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondopunt, of Bithoor; and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, 1857."



MEMORIAL BUILDING ERECTED OVER THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

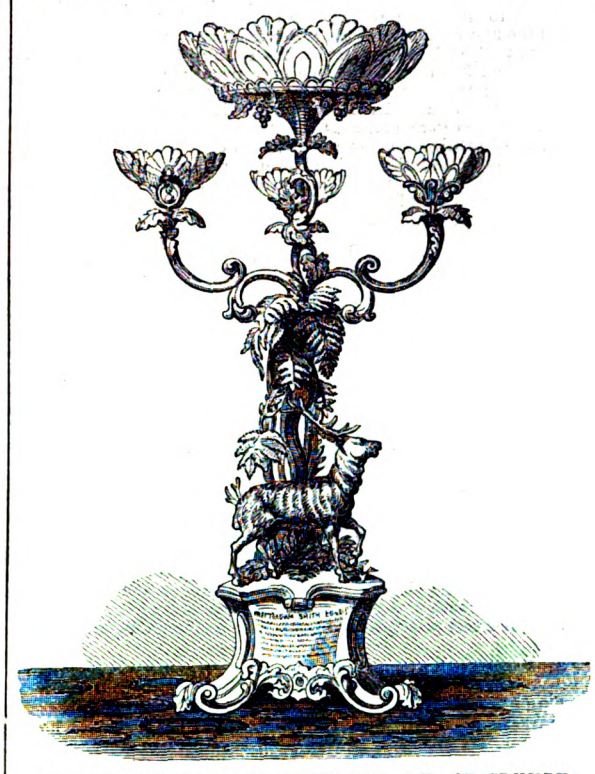
NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT CUPAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



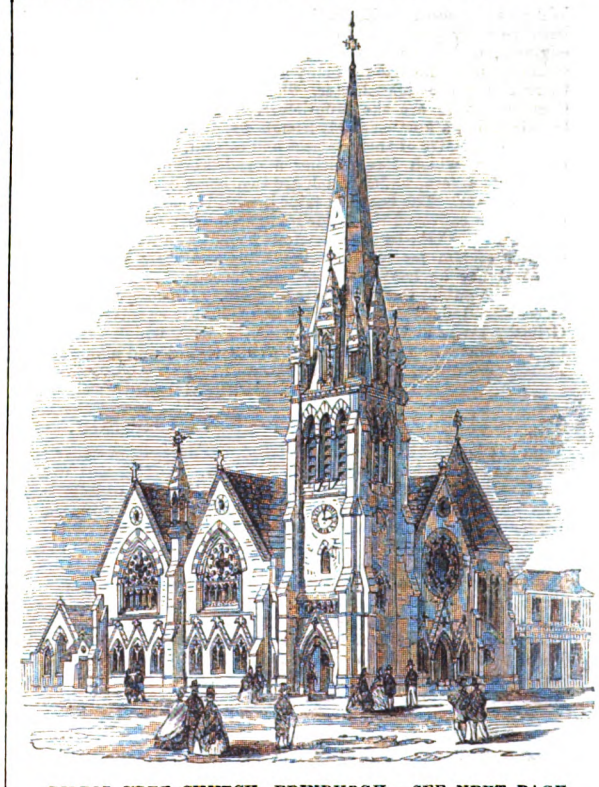
NEW GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL.

NEW GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL.

WE have already informed our readers that their old friends, the whilom "*New* Society of Painters in Water Colours," were setting their house in order—not with any idea of being summoned to leave it, but because they had a new one, and were going to begin life afresh, and with a new name. Without, we believe, consulting Lord Llanover, with no letters patent, and no authorisation of the Heralds' College, the "New Society" has boldly assumed the title, and claims to be henceforth known by "all whom it may concern" as the "Institute Painters in Water Colours." The reasons for the change of name are explained in the following words prefixed to the catalogue of this year's exhibition:—"When, upwards of thirty years since, a second exhibition of water-colour painters was established, the name of 'The New Society of Painters in Water Colours' seemed the most appropriate designation which the society could bear. The word 'new' is now an anomaly. The society has attained



TESTIMONIAL TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ., C.E., OF GRIMSBY. SEE NEXT PAGE.



PILRIG FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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a maturity which justifies its assuming a more appropriate title, and the opening of its recently-purchased and newly-built gallery has been deemed an occasion on which this change of name may at once be properly adopted." The old designation, the members further argued, was always liable to misconceptions, which they wished to repudiate; some persons thinking the association a parvenu affair, others that it was a sort of stepping-stone to the elder society. For these apparently good and sufficient reasons, and seeing also that everybody has, we are told, a right to assume whatever name he pleases, no objection can be raised to the new and more ambitious designation. The purchase of the property, rebuilding, and enlargement of the gallery, 53, Pall-mall, were possibly accelerated by the recent enlargement, redecoration, and purchase of their premises by the elder society. The institute has, however, done more. It has not only enlarged its gallery, but raised it from the ground to the first floor, so as to be out of the shadow from the adjoining and hitherto more lofty British Institution building; and it has added a new façade of some architectural pretension to the house in Pall-mall, which forms the front entrance of the gallery, and which we have engraved.

The new gallery is unpretending in its decorations; the roof is rather low, but (partly for this reason) it is excellently lighted. The ventilation, by means of zinc lattice-work round the compartments of the skylight, is also perfect. And, although not large, the gallery at present affords sufficient space, by its length and the small room beyond, for the favourable hanging of all the contributions without the necessity of resorting to screens, which are inconvenient to visitors, especially on the always crowded private-view days, and detrimental to many of the works thus exhibited. All this purchasing of premises, building, enlarging, and decorating seem to prove that water-colour painters are thriving, especially when we remember that the neighbouring British Institution exhibition of oil pictures is in a languishing condition, and that one exhibition, chiefly of works in oil—viz., that at the Portland Gallery—disappeared altogether last year. Against this, however, we have to place the success of the Winter Exhibition. The Society of British Artists have also partly reconstructed their galleries; and, whatever signs of decay there may be elsewhere, there are none at the Royal Academy. On the contrary, the academy funds are in a condition to enable that body to follow, if called upon to do so, the excellent example of independence afforded by the two water-colour societies.

A few retrospective notes on the history of the present institute may not be out of place on this occasion. The new Society of Painters in Water Colours originated out of the exclusive system upon which the senior society was founded and has always been regulated. According to the rules of the original society no one but a member is allowed to exhibit drawings in their gallery; and to become a member thirty years ago was especially difficult, because they were restricted to a number far short of the proportion of respectable practitioners, owing to the rapid increase about that period in the cultivation of the art. A committee was therefore formed to establish a society on a more liberal plan. This was done, and the first exhibition of the "New Society" was opened with great éclat at 16, Old Bond-street, in the spring of 1831, with 120 exhibitors and 330 drawings. We may remark, en passant, that the exhibiting "members" and "associates" now number only 63. The first is said to have been an excellent exhibition; the visitors and the sales were numerous. But success appears to have been the parent of cabal. Some of the members of inferior talent formed the project of getting the whole affair under their own control; and, as that class formed the majority, they succeeded in offending the artists whose talents had established the exhibition, and who in consequence resigned. This cabal soon became involved in a law-suit, members continued to secede to the elder society (a proceeding since prevented by compelling candidates to sign a bond) and, at the end of two or three years, the prospects of the New Society appeared nearly ruined, till, some more sensible men, getting among them, turned out the leader of the cabal, an obscure artist, named Massey, who had usurped the office of president; and from that time their affairs seem to have gone on well. It is right to say that our authority for the version of the dispute here given is Sarafield Taylor, author of "The Fine Arts in Great Britain," who had been the honorary secretary of the society, but resigned, with five others. Four exhibitions were held in Bond-street; the society then went to Exeter Hall, and in 1838 they removed to Pall-mall, and have, like the elder society, adopted the exclusive system against which it was mainly established to protest. It is to be regretted that neither of the water-colour bodies can afford any space—like the Royal Academy, and as in other exhibitions—for "outsiders." The young painter in water colours, before he is elected "associate" and permitted to exhibit in either of the water-colour galleries in Pall-mall, is limited to small insignificant spaces in two or three picture exhibitions, where his drawings are placed, as it were, on sufferance, and where they have to compete with the greater force and richness of oil. The broadest and the freest principles in art, as in everything else, are the best.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, CUPAR.

THE new Corn Exchange at Cupar has been formally opened as a grain market. It is 84 ft. by 52 ft. inside, and is calculated to hold 1200 persons. The roof is arched by iron girders, ornamented, and the height of the ceiling at the highest point is 50 ft. The exterior of the building is of a plain description, with the exception of a spire, in the French-Gothic style, rising 136 ft. from the ground. The cost of the undertaking, including £1000 for the site, is about £3000. The architects were Messrs. C. Douglas and J. J. Stevenson, of Glasgow.

TESTIMONIAL TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ., C.E.

WE give this week an Engraving of a beautiful testimonial which has been recently presented to Mr. Adam Smith, who was resident engineer, under the late Mr. Rendel, for the new docks at Great Grimsby, and who has for many years had the chief superintendence thereof for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, who are the proprietors. Mr. Smith having recently left Grimsby, a number of his friends decided to present to him a testimonial expressive of their respect and esteem. It consists of a double centrepiece, which forms either a candelabrum or an épergne. It represents a fern, under which are two stags beautifully modelled in frosted silver. The base is a tripod, with three polished sides, on one of which is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Adam Smith, Esq., C.E., by his numerous friends as an affectionate tribute of their esteem for his high character and their admiration of the great ability he has manifested in the carrying out of the various important public works intrusted to him. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* December, 1862." On the other two sides are engraved views of the Grimsby Docks and other public works with which Mr. Smith has been connected. The testimonial was designed and manufactured by Messrs. John Sarl and Sons, of Cornhill.

PILRIG FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

THIS handsome church, erected for the congregation under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. W. G. Blaikie, was opened for public worship by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie on the 12th of February last. The building, which has cost £6000, and which is situated at the corner of Pilrig-street and Leith-walk, is a Gothic structure, exhibiting French features to some extent. The general plan consists of a nave running back from Leith-walk and crossed by double transepts, the pulpit being placed opposite the Leith-walk entrance. Externally, the building presents to Leith-walk a centre gable, having on one side, at the junction of the two streets, a tower and spire, and at the other a shorter tower, surmounted by a conical roof. The principal feature in the side of the church facing Pilrig-street is a double gable, with a spirelet at the junction of the two. The gable fronting Leith-walk has the principal entrance flanked on each side with windows, which, with the door, are crowned with ornamental pointed gables. Above the door is a large wheel-window, filled with tracery of a French character; and in each of the double gables fronting Pilrig-street, on the lower level, a range of three two-light windows, with tracery on the heads and gablets over them. The upper part of each of the full gables is occupied by a large pointed window, enriched with tracery, the upper part being filled with a wheel-window, on a somewhat smaller scale than the corresponding opening in front. The gable behind the pulpit is penetrated by a large triangular window, formed by three segments of a circle, and also filled with tracery. The tower, in which the side entrance from Pilrig-street is placed, is somewhat plain, till it reaches the height of the roof of the church. At this point it becomes enriched by triplet windows on each side, occupying the whole space between the buttresses. Above this are ornamental parapets with pinnacles at the angles, and then an octagonal spire with two-light openings and canopied heads on the four sides, corresponding to the faces of the tower. The spire rises to the height of 130 ft. The architectural effect in this design is obtained by the judicious grouping of the ornamental portions. The base of the tower, where plainness contributes to the appearance of solidity and mass, is unadorned, and the spire, where a free use of ornament would have no effect except perhaps to injure the appearance of altitude, is also plain. Behind the church there are to be a vestry-room and a large hall. The roof in the interior is of open timber-work, and produces a highly picturesque effect from the intersection of the framework of the transept with that of the nave. The pulpit, pews, and other fittings are plain, but with the Gothic character fully preserved. Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear were the architects, and Mr. George Lorimer was the builder.

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND.

THE indifference with which in past times the Governments of France and Great Britain have viewed the partitions and unsuccessful insurrections of Poland has been dearly expiated. The dictum which Prince Metternich uttered in 1815 concerning the heavy price which Western Europe paid for its inaction in the eighteenth century has since become a commonplace of the writers on historical philosophy. That celebrated dictum was to this effect:—"The partition which blotted Poland's name from the list of nations was the prelude, and, *in part, the cause, of the disorders which convulsed Europe.*" For its failure to help the cause of the Poles in 1830-1 Europe has been scourged by the Hungarian invasion, the Crimean War, and perhaps, we may add, the Lombard campaign. Polish and French physicians assert that the cholera visitation of 1831 was introduced into the heart of Europe by the Cossack invaders of Poland, and disseminated from her putrefying battle-fields. Judging of the future from the past, it is fair to surmise that the Polish patriots, if they are destined to contend once more in vain, will not fall unavenged, and that a portion of their blood money will be exacted from those communities of the West who turned a deaf ear to their appeals.

The history of the martyr nation, whether in her brilliant days or in those tragic ones of her captivity, cannot be understood without a historical map. Such a map we present to our readers to-day. It represents Poland in her integrity—as she was before the first partition and before her ancient territorial divisions had been superseded by the newfangled terminology introduced by the German Powers. We will now proceed to detail the circumstances under which the three partitions and the subsequent partial reconstitutions and renewed subjugations of Poland took place.

To every nation there occur periods of glory and exaltation, which are succeeded by periods of decadence and humiliation. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, when kingly and Imperial power had in the rest of Europe reduced the nobles to the level of courtiers, the free aristocratic Republic of Poland kept alive the sacred flame of individual liberty. The Jews and the Arian and Unitarian Christians found there a kindly shelter. But even in the reign of John Sobieski the symptoms of decay were visible to every thinking Polish statesman. The liberation of Vienna from the Turks (1683) was the last flicker of the old Polish glory. Already, in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, the priest Skarga prophesied the approaching downfall of Poland. In 1668, John Casimir, on the occasion of his abdication, foretold the ultimate fate of the Republic in precise terms, mentioning the very portions of territory which would be seized, and which a century afterwards were seized by the partitioning Powers. John Sobieski on his death-bed (1695) spoke of the state of Poland as hopeless, and declined to make a will, alleging that, as his orders had been disregarded during his lifetime, it was not likely that they would be respected after his death. In the eighteenth century matters grew worse. The Saxon dynasty of Polish Kings were mere protégés of the Czars. The soil, and even the capital, of Poland were traversed and occupied at pleasure by Muscovite troops. But when, on the 7th of May, 1764, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski the paramour of the Czarina Catherine, was lifted to the throne by the aid of Russian bayonets, the independence of the once free and proud nation existed thenceforth only in name. The national sentiment had long clung to the dangerous delusion that the animosity of the Empress-Queen towards the King of Prussia and the Czarina would shield the Poles from the consequences of their own folly and want of public spirit. The formation of the Confederacy of Bar, a little town in the palatinate of Podolia, seven leagues from the Turkish frontier (Feb. 29, 1768), marks the era of a revival of public spirit and the commencement of that struggle for national independence which has not ceased from that day to this. The Confederates of Bar were able to postpone, but not to change, the fate of their country. They applied to France and Turkey for assistance. The Turks declared war against Russia and kept her engaged for two or three years, although they suffered defeat after defeat. Louis XV., whose Queen was Marie Leszczinski (the daughter of Stanislas Leszczinski, ex-King of Poland), aided the Confederates by his diplomacy, and even by more serviceable instrumentalities. The Duc de Choiseul, his energetic Minister, secretly supplied them with about a dozen French officers, of whom the most famous was General Dumourier. Some arms and a small pecuniary subsidy of six thousand ducats per month were also allowed them by the French Minister. But in December, 1770, their friend Choiseul was superseded by the infirm Duc d'Aiguillon, and the slight support they draw from France was still further diminished. It was this Minister who made an application to the British Government to join the French Government in a course of active intervention in behalf of Poland; but the British Government, whose hands had for some years been full with their difficulties with the American colonies, declined these overtures, and easily consoled itself for the impending partition by reflecting that it was a heavy blow to the continental influence of their "natural enemy," the House of Bourbon, then dominant at Paris, Madrid, and Naples.

Whilst the Russians were contending with the Confederates of Bar, whose forces were seldom over 10,000 men, and were generally considerably less, Austria seized the little starosty of Zips, on the ground that it had formerly been in the possession of Hungary, and Frederick, called the Great, made encroachments on the north-west. In the spring of 1772 Prince Jablonowski, the Confederates' deputy at Vienna, was informed that an alliance had been signed between Austria, Prussia, and Russia for the partition of a portion of the Republic of Poland; and on the 22nd of April in that year the Confederates surrendered their last stronghold, the Castle of Cracow, and their chiefs dispersed into foreign countries: the heroic Pulawski, in particular, crossing the Atlantic, where he fell, near Savannah, in the cause of American independence. Others assembled at Braunau, in Bavaria, drew up a protest against the invasion, and sent it to the different Courts of Europe, who treated it with a contemptuous indifference, which was the prelude to many calamities.

The definitive treaty which settled the first partition was concluded on the 5th of August, 1772. Russia obtained the palatinates of Polock, Witebsk, and Mscislaw, as far as the rivers Dwina and Dnieper, more than 3000 square leagues; Austria had for her share Red Russia (Halicz, Galicia), and a portion of Podolia and Little Poland as far as the Vistula, about 2500 square leagues; and Prussia was to be contented with Polish Prussia (Pomerelia and Warmia, except Dantzig and Thorn, with their territory), and part of Great Poland as far as the Notec (or Netze), comprising about 900 square leagues. It is a melancholy pleasure for an Englishman to reflect that, although his Government did nothing to prevent the great crime of the partition, it was very active in prompting the Czarina not to consent to the absorption by the Russian Monarch of the commercial town of Dantzig, which was under British protection; and that to this activity the continuance of the independence of the two chief commercial cities of the Vistula for another twenty years is probably due. When Louis XV. heard of the execution of this treaty he exclaimed, "Ah! this would not have happened if Choiseul had been here!" "In the British Parliament," says Mr. Sutherland Edwards, "the partition of Poland was not even made the subject of a question. It was alluded to vaguely in a speech from the Throne as a territorial change without importance." A servile public opinion followed the fashion of the hour. The exceptions to that disgraceful silence were rare indeed. Our great Burke took a statesman's view of the act in the *Annual Register*. He wrote:—

> The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland, without the pretence of war, or even the colour of right, is to be considered as the first very great breach in the modern political system of Europe. It is not (say politicians of the Continent) snapping by degrees the Constitution of our great western republic; it is laying the axe at once to the root in such a manner as threatens the total overthrow of the whole. . . . We now behold the destruction of a great kingdom, with the consequent disarrangement of power, and union, and commerce, with as total indifference and unconcern as we would read an account of the exterminating of one horde of Tartars by another in the days of Genghiz Khan or Tamerlane. . . . Poland was the natural barrier of Germany, as well as of the Northern Crowns, against the overwhelming power and ambition of Russia. Some small alterations in the system of Government, which might have been accomplished with little violence and infinite benefit to the Poles, would have made that barrier impregnable. A great writer of a former age affirmed that if ever the Turks conquered Germany it must be through Poland. It may be with greater justice affirmed that it is the road by which the Russians will enter Germany.

Public opinion in France was equally servile and shortsighted. Voltaire wrote an adulatory epistle to the King of Prussia eulogising the act as that of a man of genius. Rousseau was the only *philosophe* who stigmatised the transaction. He said:—"They have managed to swallow Poland, but the digestion will not be so easy." After all, the most eloquent protester against the iniquity was Maria Theresa herself. To the Ambassadors of France and Sweden she acknowledged that it was "a stain upon her reign." To her own Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, she thus expressed herself:—"When my claim to my various countries was disputed, and I knew not where I could in peace and quiet be confined, I relied on my good right and the help of God. But in this matter we are about to commit an atrocious wrong, and to act in contradiction to common-sense. I must confess that I feel very anxious, and that I am ashamed to show my face. Only consider, Prince, what an example we shall give to the world if we sacrifice our honour and our reputation for the sake of a miserable bit of Poland, or of Moldavia and Wallachia. As I well see that I stand alone, and am no longer *en vigueur*, I let things go their own way, though not without very great regret." And to her signature on the treaty itself she affixed this memorable protest:—"It is assented to because so many great and learned men wish it. But long after I am dead people will see what will arise from such a violation of everything that has hitherto been held sacred and just."

This great catastrophe operated as a salutary warning to the still independent portion of Poland and was, indeed, the signal for a moral regeneration. The national literature was studied, the order of the Jesuits suppressed, and their property devoted to educational uses. Projects for political reform were the order of the day, and formed the chief subjects of discussion in the Diets. Many nobles set the example of emancipating their serfs, prominent among whom was the Chancellor Zamoyski, the great-grandfather of Counts André and Ladislas Zamoyski, the leaders in our day of the Polish emigration. The Diet which met in 1788 emancipated itself from the restriction of the *liberum veto*, increased the national army to 100,000 men, and demanded the instant evacuation of the kingdom by the Russian troops. The French Revolution of 1789 gave impetus to the national movement for self-reform. That great Revolution, which alarmed the aristocracy of the rest of Europe and aroused on all sides a spirit of "Conservative reaction," was welcomed by the aristocracy of Poland, and its principles of liberty and equality were made the bases of the reformed Constitution of May 3, 1791. This Constitution, which won the admiration of every Liberal mind in Europe, and drew forth even from the then anti-revolutionary Edmund Burke a studied panegyric, decreed the emancipation of the serfs, the freedom of commerce and worship, and broke down the impassable barrier which had hitherto separated the noblesse from the bourgeoisie. The *liberum veto* was formally abolished. The recusant nobles, the confederates of Targowica, numbered only thirteen.

The Czarina now stood forth as the patron of the old Constitution and the time-honoured abuses of the privileged classes. Hastily concluding a peace with the Sultan (Aug. 4, 1791) with whom she had been at war for four preceding years, she turned her attention once more to Poland. The Constitution of May 3 was stigmatised as the work of anarchists and Jacobins. Frederick William of Prussia, who had concluded a treaty with the Poles in 1790, by which the Poles bound themselves to assist him against Russia and Austria and he covenanted to protect them from Russia, now repudiated his solemn engagements, and prepared to join the Czarina in the second act of partition. In May, 1793, the Russian army, consisting of 80,000 troops of the line and 20,000 Cossacks, entered Poland. The Polish army, in three divisions, headed by Joseph Poniatowski, Michael Wielhorski, and Kosciusko, offered a stubborn resistance to the invaders. Had the King proved faithful at this crisis Poland might yet have been saved; but in July the effeminate Stanislaus joined the Confederation of Targowica and repudiated the acts of the Constitutional Diet. The army was disbanded, and the country was left open to its murderers. The Prussian troops had meanwhile entered Great Poland. The Constitution of May 3 was set aside and the second act of partition was concluded. Catherine advanced her frontier into the middle of Lithuania and Volhynia, and Frederick William had the remaining portion of Great Poland, part of Little Poland, and the towns of Dantzic and Thorn for his share of the spoil. Austria took no part in the second partition. Kosciusko and a number of patriots sought refuge in Dresden and Leipsic. In March, 1794, Kosciusko reappeared at Cracow and joined Madalinski, who had already taken up arms to free his country. The Russians were driven out of Warsaw by the scythemen, and Kosciusko was proclaimed Dictator of Poland. In the east the Lithuanian Poles drove the Russians out of Wilna. Frederick William sent 40,000 Prussians to aid the Czarina and her puppet King in putting down the "rebellion." At the end of June the Emperor Francis of Austria joined the coalition, and marched 30,000 men into Little Poland, but without otherwise molesting the patriotic forces. Prussian Poland now rose in revolt, and gave occupation to the Prussian forces. General Dombrowski performed wonders against the latter, and drove them out of all Great Poland by the middle of September. In the meantime the Russian Generals Suwarrow and Fersen were closing in upon Kosciusko. On the 10th of October the fatal battle of Maciejowice, in Little Poland, was fought, when "Freedom shrieked," and "Kosciusko fell," not dead, but wounded. Why follow the track of Suwarrow, or narrate the massacre of Praga, "the bloodiest picture in the book of time?" The coalesced despots drunk to satiety of the cup of vengeance. On the 24th of October, 1795, the treaty for the third and final partition of Poland was signed. The puppet King was forced to abdicate on the 25th of November, and the victors indulged themselves in the hope that they had not only blotted the name of Poland from the map of Europe, but had banished it from men's memories.

By this third partition Russia acquired the remaining portion of Lithuania, and a great part of Samogitia, part of Chelm on the right of the Bug, and the rest of Volhynia. Austria obtained the greater part of the palatinate of Cracow, the palatinates of Sandomir and Lublin, with a part of the district of Chelm, and the parts of the palatinates of Brzesch, Polachia, and Mazovia, which lay along the left bank of the Bug. Prussia had the portions of the palatinates of Mazovia and Polachia, on the right bank of the Bug; in Lithuania, part of the palatinate of Troki and Samogitia, which is on the left bank of the Niemen; and a district of Little Poland, forming part of the palatinate of Cracow. Thus, the banks of the Pilica, the Vistula, the Bug, and the Niemen marked out the frontiers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

What were the sentiments of the two great Powers of the West on the occasion of the second and third partitions? Britain, being in close alliance with the three partitioning Powers, with a view to the suppression of the French Revolution, was under the humiliating necessity of winking at all the crimes perpetrated by her allies. It was easy for Englishmen in those days of anti-Jacobin delirium to persuade themselves that aristocratic Poland was a Jacobinical Power which deserved no sympathy. The French Republicans were preoccupied with their own troubles, and excused themselves for not espousing the cause of Poland on the plea that she was a monarchical orthodox, and aristocratic nation. Thus the Poles could plead,

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BALTIC SEA
Pernau
Windau
Goldingen
Courland
Riga
Libau
Mitau
Jakobstadt
Semigallia
Pskov
Livonia
Wolock
Lixna
Rezyca
Prely
Sebesz
Dunaburg
Kreslawl
1772
Newel
Drissa R.
Rudnia
Wielij
Polonga
Telsch
Kurszan
Worny
Szawle
Pompiany
Memel
Samogitia
Bobolo
Rossiena
1795
Panewicz
New Alexandrowka
Polock
Widzy
Beyden
Vilkomierz
Bobty
Skoraly
Swéciany
Vilna
Pudo
Heela
Konigsberg
Braunsberg
Mehlsack
Wormditt
Seeburg
Dantzic
1793
Mirachowle
Schoneck
Marienburg
Elbing
Allenstein
Soldau
Soly
Pólany
Oszmiana
Traby
Lida
Losk
Smorgonie
Wileika
Szemiotowszczizna
Lepel
Senno
Babinowice
Smolensk
Dubrowna
Orsza
Borysow
Kopys
Mohilew
Mscislaw
Czlusy R.
Minsk
Ighumen
Stolpce
Nieswicz
Slutsk
Bobruisk
Rohatschew
Starie Bychow
Czerikow
Swislocz
Berezina R.
Pripet R.
Morocz
Telechany
Lenino
Borwal
Rzeczycz
Mozir
Lojov
Tarov
Sloboda
Horyn R.
Marshes
Ubort R.
Dnieper R.
Dernowice
Owrucz
Chabnoje
Gornostaipol
Mizirice
Chotyn
Novogorod Volinsk
Radomist
Kief
Roshov
Zitomir
Berdiczev
Polonnoie
Zaslaw
Ostrog
Misocz
Brody
Dubno
Kolki
Kowel
Volhynia
Strielsk
Opalinie
Dorim
Wysock
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Staw Chelm
Dubienka
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Janow
Zamosc
Tarnagrod
Hrubieszow
Sandomir
Opatow
Kielce
Opoczno
Radom
Konskie
Czenstochow
Pilica R.
Vistula R.
Rudnik
Sieniawa
Rzeszow
Tarnow
Raslovice
Cracow
1846
Wielizka
Bochnia
Ziwiec
Chabowka
Sandec
Nowytarg
Jaslo
Przemysl
Lemberg
or Leopol
Grodek
Jaworow
Zolkiew
Zaloscze
Halicz
Dukla
Sanok
Sambor
Rohatyn
Brzezany
Tarnopol
Stry
Skole
Halicz
Czortkow
Dolina
Stanislaus
Kolomea
Kuty
Carpathian Mountains
Podolia
Proskurow
Letyczew
1793
Staro Konstantynow
Polish Ukraine
Macknowka
Ros R.
Kaniew
Dnieper
Borovitza
Czigrin
Bogusslaw
Lipowatz
Swengorodka
Braclaw
Uman
Tekutsch
Smotricz
Bar
Dzuryn
Kamenetz
Mohilow
Jampol
Obyropol
Balta
Berezki
Chocim
Dniester R.
Prut R.
Bug R.
Czorna
Dubossary
MOLDAVIA
HUNGARY
Pomerania
Prussia
Warmia
Pomerelia
Culmerland
Podlachia
Lithuania
Nadruvia
Silesia
Little Poland
Galicia
Podolia
Ukraine
Empire of Russia
Landek
Graudenz
Krone
Culm
Bromberg
Thorn
1793
Tuczno
Brodnica
Evlau
Konitz
1772
Schneidemuhl
Podgorze
Obrzyco
Exin
Schnin
Warta R.
Schwibusin
Gnesen
Posen
1793
Kurnik
Czempin
Kerkow
Konin
Kolo
Turek
Lissa
Rawicz
Gostyn
Warta
Schildberg
Widawa
Dzialoszyn
Petrikau
Lowicz
Rawa
Mrisow
Maciejovice
Warsaw
Praga
Minsk
Siedlce
Lukow
Brezesc Litewsky
Stradoer
Pina R.
Pripet R.
Wilgrice
Pinsk
Kamenica
Lobryn
Lahyszyn
Prozany
Granna
Rozanna
Malowidy
Selez
Bielsk
Grodek
Ostrolenka
Lomza
Bialystok
Wolkowysk
Sloman
Stolovicze
Wizna
Mir
Novogrodek
Mosty
Indura
Niemen R.
Grodno
Przelom
Radun
Suwalki
Augustow
Kalvary
Trokey
Merecz
Lipsk
Sidra
Kolno
Tykocin
Pultusk
Plonsk
Plock
Modlin
Vistula R.
Bug R.
Dobrzyn
Lipno
Wloclawek
Brzesc
Inowlazlice
Kutno
Golub
Ostrolenka
Lomza
1795
Vistula R.
Bug R.
Pripet R.
Ubort R.
Horyn R.
Styr R.
Ikwa R.
Drissa R.
Dwina R.
Desna R.
Berezina R.
Sluch R.
Prut R.
Dniester R.
Bug R.
Netze R.
Notec R.
Warta R.
Pilica R.
Vistula R.
Dniester R.
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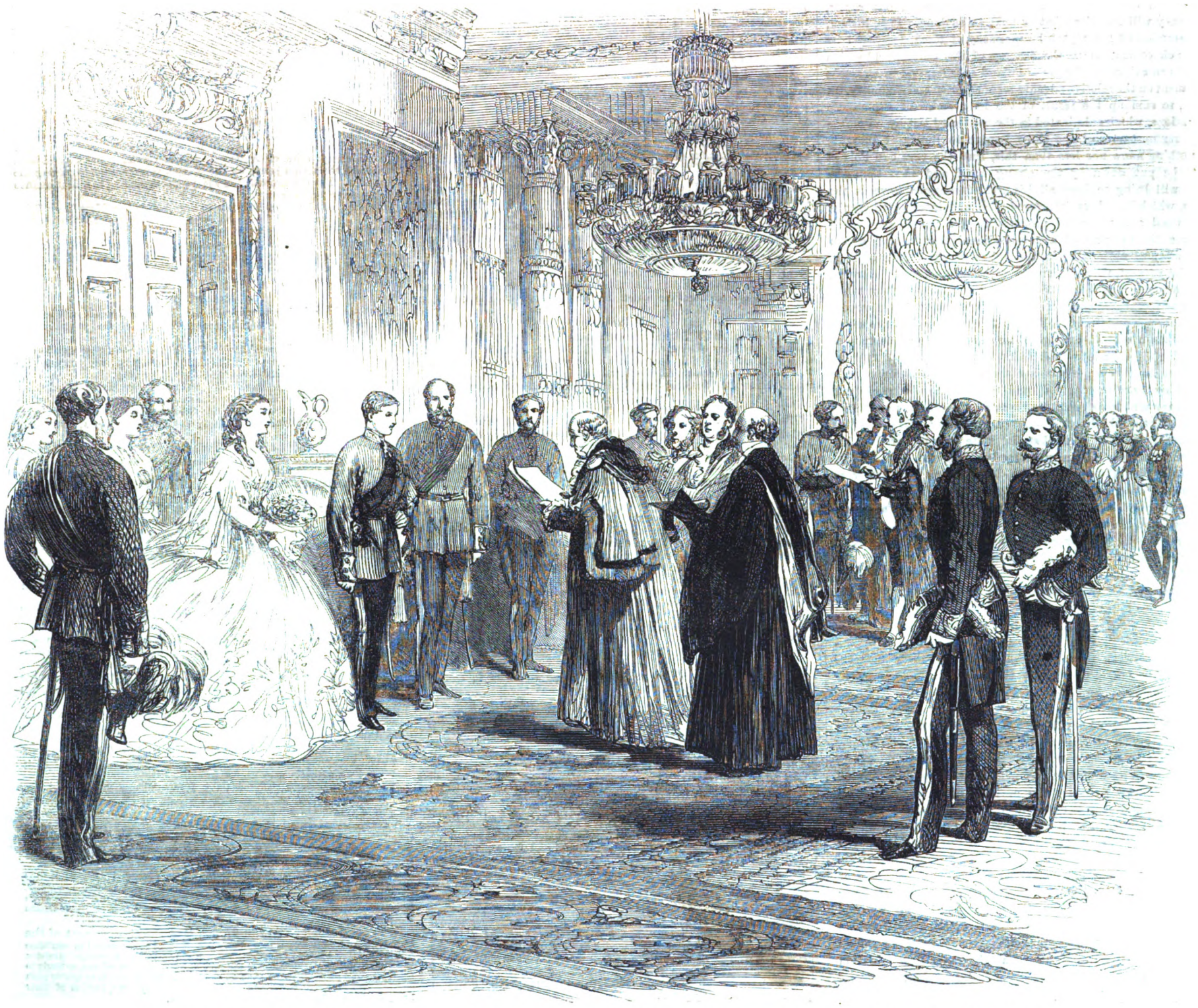
POLAND.—THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

WHEN those who sympathise in earnest with the Poles in the heroic contest in which they are engaged against Russia learned that notes had been addressed simultaneously to the Czar by Austria, England, and France, they may have been glad that such diplomatic action had been taken; but it is doubtful whether they entertained much hope of its being followed by any immediate or satisfactory results. In theory, perhaps, there was a certain grandeur in the spectacle of three of the foremost Powers in Europe interfering in unison on behalf of a struggling nationality. In this case, however, it may well be supposed that community of action did not involve identity of sentiment; and, assuredly, in the replies which Russia has accorded to the several Powers, she has addressed herself to the peculiar feelings of each country on the Polish question with her accustomed diplomatic skill. It should be understood that, in the remonstrances which were forwarded to St. Petersburg, Austria naturally dwelt on the danger accruing to herself from disturbances in Russian Poland, both as regards her close vicinity to the scene of the revolt and the chance of infection reaching her own Polish subjects. France took the large and comprehensive ground of the agitation of the public mind of Europe; while England, with her usual stiff adherence to technicalities, dwelt on the necessity for the observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna. Much greater tyroes in the craft of diplomacy than those professors of the art who always surround the throne of Russia could have dealt easily with such communications, and accordingly we find that Russia has no difficulty in agreeing entirely with Austria, that she expresses herself as being in perfect accordance with France, and sees no necessity for joining issue with England. The qualifications which accompany each of the replies are equally characteristic.

With a touch of irony Prince Gortschakoff informs Austria that a return to order by a revolted kingdom does not depend on interior measures alone; and he implies, although he does not exactly say, that there was such a thing once as a rebellion in Hungary, which was not put down by the moral action or the physical force of the Sovereign whose



PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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dominion was threatened, but in reality by the intervention of a foreign Power, the name of which it is not necessary at that moment to specify. With equal ingenuity France is informed that Russia is fully convinced of the necessity of a good understanding between the Emperors of the respective nations, in order to secure a pacific solution, not of a single question, but of all the questions which are disturbing the repose of Europe; and that Russia would be prepared to submit, not the Polish question only, but the questions, real or imaginary, to which allusion is made, to a European Congress. If this means anything at all it suggests a consideration by a Congress of the territorial boundaries of the nations of the Continent, and, consequently, the subject of the nationality of Poland would become a subsidiary instead of the prime question. Happily for England, it was not in the power of the Minister of the Czar to retort on her the subjugation of another nationality by the aid of Russia, in answer to an appeal for clemency to Poland, as in the case of Austria; nor to insinuate the necessity of despotic co-operation for the carrying out of schemes of territorial aggrandisement, as in the case of France. There are no analogies or reminiscences, either expressed or implied, such as have been adroitly imported into the replies to the Courts of Paris and Vienna, in the answer which has been sent by Russia to England. In this case there is no room for sneering at destroyers of constitutions and nationalities, and no hints of denial of the right to discuss the subject of treaty-rights, national independence, and adherence to abstract legality. No such undercurrent of irony flows beneath the text of the Russian note to the Foreign Minister of England; nevertheless, it is quite as unsatisfactory as the answer addressed to France and Austria. It holds out hopes—indeed, it contains almost a specific promise—to discuss the question raised by England; but it is to be done at that time which Russia conceives to be consistent with her dignity and her rights to enter upon such a discussion, and the obvious query arises, What is that time?

The answer is to be found in the general tenor of Prince Gortschakoff's exposition of the policy of Russia in reference to her empire as a whole. He has laid it down that the first duty of every Government in the event of insurrection is to restore authority, and to protect peaceful citizens in the enjoyment of their lives, their property, and their industry; that it is only after the cessation of revolt that the clemency of a Sovereign should come into operation; and he states that, whereas popular discontents cannot be repressed by severity alone, neither can they be dissipated by clemency alone. The translation of all this is obvious enough. When severity has crushed out revolt, clemency will consider what is next to be done. It is, in fact, an assertion of the rightful supremacy of force, tempered by so much concession to the feelings of the outer world which have been evinced in favour of Poland as is implied in an astute argument on the relative advantages of severity and clemency. In short, to sum up the result of the long series of diplomatic operations, which culminated in the concerted but by no means joint remonstrance of the three Powers to Russia, it amounts to nothing more nor less than this, that the revolt in Poland is to be put down by the strong hand, and that then the Czar will bring to bear all his good intentions towards the Poles, which have been interfered with and interrupted by the ill-advised and untoward proceedings of a people who could not see the prospect of a constitutional Government and a restoration of nationality in the policy pursued towards them. For the present, then, diplomacy has done its best or its worst, as the case may be, and things are just as they were, so far as moral influence on the Polish question is concerned. Whether such a skilful rebuff as the three Powers have received from Russia will discourage them from further attempts at reasoning the Czar into their ideas of what he ought to do in reference to Poland, or whether they will be stimulated into something more pronounced, and tending more towards real action, remains to be seen. So far as a judgment can be formed of the effect of the Russian reply on the ruling influence at the Tuileries, it may be taken that the state of mind produced is eminently pacific. It may easily be imagined that Austria, wincing under Prince Gortschakoff's sarcasms, is not very anxious to enter into an encounter of wits with him again; and, as England is likely to be constant to her policy of moral influence, and the avoidance of war for an idea, it is probable that Earl Russell will be content with an occasional exercise of his favourite taste for writing letters.

In the meantime the Poles, heedless of what is taking place elsewhere, and adopting the policy which is expressed in the Irish phrase of "going on never minding," are carrying on their rebellion with singular persistency and success, which would be surprising were it not that there seems to be a tacit sympathy between them and the Russian soldiery who are brought into operation against them. It is difficult otherwise to account for the defeats, by half-armed peasants, of troops who have not so very long ago given infinite trouble to, and something more than held their own against, the picked battalions of France and England. It is confidently asserted that the Russian soldiers do not disguise their weariness of and distaste for a contest in which their antipathies are not enlisted. If this goes on, the period cannot be far distant when diplomacy must enter into another phase. A new question will arise, and it will not be what the Emperor of Russia will do, but what is the duty of Europe to Poland as a nation. At a very early stage of the civil war in America France and England acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Southern States; and it seems as if they must ere long consider whether the Poles have not reached such a point of secession, to use the most approved phrase, as will entitle them to a similar acknowledgment. At any rate, the Polish patriots may depend upon this—that the more determination they show to help themselves the greater is their chance of obtaining the help of others.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

AT Marlborough House, on Wednesday week, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales received addresses of congratulation on their marriage from a great number of corporate and other public bodies. The addresses were about 180 in number, and the names of the places, together with those of the persons by whom the addresses were presented, occupied three columns in the daily papers. The members of the deputations appeared in either Court dress or uniform. The cards brought by the noblemen and gentlemen, containing the list of names and the different corporate and public bodies from which the addresses originated, were read to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting. The Prince was also attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Controller and Treasurer; the Hon. Robert H. Meade and Mr. Charles L. Wood, Grooms in Waiting; Major Teesdale, Captain Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerries; and Mr. Herbert Fisher, Private Secretary. The Princess was attended by Lord Harris, K.S.I., Chamberlain; the Countess De Grey, Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Princess Charles of Prussia has arrived in Paris, and paid a visit to the Tuileries on Saturday last, which has been returned by the Empress.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contradicts the rumour that the Prince of Wales is expected at Fontainebleau.

Tuesday being the 42nd anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon I., a funeral service was performed at the Chapel of the Tuileries, and another at the Invalides.

The reply of Russia to the French note reached Paris yesterday week, and was communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the same day. On Saturday a council of Ministers was held, under the presidency of the Emperor, to consider the despatch, the terms of which are asserted by the Ministerial journals to be "very conciliatory."

La France states that the elections to the new Corps Législatif will commence on the 31st of May, and that the Parliament then formed will meet for a fortnight's Session in the opening of July. The *Moniteur* has given formal warning to all French electors that they must not presume to hold public meetings without the express permission of Government in reference to the approaching general elections. Any paper reporting the resolutions of any such meeting held without Government authority, is liable to legal penalties. M. Thiers has accepted the candidatoship to represent the fourth conscription of the Bouches-du-Rhône. Count De Montalembert has issued an address offering himself to the electors of St. Brieuc (Côtes-du-Nord).

The periodical exhibition of the works of living artists was opened yesterday week to the general public, at the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées. Nearly three thousand works of art are exhibited, including paintings, sculpture, drawings, architectural designs, and photography.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess left Berlin yesterday week, accompanied by their Royal children, to take up their residence at the new palace at Potsdam. Accounts have been received of the arrival of the Queen at Baden-Baden, and of the reception accorded to her Majesty by the foreign residents. Several entertainments were given in honour of the Royal visitor, and amongst other festivities was an amateur theatrical performance, in which the Princess A. Dolgorouky, the Baroness de Mülhens, and many other prominent members of the fashionable circle at Baden took part. The performance was followed by a ball at the Salles des Fleurs.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies on the cartel convention between Prussia and Russia have unanimously declared the convention to be invalid, and have proposed that the Government be requested to abstain from carrying it into operation till the consent of the Chambers has been obtained. It has been resolved not to present an address to the King upon the foreign policy of the Government, on the ground that a debate thereon might lead to a conflict between the Chamber and the Government.

SWEDEN.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Diet on Saturday that on the 2nd and 7th ult. he addressed to the Russian Government notes respecting the Polish insurrection. The Diet thereupon passed resolutions expressing sympathy for Poland and confidence that the Government will do all in its power for the Poles. To these resolutions the Houses of Nobles and of Clergymen added a declaration of their confidence that the Government will have "regard to the maintenance of peace, unless the public interest should require war;" but the Houses of Burgesses and of Peasants, less prudent, or more warm in the Polish cause than the other Houses, refused to append this declaration.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* announces that the birthday of the Emperor has been celebrated in all the chief cities of the empire, and that loyal manifestations have taken place throughout the provinces.

An Imperial ukase has been published directing that corporal punishments shall in future only be employed in exceptional cases.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of the 3rd inst. published the despatches addressed by England, France, and Austria to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the Polish question and the several replies given to the same by Prince Gortschakoff. The reply to England is the fullest. The Russian Minister, in a very elaborate despatch, examines Earl Russell's claims on behalf of Poland, founded on the Treaty of 1815, and disposes of them on the strange plea that frequent insurrection has abrogated those engagements, and that Russia holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, who render the introduction of ameliorating measures impossible, being seduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolitan revolutionists, "everywhere devoted to the overthrow of order," and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would desire nothing better than a "durable peace" in his turbulent dependency. The system already initiated "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial and municipal institutions, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of the country." The obstacles to these reforms are those, agitated by "chimerical passions," who understand "that if they allowed the peaceable majority of the kingdom to enter upon this path of regular progress there would be an end to their aspirations." "We intend to trample out the insurrection," is in effect the drift of the despatch, "and then we shall resume the gradual development of reform measures in Poland."

Private letters received from trustworthy sources in St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff, after having dispatched the replies to the notes of the great Powers on the Polish question, read a confidential note to the Ambassadors of those Powers in St. Petersburg. This note explained the programme of reforms intended to be carried out in Poland by the Emperor. The introduction of these reforms would depend upon circumstances, although they would not be delayed after the pacification of Poland had been effected. It is said that this note produced a good impression upon the Ambassadors.

Despatches from the Swedish Government of the 7th of April, from the Spanish Government of the 21st of March, and from the Italian Government of the 23rd of April, all relating to the Polish question, with the respective replies of the Russian Government to those communications, were published in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* on the 6th inst. The reply to the Swedish note refers to the answers forwarded to the three Western Powers upon the question; while that to the Spanish note thanks the Spanish Government in friendly terms. Replying to the Italian note, the Emperor mentions the pleasure with which he has received the friendly expressions it contains. As regards the welfare of Poland, the Italian Government is not unaware that revolutionary efforts impose a difficult task upon the ruling powers. The Government will endeavour to arrange the question upon a basis of lasting peace.

The Poles, meanwhile, are fighting on, little concerned, apparently, with the progress of the diplomatic intervention in their favour. There are reports of several encounters, in the majority of which the Poles are described as having had the advantage. Telegrams from Cracow report a serious engagement on the 30th ult., between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the scythemen carried the day. According to a telegram from Breslau, an engagement occurred on Monday, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia, between some Russian troops and a body of Polish insurgents. The Russians lost their guns and waggons, and some hundreds of them fled into Prussian territory. A telegram arriving from Cracow states that the Russian troops were not disarmed, and that they were escorted by way of Thorn as far as Alexandrowo. This statement is confirmed by news from Prussian sources. On Tuesday, according to a telegram from Cracow, a body of 600 Russians were repulsed by Miniewski, at Olkusz, in the government of Radom.

From Warsaw we learn that the proferred resignation of Wielopolski has not been accepted.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Berg, has asked the Government to replace all civil functionaries in the provinces by military officials.

TURKEY.

On the arrival of the Sultan at Constantinople, yesterday week, his Majesty was met by the great functionaries of State, and received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps. Salutes were fired in honour of the occasion. In the evening the city and the Bosphorus were illuminated.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers City of Baltimore and Hibernian we have New York journals to the 25th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The Federal gun-boats on the Nansemond River, Eastern Virginia, and a Federal force co-operating therewith, have stormed a Confederate battery of six guns and captured 200 prisoners.

The Confederates have abandoned the siege of Washington, North Carolina.

Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet still remains off Charleston Harbour. The *Charleston Mercury* asserts that the guns of the sunken Federal ironclad Keokuk have been recovered by the Confederates.

On the Mississippi there was considerable activity.

On the night of the 16th Admiral Porter, with seven gun-boats, one ram, and three transports, attempted to pass the Vicksburg batteries. One transport was obliged to return, another was burnt, and it is supposed that all on board were lost. The remainder of the vessels passed safely. Eleven Federal gun-boats, including Admiral Farragut's three, are now below Vicksburg. They have destroyed the Confederate batteries at Warrenton, about twenty miles below Vicksburg, and are anchored off New Carthage, where General Grant's head-quarters are established, and to which place a portion of General Grant's army had proceeded overland.

The steamer Queen of the West, recently captured by the Confederates, has been blown up by the Federal gun-boats and her crew captured. The Confederate steamer Diana has also been burnt on the Atchafayala River.

A portion of the forces under General Banks was above Franklin, Louisiana, on the River Teche. The object of General Banks's expedition was to capture Franklin, where all the Confederates below the Red River are supposed to be posted, and a victory at this place would open the way for an advance of the Federals to the Red River.

A Federal division had made an expedition from Greenville, Mississippi, up Deer Creek, and, during six days, destroyed property on various plantations estimated at 3,000,000 dols., consisting of cotton-mills, cotton-gins, and 700,000 bushels of corn. They likewise brought away a considerable amount of stores.

The Confederate ship-of-war Florida captured the Boston barque Lapwing on the 27th of March, and put two guns and eighteen men on board. She has also captured the New York barque Concord. About the same time the Alabama chased two vessels ashore in Turk's Island Passage.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russell's letter of April 3, concerning the right of search in regard to British vessels trading with Matamoras, had created a favourable impression on American public opinion, which had been fortified by the action taken by the British Government in seizing the Alexandra. For the present, the symptoms menacing to a continuance of peace have passed away.

The case of the Peterhoff is pending before the New York Prize Court. The mail-bag has been delivered unopened to the British Consul by order of the District Court.

The British gun-boat Cygnet was fired at on the 4th ult., in the Bahama Channel, by the Federal steamer Connecticut, who mistook the Cygnet for the Alabama. The Captain of the Cygnet went on board the Connecticut, and the affair was amicably settled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has proclaimed that Western Virginia will become a State of the Union in sixty days from the date of the proclamation (April 20).

The clause in the Massachusetts Constitution requiring an adopted citizen to reside two years in the State before he can exercise the suffrage has been repealed by a special popular vote.

The costly institute built and endowed by Mr. Peabody, at Baltimore, is nearly finished, but the trustees have concluded not to inaugurate the institution until after the close of the war. The most interesting feature about the building is the library-room, 90 ft. long and 40 ft. wide.

The constitutionality of the "Blank laws" of Illinois, under which coloured people are excluded from the commonwealth, is to be tested in the Supreme Court of that State.

A new war-frigate for the King of Italy has been launched at New York.

The Governor of New York vetoed a bill allowing soldiers and sailors to vote by proxy. The Senate passed the bill over the Governor's veto, but it failed in the Lower House to acquire the requisite two-thirds majority.

The Hon. H. S. Maine, author of "Ancient Law," has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

A few days ago the 2615th anniversary of the foundation of Rome was celebrated by the learned society of the Quirites.

The degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on six Hindoo graduates of the Calcutta University. They are the first natives of India who have attained to this honour.

General Garibaldi, a letter from Caprera states, is to return to the Continent about the middle of May to complete his cure at some of the watering-places.

At Florence, on Sunday, took place the ceremony of the unveiling of the façade of Santa Croce. Prince Carignan, Signor Peruzzi, and many senators and deputies were present.

The remaining 40,000,000fl. of the Austrian lottery loan of 1860 were allotted on Monday. The house of Messrs. Rothschild, having offered 102¼, was the highest bidder.

The *Indépendance* states that King Victor Emmanuel has contracted a morganatic marriage with a woman on whom he has conferred the title of Countess of Mirafiores.

The restoration of Goethe's house in Frankfort has been commenced. The object is to render the house what it was in 1749, when the poet was born in it, and what it remained during the years which he passed in it as a child.

The *Milan Gazette* states that King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the Villa of Tusculone, near Rome, to be put into thorough repair. This villa, situated on the site of that of Cicero, was left to the King by Queen Christina, the widow of Charles Felix. It formerly belonged to Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

It is understood (says the *Times*) that the Government of the United States have resolved to send an agent to this country versed in maritime and international law to co-operate with Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, in the consideration of the various questions now arising, or likely to arise, on those points between the two countries. The object is to enable such questions in all possible cases to be settled promptly here, instead of their being made the subject of tedious correspondence.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to a ball at the Guildhall on the 1st of next month.

The exhibition of the Royal wedding presents at the South Kensington Museum was brought to a close on Monday night.

A new station on the Metropolitan Extension Line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway has been opened at Camberwell-gate.

On Tuesday morning the parish church of St. Anne, Limehouse, was broken into and robbed by thieves.

The annual grand Caledonian ball, under the same distinguished patronage as in former years, has been arranged to take place at Willis's Rooms on Monday, June 8.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday, Professor Donaldson was unanimously elected as chairman to the institute for the ensuing year, as successor to Mr. W. Tite, M.P., whose term of office has expired.

Mr. Mark Lemon read his highly interesting dramatic story of "Hearts are Trumps," on Saturday last, to a crowded audience, at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand. The reading was given for the benefit of the Printers' Almshouse Society.

The City meeting in reference to the Police Amalgamation Bill came off in the Guildhall on Tuesday. It was most numerously attended, and was unanimous in its condemnation of the proposal of Sir George Grey. The Lord Mayor presided. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. G. Moore, Mr. Crawford, M.P., and Mr. Western Wood, M.P., were among the speakers.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the chairman contradicted a report in circulation that the board had exceeded its borrowing powers by a million and a quarter sterling. Of the three millions allowed them by Parliament the board had expended £2,700,000. A report from Mr. Bazalgette showed that fair progress had been made during the month on the various levels of the metropolitan drainage.

The foundation-stone of a new bridge across the Thames was laid on Saturday last near the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge, by Lord Scores. The new bridge, which will be about fifty yards distant from the old one, will, when completed, connect the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway with the Metropolitan line in Farringdon-street, thus completing the southern railway communication with the Great Northern, North-Western, and Great Western Railways.

The Court of Queen's Bench have dismissed the appeal made to them against the verdict in the case of Gambart v. Ball, involving the right to sell photographic copies of an engraving without consent of the owner of the copyright. The verdict was for Mr. Gambart, the owner of the engraving, and its confirmation therefore settles the question in favour of the right of the owner of the engraving to prevent the sale of copies made by photography.

On Saturday evening Burlington House was again thrown open for a conversazione, held by General Sabine, as President of the Royal Society. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse were received by the president; Dr. Sharpey and Professor Stokes, secretaries; Sir Philip Egerton, vice-president; and Dr. W. A. Miller, treasurer of the Royal Society. The reception-rooms were furnished with interesting scientific apparatus in operation, and numerous objects illustrative of different branches of art.

Last week the births of 1975 children—1002 boys and 973 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1981.——The deaths in London last week exhibited a considerable decrease—they fell to 1374, which is a lower number than any that has been returned since the first week of March. The average number of deaths, as derived from weeks in 1853-62 nearly corresponding with last week, and corrected for increase of population, is 1787. Sixty-eight deaths from smallpox were registered last week, eighteen of which occurred at the age of twenty years and upwards.

The annual report of the Zoological Society of London gives a statement of the species bred in the society's gardens during the past year. There were, amongst the mammalia—the Arabian baboon, wolf, silver fox, African civet cat, lion, tiger, leopard, puma, Polar bear; wapiti, Persian, Japanese, sambur, Rusa, and hog deers, alpaca, Punjaub wild sheep, doudad, eland, yak, zebu, peccary, hyrax, agouti, Australian hapalote, vulpine opossum; amongst the birds were various pigeons, swans, fowls, ducks, pheasants, geese, and parroquets, the weaver-bird, kaleege, Cape francolin, mooruk, American rhea, Mantchourian crane, and the herring gull. The only reptile recorded is the American water-viper.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held yesterday week—the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., president, in the chair. The annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1862 was read and adopted. Thanks were voted to the president, treasurer, and secretary, to the committees of managers and visitors, and to Professor Faraday and the other professors, for their services to the institution during the past year. The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, William Pole, Esq.; secretary, Henry Bence Jones. New committees of managers and visitors were also elected.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday—the Duke of Northumberland, president of the society, in the chair. A reward of £11 was voted to the crew of the Seaton Carew life-boat, belonging to the institution, for putting off in reply to signals of distress on the night of the 19th ult., and rescuing the crew of seven men from the brig Regulia, of Whitby, which had sunk during stormy weather, and in a heavy sea, off Seaton Carew. This valuable life-boat had already been the means of rescuing twenty-eight persons from different shipwrecks. The boat was the gift of Wm. M'Kerrell, Esq., to the institution. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Robert Hood, the gallant coxswain of the Seaton Carew life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services in that life-boat to ships in distress, and in assisting to save a large number of shipwrecked persons. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were voted to Mr. Thomas Rowlands and Mr. George Lewis; and £3 to six other men, in admiration of their brave services in wading into the surf and rescuing the crew of three men from the sloop Francis, of Cardigan, which, during a heavy gale of wind and high sea, had sunk on Newport Sands, near Fishguard, on the 17th of March. Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Lewis had incurred great risk of life in wading into the surf. Mr. John Harries, Receiver of Wreck at Newport, had also rendered valuable assistance on the occasion. The thanks of the institution were given to that gentleman. Voted the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, to Mr. William Nicol, officer of Customs, Appledore; and a reward of £2 to his boat's crew for putting off with the view of rescuing the crews of two smacks which had stranded on Bideford Bar during squally weather on the 15th of March. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore boats and others for saving life from wrecks. During the past month the institution had sent a new life-boat to Fishguard, in lieu of one previously stationed there. It was reported that Mr. Thomas Clayton, of Wakefield, had presented to the institution £250 to enable it to place a large life-boat at Lytham—a most dangerous locality on the Lancashire coast. An interesting report was read from Captain David Robertson, R.N., the Assistant Inspector of Life-boats of the institution on its Welsh life-boats, which he had recently visited. He found them nearly all in good order. Captain Ward, R.N., the Inspector of the institution, was directed to proceed to Ireland to examine the life-boats of the institution on the coast of that country. Payments amounting to nearly £800 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

The annual dinner of the Royal Academy was held last Saturday night, Sir Charles Eastlake, president of the Academy, in the chair. There were also present the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, the leaders of our political parties, and men eminent in every walk of literature, science, and art. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse both made speeches. In responding to the toast of his health, the Prince of Wales, who spoke evidently under deep emotion, but in a peculiarly clear and pleasing tone of voice, and with great impressiveness of manner, said:—"Sir Charles Eastlake, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with the most contending feelings of pleasure, pride, and sorrow that I rise to return you thanks in the name of myself and the Royal family for the kind terms in which you, Sir Charles, have proposed our health, and for the very cordial way in which this distinguished assembly has received it. I cannot on this occasion divest my mind of the associations connected with my beloved and lamented father. His bright example cannot fail to stimulate my efforts to tread in his footsteps, and, whatever my shortcomings may be, I may at least presume to participate in the interest which he took in every institution which tended to encourage art and science in this country, but more especially in the prosperity of the Royal Academy. Adverting to my marriage, I beg you to believe how grateful I feel for, and, I may be permitted to add, how sincerely I appreciate, the sentiments you have expressed with reference to the Princess. I know that I am only speaking her mind in joining her thoughts to mine on this occasion. We neither of us can ever forget the manner in which our union has been celebrated throughout the nation; and I should be more than ungrateful if I did not retain the most lasting as well as the most pleasing recollection of the kind expressions and reception which my attendance at your anniversary meeting has evoked this evening."—(Loud and continued cheering.) Prince Louis, in reply to the toast of his health, said:—"I have been much flattered by your kind invitation, which has enabled me to spend this evening in so distinguished an assembly. Still more gratified have I been by the cordial way in which you have welcomed me, and in which you have drunk my health and that of the Princess. While I return my warmest thanks in both our names, I take this opportunity of expressing my devotion and gratitude to your beloved Queen and her family, and my profound admiration of this great and noble country, to which I am most sincerely attached." The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Palmerston, Lord Elcho, Sir R. Murchison, and Mr. Thackeray were also among the speakers.

A large body of men are employed at the Guildhall in preparing for the removal of the roof, and the substitution of one similar to that of Westminster Hall. The cost will be £18,000, and, with other improvements, a total of £26,700 will be expended upon the building and its approaches.

On Tuesday next, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a review of four regiments of militia—viz., the Royal East Middlesex, the 3rd Middlesex, the City of London, and the King's Own Tower Hamlets—will take place in Hyde Park.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided. There has been a falling off in the funds, the receipts this year being some thousands of pounds less than last. The income of the year was £133,918, and the expenditure £136,252. The society has 140 stations, with 266 clergymen, of whom 159 are English, 41 foreigners, and 66 natives and East Indians. It has also 22 European laymen, schoolmasters, &c., 9 European female teachers, 1983 native and country born catechists and teachers, not sent from home, and 18,004 communicants.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday at Exeter Hall; Mr. J. Heald, treasurer, in the chair. The total receipts during the year had been £141,638, which exceeded those of 1861 by £4357. The payments for the year had amounted to £146,537, £4898 more than the receipts, which, added to a previous deficiency, left £6429 due to the treasurer. Since the last annual meeting twenty-nine missionaries and seven wives of missionaries had been sent out, and ten missionaries and four wives of missionaries had been removed by death. The present condition of the Wesleyan body is as follows:—The number of circuits in connection with the society throughout the world are 605; chapels, 4618; ministers, 889; paid agents and teachers, &c., 1304; unpaid ditto, 15,371; free church members, 142,789; on trial for membership, 13,304; Sabbath and day scholars in the schools, 146,447; printing establishments, 8. Reports were read from the foreign and colonial secretaries, giving a satisfactory account of the state of the missions abroad.

The annual meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society was held on Monday, at the institution, Gray's-inn-road—Lord Chichester in the chair. The report of the last year's proceedings shows that 198 students have been duly trained as teachers, and that 214 are in the institution. In the practising and model schools attached to the institution 650 children are efficiently educated; and a middle-class school of 160 children has been organised, owing to the alterations consequent on the Revised Code. The report of the Rev. F. C. Cook, her Majesty's Inspector, on the general working of the institution was most satisfactory. At the last Government examination every teacher that was examined passed, the number receiving first-class certificates being unusually large. During the past year the society received a medal for its educational appliances shown at the International Exhibition, and its collection was subsequently purchased by the Portuguese Government. Many of its works are being reprinted in America, where the system adopted by the society has been introduced with great success; and they are now being translated into French, Russian, and Italian.

The eighty-third annual meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society was held yesterday week in Exeter Hall—the Marquis Cholmondeley in the chair. During the year ending March 31, 1863, the committee had issued 20,899 Bibles and Testaments, exclusive of 4515 which had been circulated by the Edinburgh auxiliary. Last year the entire receipts amounted to £3252. Out of this sum the sale of Bibles amounted to £1037. Whereas this year, while the sale of Bibles amounted to £437, and bequests to £98, the entire receipts for the year had been £2280, and the expenditure £2084, leaving, including the balance in hand on the 1st of April, 1862, £1031 to the credit of the society, together with 16,473 Bibles and 3572 Testaments.

The annual meeting of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held yesterday week at the Hanover-square Rooms—the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair. The operations of the society during the past year had been of a satisfactory description. There had been an increase in the annual subscriptions, but a decrease in the donations. On the 31st of December, 1862, there were 108 annuitants on the fund, 22 inmates of the asylum, and 455 provident annuitants, making the whole number permanently benefited 585. The number of applications for relief has now reached 2141. The applications in 1862 were 916, and the grants 546. The aid rendered in various ways during 1862 was £1434, making the whole sum expended in this branch £19,633. For the elective annuities ten ladies were chosen during the past year. The provident fund continues its steady work of usefulness, there having been received during 1862 for this fund £11,758. The Home, under the management of the ladies' committee, has proved of great utility during the past year: 226 governesses have resided there, besides 114 who found engagements while waiting a vacancy. The registration continues its steady course, and out of the 1761 registered in 1862, 916 have found situations. The asylum for the aged, only five of the twenty-two inmates being under sixty years of age, and three being over eighty, is in a healthy state. The legacies during the year have been—From Mrs. Cutto, £1000; Mrs. Welton, £100; and Dr. Roberts, £100. The total receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, were £11,894; and the expenditure, £11,449. The receipts of the provident fund during 1862 were £22,211, and the payments of annuities, moneys invested, &c., amounted to £21,299. The invested funds of the institution amount to £78,300. The anniversary festival in aid of the fund will take place on the 19th inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby. Votes of thanks having been given to the officers, the meeting elected five annuitants of £20 from a list of one hundred and thirty-seven candidates. The six highest unsuccessful candidates receive a gratuity of £10 each.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday morning in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. During the past year five million copies of the Bible had been circulated throughout France. In Belgium opposition had been met with. There had been a reduction in Holland, and also in Germany; but the circulation of the Bible in Frankfort had increased. The society had met with the greatest opposition in Austria; the Emperor had prevented the Scriptures from entering his dominions. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia the circulation of the Scriptures had been very large. The work in India increases from year to year. Some features of progress are observable in China, and present events promise better things for the future. Several translations of the Bible have been made into the language of some of the South Sea Islands, and placed at the disposal of the London Missionary Society. In Madagascar the distribution of the Bible progressed favourably.

The Friends and supporters of the Jews' Westminster Free School celebrated their anniversary dinner on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., presided, and the company included a large number of the Jewish elite. The donations announced during the evening amounted to £620.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary festival of the London Hospital was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. During the past year 31,775 patients of all classes have been admitted, of whom 18,071 were received without recommendation, including 451 poor married women attended in their confinement at their own homes. The accidents alone amounted to 12,488. The amount of the subscriptions announced by the secretary was over £3000, of which £1000 was contributed by members of the Jewish persuasion.

The anniversary meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall—Lord Henry Cholmondeley in the chair. The total receipts for last year were £29,350. The expenditure for home amounted to £17,502.; colonial, £9671; and continental, £1940. The report detailed the good results of their efforts in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the West India Islands, Africa, as well as India, China, and Mauritius, and concluded by stating that the society's operations had extended to 7,000,000 settlers abroad of British origin, 1,000,000 of Irish, and 1,000,000 of the African race in the west.

The annual festival of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. This charity afforded last year medical relief to 60,000 in-patients and out-patients; and, without any additional expense for management, the present buildings could be so arranged as to provide two hundred additional beds to those already afforded, but the funds at the disposal of the committee will not admit of the necessary alterations. Subscriptions were announced in the course of the evening to the amount of nearly £6000.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the members of the London City Mission was held in Exeter Hall. The report gave the following results:—Number of missionaries employed, 380; Scriptures distributed, 9771; religious tracts distributed, 2,970,527; outdoor services held, 4350. The total receipts for the year had been £36,761.

A fire broke out in the circus at Barcelona, in the night of the 28th ult., and, notwithstanding all the efforts made, the building was destroyed, the houses in its immediate vicinity also suffering considerably.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a notification by the King of Portugal abolishing passports for the interior of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira; and also a copy of an ordinance of the Senate of Lubeck abolishing passports in the territory of that State.

The minutes of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, made in February and March, prescribing new arrangements for grants to schools of art, have been laid before the House of Commons. The Committee have resolved that after the 1st of October next payments will cease to be made in respect of the certificates taken by masters of schools of art, but that a system of payments on results, tested by public examination, which has been partially carried on with great success for several years, shall wholly regulate the payments to schools of art, and that such payments shall be made only on behalf of artisans, children of the labouring poor, scholarships, persons in training as art-teachers, or employed as designers for manufacturers. The details of the payments are set forth in the minutes.

Mr. Bright, and a number of the trades' unionists who took a prominent part in the recent "demonstration" at St. James's Hall in favour of the Federal cause, waited upon Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, last Saturday evening, to request him to forward to President Lincoln the address adopted at their meeting. Several members of the deputation addressed his Excellency, who, in reference to an allusion made to the possibility of a war between England and America, remarked that, although he thought "it almost impossible, under existing circumstances, to prevent some things springing up that might occasion a collision," still he trusted that, by mutual forbearance, friendly relations would be maintained between the two countries.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Canon Stanley, D.D., is to preach at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, next Sunday morning (to-morrow) for the Clergy Orphan Corporation.

The Bishop of Rochester's next Ordination is postponed from Sunday, the 21st of June, to Sunday, the 5th of July, when it will take place in Rochester Cathedral.

On Sunday there was an overwhelming congregation at the special service held in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York.

Lord Palmerston, the Rector of Glasgow University, has presented a donation of one hundred guineas, to be given in three prizes, to be competed for by the students enrolled during his Lordship's rectorate—one prize of £36 each year.

The fourth annual festival of the Voluntary Choir Association was held in Manchester Cathedral on the 28th ult. Fifteen choirs of the parishes of Manchester and Eccles were represented, and about 300 choristers took part in the service. All these choirs are voluntary and unpaid, and the adult members are communicants.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church in Union-road, Battersea-rise. The church, which is dedicated to St. John, is a plain Gothic structure. It has been erected by subscriptions mainly promoted by Mr. D. Watney, distiller, York-road, Battersea, and the majority of the seats are free.

At the Southwell Choral Festival, on Thursday week, which is the sixth annual meeting of parish choirs belonging to the "Nottinghamshire Choral Union," the morning anthem was from Palestrina, by Aldrich, and that at the evening service by Professor Sterndale Bennett. The number of singers is said to have been 315, and of surpliced clergy 180. Out of the sixty-two choirs enrolled in the "union" forty-one attended.

Harewood Church, Leeds, having been thoroughly restored by Mr. G. G. Scott, at a cost of £3000, the whole of which, with the exception of about £500 has been given by the Earl of Harewood, the building was reopened on Friday week. Soulbury Church, Bucks, after having undergone reparation under the hands of Mr. Street, architect, was reopened on Saturday week; the parish church of All Saints, Clifton, Beds, diocese of Ely, after having undergone restoration at the expense of Henry Miles, Esq., on the 23rd ult.; and Wilsthorpe Chapel, Stamford, on Sunday week.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories, &c.:* The Rev. J. P. Eden to Sedgefield; Rev. E. Du Pre to King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire; Rev. E. Pughe to Llantrisaint, Anglesea; Rev. H. Revington to Symondsbury, Dorset; Rev. W. F. Roe to Hammoon, near Blandford; Rev. E. H. L. Willes to St. Swithin, Winchester. The Rev. A. Field to be Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Pool Quay, Montgomeryshire; and the Rev. W. C. Dudley to be Curate of Weaverham, Cheshire.—*Guardian.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The half-yearly inspection of the Chatham or first division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, by Major-General A. B. Stransham, has just taken place, and the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory.

The Inspector-General of Infantry, Major-General R. Rumley, completed his three days' inspection of the infantry troops in the Chatham district on Saturday. Major-General Rumley conveyed to the commanding officers of the several battalions his satisfaction at the result of his inspection.

The gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, on Monday went through some excellent shell practice, over a range of 800 yards, with the 8, 10, and 13 inch mortars in the Greenhill battery it being the commencement of the mortar-drill season.

Tuesday's *Gazette* notifies the appointment of General Sir George Brown, who commanded the Light Division in the Crimea, and is now commander of the forces in Ireland, to the colonelcy in chief of the Rifle Brigade which was lately held by Lord Seaton. The colonelcy of the 32nd Foot has also been conferred on him.

The vacancies in Line regiments caused by the transfer of officers to the Staff corps will be filled up by officers of the Indian service. The delay that has occurred in completing these appointments results from the necessity of frequent references to India, and not from any change in the arrangement originally decided upon.

A return just issued shows that the total amount issued from the Exchequer in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862 on account of the China War was £4,680,000, and the expenditure was £4,642,003, leaving a balance of £21,097 in the hands of the Paymaster-General. The claims by the Indian Department, after all deductions, amounted to £1,962,852, out of which £6089 is the amount still unsettled.

Letters patent have been passed under the great seal constituting the Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, Rear-Admiral Charles Eden, Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick, Captain the Hon. James Robert Drummond, and James Stansfeld, the younger, Esq., to be her Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The May general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 15th inst., at half-past two o'clock—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the association, in the chair.

On Saturday evening the official inspection of the 2nd or South Middlesex (Lord Ranelagh's) Regiment of Rifle Volunteers, being the first of the present season, by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, took place in Hyde Park, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The ground was kept by the Queen's (Westminster), who mustered 250 strong. The South Middlesex, under the command of Lord Ranelagh, assisted by Captain Turner, Adjutant, consisting of ten companies of 24 file, or about 600 men of all ranks, preceded by the pioneers and band, marched into the inclosure by fours, formed companies, and by the left wheeled into line, when the ranks were opened, and the regiment presented arms. Colonel M'Murdo, having rode along the ranks and inspected the men, various evolutions—marching, deploying, forming square—were gone through, eliciting eulogistic remarks from the inspector and the loud applause of the spectators; and at the close the South Middlesex made a charge, with a loud "Hurrah!" in which the people joined, and, having dispersed, by order, they at once re-formed on their coverers, performing that operation in a very short space of time. Colonel M'Murdo expressed the highest satisfaction with the way in which the volunteers had gone through their evolutions. He congratulated them on the fact that he had that evening inspected 600 of the South Middlesex under arms, instead of 400 who mustered the year before.

The volunteers of Liverpool, to the number of 2500 men of all ranks, were reviewed by Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B., the senior officer of this district, on Saturday afternoon, on the Mount Vernon Parade-ground. There was a numerous assemblage. The volunteers were complimented by Colonel Jones for the steadiness and efficiency with which they went through their various evolutions.

The 7th West Yorkshire (Leeds) Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Markam (a Crimean officer) underwent their annual inspection at Leeds on Saturday last by Lieut.-Colonel Harman, the Government reviewing officer for Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. The officers and men amounted to 410, which was 55 more than were present at the annual inspection last year. At the conclusion the inspecting officer highly complimented both the officers and the men on the excellent way in which they had performed the various movements, and on their improvement as soldiers during the past twelvemonth. The proceedings of the day were wound up with an inaugural dinner (presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Markham) in the new armoury and drillhouse of the corps.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new building of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for 150 orphan children. The date of the ceremony is not yet fixed.

The Postmaster-General has entered into a contract with the Royal West India Mail Company for the performance of the West India mail service for a period of six years from the 1st of January next.

Governor Sir Henry Barkly has been transferred by the Duke of Newcastle from the governorship of Victoria to that of Mauritius, vacant by the death of Sir William Stevenson; and Sir Charles Darling has been promoted from the government of Jamaica to that of Victoria. The period of service of each Governor in their respective colonies had expired. Admiral Elliott, who commanded the naval forces in China during the first China War, has been appointed to the government of St. Helena; and Captain Maxse, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cardigan in the famed Balaklava charge, will become Governor of that smallest of British Colonies, Heligoland.

The Registrar-General has just published his return of births and deaths throughout the kingdom, for the quarter ending in March last, and the return of marriages for the quarter ending last Christmas. The birth rate is well sustained, and it has been high for the last two years. On the other hand, the marriage rate is unfavourable; it is slightly lower than the previous year, and about 2000 fewer than in 1860. The main decrease is, of course, in the unemployed districts; but there are other districts where the marrying and giving in marriage show a falling off; but in London and other districts there is an increase. The mortality, as may have been gathered from the weekly lists, has also been high; for though the winter has been unusually mild it has also been very unhealthy.

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SPRING.

WE have already noticed the bright and pleasant picture by Mr. Hill, which we now engrave, in our review of the exhibition in which it finds a place—namely, that of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street. In that notice we felt bound to observe that the painter, in order to obtain the bright and pleasing effectiveness to which we allude, had freely employed the artistic license of rendering the complexions of this laughing lassie and her chubby burden fairer than they would be found in nature. At all events, we do not remember to have seen such white and red—at least the former—in the rustic, bonnetless, weather-embrowned girls we have met with in our rambles about the moors and valleys of wild Wales, where the artist probably found his models. We beg still to persist in our incredulity till the painter tells us, as he does not in the title of his picture, the exact locality where such dainty and yet such healthy, comely, and well-conditioned lassies are to be found. However, should Mr. Hill persevere in guarding his secret, we must console ourselves in the assurance that Old Time will avenge us. He will soon make the tender freshness of colour in Mr. Hill's models more like the hues of ordinary mortals.

"SPRING," BY J. J. HILL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THE WANING YEAR."

AT the Royal Academy banquet, on Saturday last, many well-deserved compliments were paid to the landscape-painters of England by Sir Roderick Murchison and Lord Palmerston. It is hardly, however, within the walls of the Academy that the real importance and position of British landscape-painters can be fully appreciated. The insufficient space in Trafalgar-square for the exhibition of the art of England tells peculiarly to the disadvantage of the landscape-painter. When the best places are occupied (according to their "prescriptive" right) by the members of the academic body, and the claims of the figure-painters have been apportioned, little space near "the line" remains for the poor landscapist. However, the picture—the engraving of which is the first we have been enabled to get ready of the series we purpose offering from the works in this year's exhibition—has not been treated very ill at the hands of the "hanging committee."

"The Waning Year" is one of the largest and most elaborate productions we have seen from Mr. Hulme, a landscape-painter of thoroughly genuine feeling for homely English scenery, and who, though possessed of very considerable executive ability, never indulges in display, never attempts exceptional or unapproachable aspects of nature, nor wanders from the facts before him. The picture under consideration has, however, more variety of picturesque element than usual. We are not sufficiently in the artist's confidence, nor does our memory serve us, to report the exact spot represented. It may be on the banks of the Thames—nay, it probably is; but it may possibly be near the margin of some other of our many inland streams. But what matter? Such scenes of placid picturesqueness are too common in pleasant, dear old England to make its identification of the slightest consequence. Familiar enough are glimpses such as these of silvery reaches of stream or river; common enough the little brooklet, fringed with dwarf dock, tall grasses, and plantain, running beside for a time, but always eager to overtake its sedater companion; the stubbly pollards, young beeches, and groups of (more distant) variegated foliage; whilst on any road, magically chequered with sun and shade, might we be passed by—or pass at his frequent loitering places—the pony-mounted messenger and his inquisitive dog; or see the farm-servant drive the cattle into the new pastures and fragrant meadows. While looking at our Engraving, however, we must call upon the reader to exercise a little of the imagination of which Lord Palmerston tells us landscape representations are so provocative, in order to realise the sere and yellow leaf—

> Autumn laying here and there
> A fiery finger on the leaves,

which chiefly suggests the title of the picture. He may then, if he pleases, whether engaged at desk or counter, bank or board, counting-house or workshop, session or court, fancy that the drudgery of his daily work is over, and that he has escaped to the peace and pleasantness of such rustic sights and sounds as the painter represents.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE annual Parliamentary Return of the British Museum has just been printed, and presents several data which it may be interesting to place in a more attractive form than that of lists and tables, of which the official document consists.

The International Exhibition led to the great increase in the number of visitors in 1862 of 253,191; the numbers being, in 1861, 641,886, and in 1862, 895,977; but in 1851, the first Exhibition year, there were above 2,500,000. It must, however, be remembered that the latter was the first year of admitting all visitors to the libraries; and the classes likely to avail themselves of this privilege were far more numerous in 1851 than 1862. The expenses for extra facilities last summer amounted to £1250. The Museum cost the country last year, £99,012; the estimate for next year is but £90,541. About half this amount is required for salaries and house expenses; and some £20,000 for printed books, bookbinding, preparing, &c. Some of the special purchases may stagger the unlettered, and would have perturbed Cobbett, who affected to view the Museum as "a bundle of dead insects." Among such startling items are:—Meteorites, £411; a specimen of nephrite, or mass of green jade from Russia, £375; and £500 for completing the publication of the cuneiform inscriptions. The visitor unable to appreciate these matters of high science may, however, enjoy "the birds, beasts, and fishes" of the zoological galleries; and may almost read history in stone, as he walks through the Assyrian rooms.

The cataloguing of the printed books has proceeded; but to detail the transcribing, incorporations, and reinsertions would be of little interest. We perceive that the estimate for 1863-4 includes *two* extra transcribers, which is hopeful! The number of "readers" in 1862 averaged 419 a day, and each reader consulted on an average ten volumes in a day. The total number of articles received for the library in 1862, including broadsides and ballads, was 73,929.

The additions to all departments have been numerous. Of prime interest and value is the foreign collection of stone implements, including the large accessions of this year, which have been arranged in a parallel series to the British collection, with the requisite fittings and labels. Among the additions are two flint implements from the drift at Herne Bay; a stone hammer found near Balmerino, in the county of Fife; a collection of flint implements, partly from the drift beds near Abbeville and partly from later formations in the same neighbourhood, presented by M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville. [Some English geologists, now on a visit to M. Boucher de Perthes, we perceive, suspect "mystification" of his flint heaps. See *Athenæum*, April 25.] The remaining acquisitions of this class include an extensive collection of stone implements found in Denmark, and some specimens from Portugal, all illustrating the earlier periods of British antiquities. There are also stone implements from Chiriqui and Peru, Canada West, and British Columbia. We need scarcely add that these acquisitions are of paramount importance to the student of "The Antiquity of Man."

Some valuable objects from a tomb at Camirus, in the island of Rhodes, include a vase painted with figures in red and opaque white on a black ground. The subject is the surprise of Thetis by Peleus, "the same scene which is represented on one side of the Portland vase. The received explanation of that celebrated composition, first proposed by the late Mr. Millington, is thus strikingly confirmed." (C. T. Newton.) The style is about the time of Alexander the Great, the drawing is free and masterly, and thought to be the work of Protogenes. Another striking object is a terra-cotta lamp, in the form of a galley, found at Pozzuoli, and remarkable for its size, form, and singular figures. It is about 2 ft. in length.

To the Coins and Medals 1858 additions have been made, and 1544 persons have visited the collections. Among the Greek additions are a Syracusan medallion, a silver coin of Cyprus, a very small silver coin of Athens, a unique *stater* of Bithynia, a silver coin of Alexander Ægus, struck in Egypt, and of extreme rarity; and several important coins of the Ptolomies. Roman—A very rare solidus of Constantine the Great, a silver and a copper coin of Carausius. Byzantine—A very rare gold coin of Heraclius and his eldest son, and thirteen coins of the rare class of Visigothic Kings of Spain.

Professor Owen's report on the Department of Natural History shows how cramped he is for room. Choice rarities are unexhibited, and in storage were injured by damp. Heat was then introduced, but this affects the specimens preserved in spirits of wine by accelerating its decomposition and evaporation; of other specimens it is stated "they have been kept by great expenditure of the antiseptic fluid in their present state of preservation;" the stuffed mammalia are almost as crowded as the genus *homo* is at a public show; the exhibited birds are better off; but each class of zoology is now so filled that specimens have to be removed to make room for new comers of greater rarity; really these stored and stuffed collections are almost as troublesome to provide for as their living congeners. There were 13,129 additions last year, including the Troglodytes vellerosus, *Gray*, discovered by Captain Burton in west tropical Africa, an instructive addition to the Anthropoidapes. Here, also, are a new tortoise from Cochin-China, a new lizard from the Fejee Islands, two remarkable innocuous snakes from Central America; and from Africa a viper living in trees, discovered by Captain Burton in the Cameroon district. We should add that the completion of the series of the Fishes of the Nile, important not only for the naturalist, but also for the archæologist, has been greatly assisted by her Majesty's Consul at Khartoum, so that the British Museum now possesses the finest collection of the fishes of the Nile. Among the fresh-water fishes received from the western coasts of Africa are some new species which are extremely interesting—one having the lower lip produced into a long cone. Rare and acceptable additions have accrued to all the departments of natural history through the International Exhibition. The extensive series of examples of coal, lignite, and allied forms of petrified and carbonised vegetable matters from the carboniferous strata of the Austrian dominions, is replete with interest in its economical relations.

In Geology the most important acquisition during the year is the collection of Solenhofen fossils, purchased of Dr. Häberlein, of Pappenheim, Bavaria, and including the remarkable fossil bird Archæopteryx macrurus, recently described to the Royal Society by Professor Owen. Its matrix belongs to the upper oolitic period, the most ancient in which the fossil remains of a bird have hitherto been discovered. The fishes are beautifully preserved in 160 flat slabs.

To the collection of Mineralogy have been added 1200 specimens, including the collection of artificial crystals, which excited universal admiration in the Austrian court of the International Exhibition. To the collection of aerolites have been added several specimens, including two large stones from Madras, one weighing 130 lb.—the most important accession of its class received for many years; also a fine specimen of the new concord stone, 17 lb. Here, likewise, are a green turquoise (4 lb. 3 oz.) and a ruby spinel, taken from the Summer Palace, Pekin; and a most valuable and choice series of gold specimens representing the most important localities in the British colonies. The general arrangement now greatly aids the detailed study of particular minerals, as well as the crystallography of the collection.

In Botany, among the principal additions is the valuable series of plants, including important herbaria of Ray, Dale, Rand, and Nicholls, presented by the Company of Apothecaries.

To the Prints and Drawings has been added a fresh selection, intended to show the progress made in England in the arts of design and engraving from the reign of Henry VIII. to the middle of the eighteenth century. These are exhibited on screens in the King's Library, and are thus accessible to the visitors generally. Some curious early German woodcuts, and many British and foreign portraits, are also among the additions; as is also a collection, by the late Mr. George Scharf, of sketches of London, many of the buildings in which have since been destroyed. Mr. Buckler has presented a large collection of drawings and sketches illustrating the history of the Priory of Bermondsey, in three volumes folio. Among the items of personal interest is a watch, date 1631, inscribed with the name of John Milton, and presumed to have belonged to the poet, presented by desire of the late Sir Charles Fellows. The work of publishing the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria has been continued, and some hundred and fifty tablets have been copied on stone.

These are but a few of the acquisitions of the past year, more especially such as are of popular interest. It is gratifying to add that in each department the results are numerous and important.

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"THE WANING YEAR," PAINTED BY F. W. HULME, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.

SUNDAY, May 10.—Rogation Sunday. Terrific sack of Magdeburg by the Imperialists under Tilly, 1631. Napoleon's victory over the Austrians at Lodi, 1796. Sepoy Mutiny in India: Massacre at Meerut, 1857. Moon's last quarter 7h. 15m. a.m.

MONDAY, 11.—The great Earl of Chatham died, 1778. Spencer Perceval, Premier, assassinated by Bellingham, 1812. Rangoon taken by Sir A. Campbell, 1824.

TUESDAY, 12.—Execution of the great Earl of Strafford, 1641. Wellington's passage of the Douro, 1809. The Industrial Exhibition opened at Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Old May Day. King John surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's Legate, 1213. Battle of Langside: the adherents of Mary Queen of Scots defeated by the Regent Murray, 1568.

THURSDAY, 14.—Ascension Day. Battle of Lewes: victory of Montfort and the Barons over King Henry III., who was taken prisoner, 1264. First publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842.

FRIDAY, 15.—Battle of Hexham: defeat of the Lancastrians by the army of Edward IV., 1464.—New Covent-garden Theatre opened, by Mr. Gye, with "Les Huguenots," 1858.

SATURDAY, 16.—Mary Queen of Scotland entered England, never to return, 1568. Venice taken by the French, 1797. Beresford defeated Soult at Albuera, 1811.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 58	7 30	8 5	8 43	9 20	9 54	10 31	11 6	11 37	—	0 4	0 38	0 53	1 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

	DAY	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches	°	°		0-10				Miles.	Inches
April	29	29·874	41·7	34·8	·79	9	39·4	49·7	NW. NNW.	339	·057
	30	30·128	39·7	35·8	·87	10	38·1	51·2	NNE.NE. ENE.	337	·010
May	1	30·224	46·0	32·5	·62	2	31·3	54·7	ENE. E.	250	·093
	2	30·073	50·2	35·2	·59	4	35·2	59·3	NE. ENE.	365	·000
	3	..	..	..	..	..	40·5	63·2	..	152	·000
	4	29·803	56·3	44·4	·67	8	49·1	65·8	W.	167	·000
	5	29·857	53·6	45·3	·75	7	46·8	64·8	W. NW.	251	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·85	30·104	30·366	30·133	29·915	29·824	29·875
Temperature of Air	44·3°	44·8°	47·1°	51·6°	51·5°	57·0°	60·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	43·7°	40·6°	41·5°	43·8°	48·6°	51·8°	54·6°
Direction of Wind	NW.	NNE.	ENE.	NE.	N.	W.	WSW

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, May 11, and during the Week, Saturdays excepted, Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN in STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, positively for the last five nights. On Saturday, May 16, first time, a New Comedy in three acts, in which Mr Alfred Wigan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Braid, Mr. W. Gordon, and Mr. Buckstone; Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Angel, Miss F. Wright, and Mrs. Wilkins will appear. BUCKSTONE AT HOME, with Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East;" with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Hemrade, and Mrs. Lea. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged. Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and Tuesday, JANET PRIDE—Mr. B. Webster, Miss Avonia Jones. On WEDNESDAY and rest of the Week, GREEK BUSHES. After which, first time, a New Petite Drama, entitled THE WOODEN SPOON MAKER, in which Mr. Benjamin Webster will appear. To conclude each evening with ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The SECOND of the EIGHT GRAND CONCERTS, SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 16,—Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mon. Lamoury, &c.
Admission—Guinea Season Tickets free; Tickets purchased before the day, Half-a-Crown; payment on the day, Five Shillings.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FLOWER SHOW, SATURDAY WEEK, MAY 23.
Admission—Guinea Season Tickets free; Tickets purchased before the day, Five Shillings; payment on the day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence.
Tickets can now be secured at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, or of the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30; Organ Performances at 2.30 daily.
Park Grounds and Shrubberies in Spring beauty. Numerous Nightingales in full song frequent the groves. Beautiful display of Flowers in the Palace.
Picture Gallery and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. All kinds of useful and fancy goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Saturday, May 16.—SECOND GRAND CONCERT—Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Charles Hallé, M. Lamoury, &c. Admission, Five Shillings; or by tickets before the day, Half-a-crown. Season Tickets free.
Season Tickets, One Guinea; Children under Twelve, Half-a-guinea.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard), and "Ah, non lasciarmi" (Macfarren), at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 11. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 11, for the BENEFIT of Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD. Violin, M. Vieuxtemps (his last appearance this season); Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S LAST WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Part I. "A Quiet Morning." Part II. "Mrs. Brown at the Play." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. DEACON'S SECOND SÉANCE of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 21, at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET (by permission of Messrs. Collard), to commence at Three o'Clock. Family Tickets, to admit three to a single Séance, one guinea; Single Tickets half-a-guinea; to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS.—The Last Reading but Four.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. On FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, at Eight, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his Story of LITTLE DOMBEY (for the last time this season) and the TRIAL FROM PICKWICK. Stalls, 5s.; Centre Seats, 3s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets of Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly; Pottle and Son, 11 and 15, Royal Exchange; at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; "All the Year Round" Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand; and at Payne's Office, Hanover-square Rooms.
THOMAS HEADLAND, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great Additions to and New Experiments in Professor Pepper's LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of Mr. Charles Dickens) read and illustrate a portion of the Tale of the "Haunted Man," and the "Ghost," will actually appear to walk across the new platform arranged in the large Theatre. N.B.—The Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dircks and Pepper; and in order to prevent disappointment it will be shown every Morning and Evening at half-past 1 and 8 o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HERR ADOLPH SCHLŒSSER'S CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Vocalists, Mdme. Alboni and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove, Signor Piatti, Signor Guglio Regondi, M. Ascher, and Herr Adolph Schlœsser. Conductors, Messrs. Frank Mori and Benedict. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had at the principal Musicsellers; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Herr A. Schlœsser, 2, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W.

LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.
THE DERBY DAY.

On SATURDAY, MAY 23, will be published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED
A FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED,
EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY.
FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

We have received from our Special Artist and Correspondent several SKETCHES of the BOMBARDMENT of the FORTS OF CHARLESTON, Engravings of which will appear in next week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

NOT one of the least graceful evidences that the Heir Apparent intends to interest himself in the refined as well as the manly pursuits of society, was afforded by his Royal Highness's presence at the Academy dinner on Saturday. Leaving his young bride to the enjoyment of the masterpiece of Rossini and the noble singing of Tamberlik, the Prince took his seat among the pictures, and at a board where was assembled a large number of persons notable for rank and wealth only, but where he also met many whose rank and wealth had been gained by intellectual exertion. He can dine with Peers and Bishops any day, but it is well that his Royal Highness should sometimes be a fellow-guest with Murchison, Kinglake, Lyell, Babbage, Whewell, Owen, and Thackeray.

The Prince's speech was in the best taste, and the references to his father and to his wife were made with a simple earnestness that went to the hearts of his hearers. It was not to be expected, nor was it expected, that on the first occasion of his rising at an Academy feast a very young man should philosophise upon the art which had brought that distinguished party together, or should assume the office of a teacher or guide. But the speeches of his accomplished father upon such occasions are doubtless as well preserved in the Prince of Wales's memory as they are in the memory of those who heard them; and we may reasonably believe that the elevated art-teaching which he was privileged to receive from Prince Albert will, when his son shall have reached more mature years, be found to have opened to him larger views of art than are usually illustrated in the patronising speeches of great persons. There is not, for instance, a better officer, or a more kindly-natured gentleman, than the Prince who returned thanks for the Army; and his genial talk was the last that could excite or deserve an unfriendly word, and it is merely in support of the preceding proposition that we say that one of these days we hope to hear from the Colonel of the 10th Hussars something more like what his late father, a Field Marshal, would have said than the jolly kind of suggestion that a battle makes a capital subject for a painter. The First Lord of the Admiralty had nothing to say, except that the Academicians were no doubt thoroughly attached to the Navy of England, upon which the only remark can be that it is satisfactory to know that our sailors do not "let go the painter." The best speech, in the higher sense of the word, was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who spoke with a scholarly fearlessness that did one good. Dr. Longley said that he could not forgot that art had, in the earlier days of its revival, been the handmaid of religion; and, although he necessarily had to advert to "altered circumstances," it was evident that the spiritual head of the English Church held none of the abased doctrines of those who see in the fine arts nothing more than an elegant amusement. He testified to its high and noble mission, and specially indicated two pictures as illustrating his meaning. The piety of childhood, as shown in Mr. Millais' delightful work, which represents a little girl for the first time in the house of prayer, was one of these; and the other was Mr. Phillip's admirable group of politicians, in reference to which the Archbishop dwelt upon the fact which we pointed out some time since—namely, that, for the time at least, that painting would derive its chief interest—apart from its remarkable artistic merit—from its offering the last and faithful portraiture of a great and good man who has lately been called to his rest. In the days of sensation writing and sensation painting no true man will fail to join in the hope of the Archbishop, that art may be mindful of its duty to elevate the moral tone of the people, and to prompt to what is good, generous, and noble.

The Primate's was the speech of the evening, and we may congratulate the Academy on having intrusted the reply to the toast of "The Visitors" to such a speaker. We do not say that Dr. Longley enunciated any new doctrine, or enforced his lesson by any vivid eloquence; there was another hierarch at the board who would probably have been more pictorial about the pictures. But in a day when, without dispute, public taste is much lowered, when anything like criticism is voted either a bore or ill-natured, when success with a great number of persons, however unworthy as judges, is held to imply great merit, when effect is sought for at any price and rewarded with any price, it is exceedingly well that some one, clothed with authority to lecture the great as well as the small, should declare with unfaltering accents, and without a courtly desire to make things pleasant, that the business of art is to look up and not down, and that it is respectable only while it keeps respectable company. We may speak as goodnaturedly as possible of the goodnatured talk of the Premier, who complimented with all his might—veteran cooks are a little liberal with flavour in the sauces—who discoursed upon the advantages of being able to study the countenances of young ladies without fear of hurting their feelings or attracting notice from their parents, and who certainly, in the exuberance of his geniality, managed to say something about Landseer's "Blacksmith's Forge" which would not have occurred to most people, for a horse looking less likely to kick than the animal in that work we have not recently seen. The felicitation upon the improved sculpture-room, the classical joke, and then the classical quotation, were all very well; and, as there are only some sixteen years difference in age between the Academy and the Premier, we hope that he will deliver at least sixteen other speeches at the same board, when (according to Lord Dundreary's calculation) he will be the same age as the institution. Mr. Thackeray's tribute to the artists who work on canvas came gracefully from the most finished of the artists who work on paper; and this was the last noticeable speech of a very gratifying evening.

We have dwelt upon a subject which, under ordinary circumstances, we should have probably noticed only with a report, and for two reasons. One is the interesting fact that the Prince of Wales attended in order to take the earliest opportunity of promising to the Academy that Royal support which is thought to be one of the conditions of prosperity in Trafalgar-square; the other, and the more weighty reason, is that the opening of this exhibition is something more than the inauguration of one of the sights of the season. The display, with all its shortcomings, and with all the unfairnesses attributed with more or less justice to those who arrange it, is one of which a refined nation may be justly proud, and to which a moral and religious nation may point. in illustration of the truth that the best intellect works most freely and successfully when it disdains the artifices by which the unconscientious artist makes a "sensation" at the expense of honesty and decorum. Our painters are not only artists but gentlemen, and the result of their labours is an exhibition in which thought has been expended to a noble end. *Circumspice.*

THE COURT.

The Queen, at the close of last week, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the younger members of the Royal family, and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Major Cowell, left Windsor Castle for Osborne. Her Majesty, who was received at Gosport by the naval and military authorities of the port and garrison, embarked on board the Fairy and crossed the Solent without any salutes to denote the Royal presence.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, and the rest of the Royal family attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. George Protheroe officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Louis of Hesse walked in the grounds, and afterwards, with Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to West Cowes to visit the Princess of Leiningen. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Osborne for Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princesses Helena and Louisa rode on horseback.

On Wednesday Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena paid a visit to the dockyard at Portsmouth and to her Majesty's ship Victory. The Fairy arrived from Osborne shortly before five o'clock, and the Royal party on disembarking were received by Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Superintendent George Elliott. After visiting the Royal Sovereign turret-ship, the steam-basin where the iron frigate Hector is fitting, the Royal Alfred frigate, and other objects of interest, all of which engaged the closest attention of the Royal visitors, they were received on board the victory by Vice-Admiral Sir M. Seymour with the usual honours. Their Royal Highnesses returned in the Fairy to East Cowes pier.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Marlborough House. The Prince was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy on Saturday.

Their Royal Highnesses have visited the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the Royal Italian Opera (three times), the House of Commons, and the Philharmonic Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms during the week.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Dean, and the Sub-Dean officiated.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Major Teesdale, visited the Horticultural Gardens.

Their Royal Highnesses have received during the week at dinner his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, their Grand Ducal Highnesses Princes Alexander and Henry of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Earl Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, Lord Harris, the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Earl of St. Germans, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, &c.

Their Royal Highnesses, responding to an invitation by the Corporation of the city of London, will graciously honour with their presence a ball at Guildhall on the evening of the 1st of June.

Their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Alexander and Prince Henry of Hesse left Maurigy's Hotel on Saturday evening, on their return to the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have issued cards for a grand banquet on Monday next, at Apsley House, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke of Argyll has gone to Roseneath Castle, where the Duchess and youthful family are staying. It is understood that the Duke will remain in attendance on the Queen during her Majesty's residence at Balmoral.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn have returned to Chesterfield House from Eastbourne. Her Ladyship has quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and family have arrived at Lansdowne House from Bowood.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have arrived in town, from Combermere Abbey, for the season.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

OUR colleague of the "Sketches in Parliament" knows much better than we do what will be the legislative fate of the Government Police Amalgamation Bill, and of Mr. Somes's Sunday closing of public-houses measure. Both, however, so far as the world of echoes is concerned, are doomed. The City magnates spoke up manfully at their great City meeting at the Guildhall against the centralisation scheme, notwithstanding the attempt to sneer them down. 'Twas not only Gog and Magog, the "Swordbearer's assistant" and the "Waterbailiff's young man," who protested against Sir George Grey's sweeping enactment. The great City firms—the Crawfords, the Leafs, the Copestakes and Moores, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Rothschilds—are all dead against Sir George. And what mortal man—statesman or otherwise—can expect to make head against New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, and the Old Lady in Threadneedle-street? There are things which it were best to drop, as the Irishmen did the hot potato.

We met gallant old George Cruikshank the other day wandering among the ruins of the ancient tenements in course of demolition for the erection of the new Strand Hotel. We might have imagined him to be in search of the house where Mr. Wood, the carpenter, dwelt, in Queen Anne's time, and where Jack Sheppard is said to have carved his name upon the beam; but, from a sly twinkle in the Cruikshankian eye, we are inclined to hold that the name carving story was "unhistorical," and only a little joke on the part of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. However, our business with G. C.—after gazing at him for awhile with wonder and admiration, as one must do at this patriarch of the etching needle—was to ask him what he, as a thorough-going teetotaller, thought of Mr. Somes's Sunday closing bill. We are violating no confidence, we trust, in stating that the stanchest and most useful advocate of temperance existing—the author of "The Bottle" and "The Drunkard's Children"—does not go so far as Mr. Somes in his repressive views; and, while he thinks some clauses of the bill would do good, is willing to accept a compromise, allowing the public-houses to remain open for an hour in the afternoon, and an hour in the evening on Sundays, for the benefit of those who desire to take beer with their dinner or supper. At least, it appears there are some moderate men among the teetotallers.

Mr. Cruikshank has lately had the honour to submit his picture of the "Worship of Bacchus" to her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle; and the painting was displayed for the Royal inspection in St. George's Hall. It may not be generally known that the late Prince Consort was an assiduous collector of George Cruikshank's etchings and sketches, and that from his Royal Highness the artist received a commission for his highly-humorous picture of "The Beadle."

There has been lately published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans one of the most horrible and interesting books we have ever perused, being the journal of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Peter the Great, translated from the original quaint diplomatic Latin by Count O'Donnell. We advert to the book for the sake of the pleasing contrast shown between the Russian of the present and that of the past by a recent ukase of the Czar Alexander. The "Secretary of Legation" describes with hideous elaboration of detail how, after the revolt of the Strelitz, the unhappy captives, hundreds in number, were tortured and massacred; how they were knouted, semi-roasted, re-knouted, and re-roasted, and at last beheaded or hanged, while the Czar—the "great" Czar—stood by, drinking brandy and gloating over their agonies. There is one peculiarly abhorrent story of a certain Fiora, Princess Sophia's waiting-maid, who was scourged into a confession, which, however, did not save her from subsequent decapitation. Just compare these horrors, ye club loungers, with the benevolent document just emitted by the Emperor of all the Russias. By this, corporal punishment is almost entirely abolished. The ladies are to be wholly exempted from a punishment to which it is a scandal to civilisation that they should have been so recently subjected. There is to be no more knouting. The atrocious infliction of the *marque*—i.e., tearing out the nostrils with pincers and branding the forehead with a red-hot iron—is to be abrogated. Priests and university students are not to be liable to castigation; even running the gauntlet in the army, and the mysterious "*kochki*" in the navy, are to be done away with. Only the "minor corporal punishments" are to be retained; and it is these "minor" ones, we presume, of which the Russian soldiery, according to the *Times'* correspondent at Cracow, are just at present making use of in Poland.

While this pleasing era of humanity is setting in northward, our gallant allies are experimenting on the best method of putting animals to death with a minimum amount of pain. It is usually supposed that the mode of decapitation improved by Dr. Guillotin on the old models of the Scottish "maiden," the Halifax (so called) gibbet, and the Roman machine by means of which Beatrice Cenci was executed, was the one most calculated to produce an instantaneous and painless death. Dr. Sue, the father of Eugene Sue, the novelist, used to combat this theory and maintain that death by the guillotine was comparatively lingering and certainly agonising. This view would seem to be borne out by some experiments lately made on a number of sheep, calves, and oxen, by order of the director of the Paris slaughterhouses. A calf had its head cut off by a butcher's boy, and laid on a table; but for nearly a quarter of an hour it appeared to retain sensation. Not only did its tongue protrude and the muscles of the face become convulsed after the neck was severed, but the pupil of the eye contracted and the lid closed when a finger was held close to it. This certainly bears all the aspect of pain—of voiceless agony, and would seem to destroy the theory that the severisation of the spinal marrow at once destroys vitality. The Paris butchers were anxious to adopt the process of beheading, as when stricken with a heavy metal bar the ox was often only partially stunned, and recovered consciousness to the great danger of the slaughterman. They manage these things better in England. An English journeyman butcher is more athletic than his French brother. With one tremendous blow with a poleaxe he can literally cleave a bullock's skull in twain, and, when a light switch is introduced into the cavity and the brain touched, death at once ensues. What will the Americans, with their patent pig-guillotines, say to these experiments.

Mr. T. K. Lord, who travelled as naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission, and has spent years with the canoe, the rifle, and the axe; and who is described as a cultivated and observant traveller, thoroughly "at home" in the wilderness, has returned to England, with a rich and rare collection for the British Museum, and is about to embody his remarkable, and at this time most interesting, experiences in a popular entertainment, to be delivered at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Lord's "At Home in the Wilderness" will be fitted up in traveller's style. The audience will peer through a wild and rugged gap in a mountainous pass at a series of pictures of hitherto unknown regions of the West. Mr. Lord is himself to conduct his visitors over the ground he has traversed, where he has paddled in the canoe, where he has carried the rifle, where he has wielded the axe.

At this same Egyptian Hall that portion of society who have a greater craving for amusement than instruction go night after night to laugh until their sides ache at the irresistible drollery of Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Harold Power in their "Twenty Minutes with a Spirit-rapper." Unlucky rappers, unfortunate mediums! We are afraid that their little game is very nearly over. Their most dangerous foe has been Lord Dundreary; for Mr. Sothern, it appears, is a "medium" nearly as accomplished as Mr. Home, but, more candid than the generality of the fraternity, he makes no secret of how the delusion is carried on. Mr. Sothern's "spirit hand" for tickling the knees of his guests was merely his own corporal foot, the end of the sock cut off, and the toes duly provided with rings. By constant exercise his lordship, it is said, acquired such prehensile power that even now, when he is dressing, and drops a comb or any other object of the toilet, he uses his foot and not his hand to pick it up.

"Literary Baronets" have not been such very great rarities in modern times. We have had Sir Egerton Brydges, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and only yesterday we lost Sir George Cornewall Lewis. Then, have we not Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Sir Francis Head, and many more good "Barts" and true who have shown that the blood-red hand is none the worse for being a little stained with ink? Still, a real live Baronet, who is also a real working man of letters, and lives entirely by his pen, is somewhat of a novelty. Captain Wraxall, the author of innumerable novels, tales, books of travels, and essays, and the translator of Victor Hugo's "Misérables," has, by the demise of an uncle, just succeeded to the title erst possessed by the famous author of the "Memoirs," Sir Nathaniel, and is now Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart. We observe that an astute publisher has at once seized time by the forelock, and in his advertisement given the bran new prefix of nobility to the author of "Remarkable Adventurers and Unexplained Mysteries."

We mentioned Sir Francis Head just now. The hearty, go-ahead writer of "Stokers and Pokers," and "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau"—to say nothing of that remarkable war-whoop, "A Faggot of French Sticks"—announces a pamphlet with the startling title, "Mr. Kinglake." Is the Crimean campaign to be fought over again on paper? Are personalities in reply to personalities to be the order of the day? The brilliant but caustic author of "Eöthen" will have obviously no alternative but to retort by a pamphlet entitled "Sir Francis Head"—unless, indeed, he chooses to go to law. The Battle of Balaclava has got into the Court of Queen's Bench as it is, and the question of Lord Cardigan's heroism and horsemanship is to be debated, apropos of a criminal information against Colonel Calthorpe, by the gentlemen of the long robe. But the "charge of the Six Hundred" will be as nothing compared with the "charges" which the solicitors on either side will make in the way of costs.

THE ROYAL BOX AT COVENT GARDEN ON THE NIGHT OF THE STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THIS Engraving is a view of the Royal box, with its illustrious occupants, as seen from the opposite side of the house. The box is brilliantly decorated and lighted up. The central figures are the Prince and Princess of Wales, seated side by side, the Prince attired in a General's uniform, the Princess in a white silk dress, with a magnificent tiara of diamonds. The other figures in front are Prince Alfred, in the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Navy, and Princess Helena. The remaining persons in the box are Countess De Grey, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Harris, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, General Knollys, Sir William Hoste, Captain Grey, Mr. Meade, and Major Cowell.

SCENE IN "MASANIELLO," AS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE annexed Engraving represents the striking scene in the above opera, when, the business and bustle of the crowded market-place of Naples having given place to an insurgent gathering, the people are beginning their attack on the barricades thrown up by the Royal troops. The insurgents, having risen from their knees after singing the beautiful prayer to the Virgin, rendered doubly pathetic by the plaintive voices of the women who mingle in the throng, are rushing on the foe, the stage being already strewed with their dead bodies. As now represented at Covent Garden, the graphic effect of this scene is greatly heightened by the ingenuity of the stage management.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alexander Robertson as Consul at Peterhead for the King of Hanover.

Lord Belhaven has been appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Naylor, chief clerk in the Crown Office, contradicts the statement that the writ for the recent election at Halifax was directed to "Halifax in Nova Scotia, instead of Halifax in Yorkshire."

The Hon. G. E. Lascelles was on Tuesday elected without opposition to the office of Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding. Mr. Dibb, who was a candidate for the first office, was re-elected deputy-registrar.

The *Hants Advertiser* states that an earthern vessel, containing nearly 300 ancient silver and copper coins, has been dug up in a field at Farringford, the seat of Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate.

Edward O'Neill, Esq., of Shane's Castle, was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Antrim, on Wednesday, without opposition, in the room of Major-General Upton, now Lord Templeton.

George Jones, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Pickford and Co., the carriers, was committed for trial at Birmingham on Monday, on a charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money, the property of his employers. His total defalcations, it is said, amount to £3000.

Martha Batten, a prisoner in Reading Gaol, having persisted in abstaining from food for eighteen days, only abandoned her determination on preparations being made to force nourishment down her throat. She appeared nothing the worse for her fast, which, on a previous occasion in the same gaol, she had kept for seventeen days. She was ultimately removed to a lunatic asylum.

A body of Lancashire operatives left Birkenhead in the British Crown, on Saturday last, for Canterbury, New Zealand. These emigrants were provided with free passages by funds remitted by the Provincial Government to the Emigration Commissioners in mitigation of the prevailing distress. The numbers that went out were 84 married couples, 47 single men, 80 single women, and 111 children, under the care of J. T. S. Jolley, Esq., surgeon superintendent, who was assisted in his duties by Mrs. Esther Jones, matron, and Miss Emma Sykes, sub-matron.——Emigration from the port of Liverpool has largely increased during the present year. The number of emigrants leaving the port during the month of April is more than double that of the same month of 1862. In the latter period it was 9631, in the former 20,505. About three-fourths of the whole number went to the United States.

The annual meetings of the Congregational Union of Scotland were this year held in Dundee. They commenced on Wednesday week with the fifty-first annual meeting, held in Castle-street Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Alexander. In the evening a conversazione was held in the Corn Exchange Hall—Mr. W. P. Paton, of Glasgow, in the chair. On Thursday morning a public breakfast took place in Union Hall. In the afternoon the Theological Hall met in Panmure-street Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Cullen, of Leith, presiding; and the proceedings terminated by a public meeting in Ward Chapel in the evening. A deputation from the Union in England was present and addressed some of the meetings, and the whole proceedings went off with considerable éclat. During the past year the body has made a steady though not a rapid progress, and the various addresses, though not exultant, were in good spirits with future prospects in Scotland.

For several weeks past the Roman Catholic chapel in Union-road, Cambridge, has been the scene of disgraceful disturbances. A number of undergraduate members of the University, evidently acting in concert, have been in the habit of attending the evening services and interrupting the priest by laughing derisively, smoking long clay pipes, and other unseemly conduct. The Rev. Thomas Quinlivan, the officiating priest, has remonstrated with them upon several occasions, but without effect, and last Sunday evening they conducted themselves in so outrageous a manner that the police-constables took the ringleaders into custody. The Proctors bailed out the offenders. On Monday H. S. Watson and T. S. Watson, of Pembroke College, appeared before the local magistrates, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, without hard labour. R. Ramsden, of Trinity, was fined £4 for assaulting the police outside the chapel.

Dr. Edward Frankland, F.R.S., was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution at the general monthly meeting of the members on Monday last.

The *Correspondancia* of Madrid of the 1st states positively that Don Juan de Bourbon has made his submission to the clemency of Queen Isabella, has recognised her as his Sovereign, and renounced, for himself and his successors, all his pretended rights to the throne.

The Grenada Court of Appeal has just sentenced Matamoros, the Spanish Protestant, to nine years of heavy imprisonment for offences against religion, and another of the co-accused to seven years' imprisonment with deprivation of civil rights.

As showing the spirit and loyalty of the British provinces of America, it is worth recording that the Corporation of Halifax sent the Mayor 700 miles to present a congratulatory address to the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their marriage.

The Duke of Beaufort's wolf-hunting in Poitou was brought to a close last week by a brilliant run of seven leagues, when the wolf was lost, as the dryness of the ground did not allow the scent to lie. A correspondent of the *Presse* says that sporting men think very highly of the Duke's hounds, and are of opinion that if they had been brought over at the opening of the season excellent results would have been obtained.

The invention of postage-stamps (says the *Monde*) is far from being so modern as is generally supposed. A postal regulation in France of the year 1653, which has recently come to light, gives notice of the creation of post paid tickets to be used for Paris instead of money payments. These tickets were to be dated and attached to the letter, or wrapper round it, in such a manner that the postman could remove and retain them on delivering the missive. These franks were to be sold by the porters of the convents, prisons, colleges, and other public institutions at the price of one sou.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

"Lot 66," chalked upon the front of No. 143, Cheapside, denotes that the Saddlers' Company are about to lose the entrance to their Great Hall. The large and boldly-sculptured arms, with their saddles, and saddled and bridled horses, will, doubtless, be preserved. We never pass this hall-front without thinking of Sir Richard Blackmore, schoolmaster, physician, and small poet; "the Cheapside Knight" and "the City Bard;" "the merry poetaster," who wrote poems recited at Saddlers' Hall, and to whom Garth said,

Thy Poems and thy Patients live not long.

Nor can we forget Tom Brown's epigram:—

To Sir R—. B—., on the two Wooden Horses before Saddlers' Hall.

'Twas kindly done of the goodnatur'd cits,
To place before thy door a brace of tits.

Whether Sir Richard lived at the hall, or in a house adjoining, has never been clearly ascertained.

The western half of the Guildhall has been filled with scaffolding for the purpose of placing upon the hall the new roof so long projected. Sir Christopher Wren's anomalous flat and square-panelled ceiling will thus be got rid of; and the riddance will be an evidence of the better appreciation of art in the present than in the last century.

Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his notices of British sculptors, in the *Builder* of last week, records the present of a chain and medal to Hubert Le Sœur by King Charles I. In the warrant-book of the King's Lord Chamberlain, Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, is the following entry:—"28th January, 1632-3.—A warrant for a chaine and a medal of eighty pounds value, a free gift unto Mons. Le Sœur." "This," adds Mr. Cunningham, "is a new fact now first published in the life of that great patron of art and artists, the martyr-monarch."

Every visitor to stately Oxford must regret the state of much of the stonework of its public edifices. The porch of St. Mary's Church is a sad instance of decay, and we are glad to see that its restoration is proposed. Mr. Scott suggests for this purpose the saturation of the tone by some indurating solution in the first instance, as it is in so tender a state at present as hardly to bear to be touched; "after this," says Mr. Scott, "we could proceed more safely in cutting out the most decayed portions and replacing them." The porch was erected in 1637.

Under the provisions of the Union Benefices Act, it is proposed to remove the church of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, which at present most inconveniently narrows the entrance to Fenchurch-street from Lombard-street and Gracechurch-street. This church, which also serves for St. Leonard, Eastcheap, is about 150 ft. from the church of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and the population of the three parishes is but 800, for which number of persons Allhallows has accommodation. It is also proposed to make a new district in Stepney, to be called "St. Benet's, Stepney;" the above united parishes to contribute £100 per annum towards the endowment; and the clock, bells, and furniture of the church to be taken down are to be removed to the new church at Stepney. St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, is one of Wren's least attractive edifices, rebuilt after the Great Fire. The original church is mentioned as "S. Benedicti, Graschurch," in a survey made in the twelfth century; according to Stow, it was called Grass-church, to distinguish it from other churches of the same name, because that the *herb-market* was held opposite its western door. Weever mentions only one monument of early date (1491) in the church; but the parish books contain many curious entries. Thus, at the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553:—"Paid to a plasterer, for washing owte and defacing of such Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward VI. were written aboute the chirche and walls, we being comanded to do so by ye Right Hon. ye lord bishopp of Winchester, Lt Chanr of England, 3s. 4d.;" and "Paid to the paynters for the making ye Roode, with Mary and John, £6.;" while in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1558, occur, "Payd to a carpenter for pulling down the Roode and Mary, 4s. and 2d."; and "Paid three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John, 2s. 4d." Later still, in 1642, they sold "the superstitious brasses taken off the gravestones for 9s. and 6d." The tower of Wren's church, at the north-west angle, is, with the cupola and spire, 149 ft. high. The interior of the church is a double cube of 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a groined ceiling, crossed by bands. There is an oak altarpiece, with pictures of Moses and Aaron, painted drapery, &c.

The case of Eliza Fenning is frequently referred to in proof of the fallibility of human judgment; and more than one corroboration of the innocence of the poor girl of the crime for which she suffered have appeared. The following is from the privately-printed catalogue of Mr. Wilson's Collection, recently referred to in our Journal; and the particulars were communicated by one acquainted with Mr. Fenning's family:—"If my information be correct," says Mr. Wilson, "she was as guiltless of the crime for which she suffered as any reader of this note; but some years elapsed before the proof of it was afforded. At length, however, Truth, the daughter of Time, unveiled the mystery. On a bed in a mean dwelling in Chelmsford, in Essex, lay a man in the throes of death, his strong frame convulsed with inward agony. To those surrounding that bed and watching his fearful exit from the world he disclosed that he was a nephew of a Mr. Turner, of Chancery-lane; that, many years since, irritated with his uncle and aunt, with whom he resided, for not supplying him with money, he availed himself of the absence for a few minutes of the servant-maid from the kitchen, stepped into it and deposited a quantity of powdered arsenic on some dough he found mixed in a pan. Eliza Fenning, he added, was wholly ignorant of these facts. He made no further sign, but, like the rich man in the Testament, 'he died and was buried.' I will not presume to carry the parallel further."

The Malt Tax being now in debate, it may be interesting to know that, in ancient times, to make malt for the lord was usually the chief service of the poorer tenants in the immediate neighbourhood of a monastery, as at Darent and other places near Rochester, and at Battle. Tenants at a distance, instead of making malt, in some places, paid a tax called *Malt Silver*. The cottagers carried their lord's malt to the flour-mill to be crushed, for they were not allowed to keep hand-mills or mortars, which might be used in grinding corn. The malt might be dried at home, for kilns were common in old houses; but in some manors the lord had a public kiln, which the tenants were bound to make use of. (*Law Magazine.*)

We are reminded by a numismatic correspondent that booksellers formerly used tokens, although they were lately stated by Mr. Overall to be the only trade exception. Thus, we find the token of William Sheares, bookseller, at the "Bible," in Bedford-street, Covent-garden:—O. "Feare God, honour ye Kinge." R. "In Covent-garden (17)58=WS." James Lackington, of Finsbury-square, who retired from business in 1798, had his token.

The Rev. F. W. Baker on the 10th ult. gave to the Archæological Institute an interesting account of excavations and restorations which have been going on for several years past at Beaulieu Abbey, under the direction of the Duke of Buccleuch. All the foundations of the abbey church, upwards of 330 ft. in length, have been now clearly traced; and the position of every buttress and pillar discovered. Many lead coffins have been found on the site of the church; and, during excavations made to ascertain whether there had been a crypt under the choir, the remains of a female wrapt in lead were discovered in front of the high altar. The body was, no doubt, that of Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, and wife of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, better known as King of the Romans, and brother of King Henry III. She was buried at Beaulieu, with great pomp, in 1239; and an incised stone, with the effigy of a female much defaced, has lately been discovered, bearing this inscription:—JACET: YSABELLA: PRIMA: V. . . (UXOR). On the reverse of the stone may be faintly traced—RICARDI: ROMANORVM. Dr. Boch mentioned some curious facts relating to the silver crown with which the King of the Romans was crowned. It is now at Aix-la-Chapelle; and it appears from the researches of Dr. Boch, a German, whom the Emperor of Austria has commissioned to examine the Imperial archives, that the crown was made in England by English workmen, and was carried to Germany by the Duke of Cornwall to be used in his coronation. The same silver crown was afterwards used in crowning the Emperors of Germany, who were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, first with the iron crown, then with the silver crown, and afterwards at Rome with the golden crown by the Pope. Dr. Boch cited instances to prove that English workmen were generally employed for the execution of the choicest works in the mediæval period.

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STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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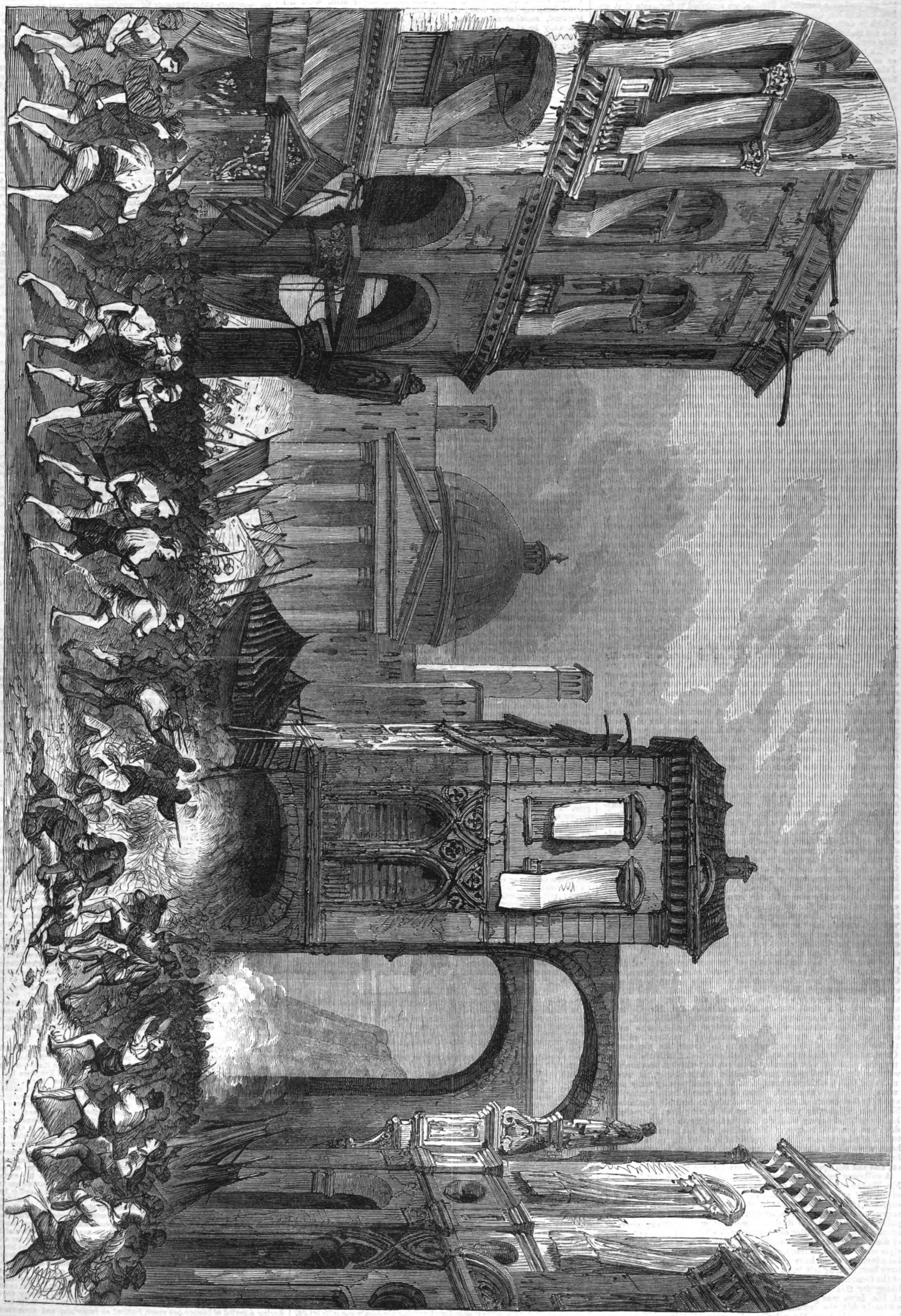

SCENE FROM "MASANIELLO" AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN: THE COMBAT IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF NAPLES.—SEE PAGE 507.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A LITTLE time ago, when persons were somewhat lachrymose about the prospect of a humdrum Session, we ventured to insinuate that we had faith in Mr. Gladstone's power of getting up that sort of interest which is derived from antagonism, in the House of Commons. We did not reckon upon Sir George Grey, and, indeed, he did not enter into our calculations at all; but, with a certain forcible feebleness which belongs to him, he has contrived to provide a couple of kettles or so of hot water for the Session. If it were not for Lord Palmerston's taste for, and capability of, acting as a Parliamentary fire-annihilator, the House might become as hot as any one could wish it to be; but the Premier does not desire that it should be too hot to hold him in his present position; so he extinguishes all conflagrations in their nascent state. When a tremendous House expressed in various ways its approbation of the Budget a fortnight ago, few if any persons imagined that an equally great House would assemble to behold Mr. Gladstone go through the humiliating operation of eating a financial leek. Everybody knows the story of the tax on charities, which created such a monster opposition that a Chancellor of the Exchequer could not get into his own room to meet a deputation, because it was so blocked up with Royal Dukes, Archbishops, Peers, M.P.s, and vested interests personified in every shape. Most people knew on Monday last that this part of the Budget had been mobbed out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands; and no one could have been surprised at the deadly pallor of his cheek, the sternness of his brow, his ghastly attempts at smiles, and his palpable efforts to appear cool and unconcerned. When Lord Palmerston came in he sat himself next to Mr. Gladstone, and entered into earnest but apparently airy conversation with him; and one could not help fancying that, in his humorous way, the First Minister was asking whether Mr. Gladstone really objected to the flavour of leeks, and assuring him that when he became as accustomed to them as he, the Premier, was, from eating them two or three times a week this Session, their pungency and disagreeable flavour would be found more fanciful than real; while of their curative qualities for conceit and over-weening self-confidence there could be no doubt in the world.

Now, we must not be understood to breathe a word of disloyalty if we say that it was almost cruel of the Prince and Princess of Wales to select that particular occasion to pay what they intended to be a tribute to Mr. Gladstone's genius. One thought he grew even paler than before, and he certainly looked more grim when it became known that the Princess of Wales was in the ladies' gallery and when the Prince seated himself in the diplomatic gallery. What their Royal Highnesses thought of the prediscussion raised by Lord Romeo Montagu (whose one "count out" has never been forgotten by him) on the "no House" of the previous Friday, and how anxiously they must have watched the time they could give to the House before dining and getting to the Philharmonic at eight o'clock precisely, as Sir James Fergusson teased, and, so to speak, gadflied Mr. Gladstone for half an hour, it is not easy to say. At length the eventful moment came, and Mr. Gladstone, with the light of battle in his eye, as Mr. Kinglake would say, rose, and with unnatural calmness proceeded to deliver, all things considered, one of the greatest speeches that was ever uttered in Parliament. If the Prince of Wales could have stayed longer than twenty minutes after that speech was begun he would have been a witness to a rhetorical feat of which no other man living is capable. Conceive a Chancellor of the Exchequer, honestly impressed with the belief that he had lighted on an accumulation of abuse, which took the shape of a virtue which springs from one of the most sacred inspirations of the human heart, and erroneously, as we think, supposing that he was striking at the abuse by taxing it, stopped short by an impassable barrier of opinion, and having to come down to the House to give up the most darling part of his financial scheme, and oh, worst of all, with it just half of that surplus which he had announced his determination to defend against all comers. He did not part with it, however, without such a crushing denunciation of the abuse which he could not resist, as will prove to be its knell; and as for ingenuity in illustration and power of language in holding up to scorn and derision the subject-matter of that denunciation, none but himself could have been his parallel. As to giving up his scheme, he did nothing of the kind; he hurled it at his opponents with the fierceness and the scathing force of a thunderbolt.

What a contrast was presented when he sat down, and poor Sir Stafford Northcote, with his boyish appearance, by no means redeemed by a redundancy of hair and beard and a certain prominency of spectacles, put himself into an attitude which was meant to be crushing, but which reminded one of that of General Tom Thumb when he personated Ajax defying the lightning. Not that Sir Stafford did not make good points, and put them well; but somehow one cannot get over the notion of his being the incarnation of a competitive examination. Lord Harry Vane holds a peculiar position in the House of Commons. He is a kind of pilot-balloon to his party. Rarely presenting himself to the House, his appearance is always indicative of danger; and when he pronounces against any plan of the Government every one knows that there is an end of it. Whence he derives this function, or on what it is founded, no one can say; but the fact is certain; and when on this occasion he told Ministers that he should vote against them, it needed not that Lord Robert Cecil should shower out his rhetorical *mitraille*, or that Mr. Henley should, in a somewhat maudlin manner, accuse Mr. Gladstone of adopting a policy which entitled him to any honours which might be accorded to Mammon, or any other sharp talk to finish the affair. So the debate dropped suddenly, and Mr. Gladstone, in a low voice and with a resigned expression of countenance, announced the withdrawal of his proposition. Mr. Disraeli, who has long ceased to contend on financial matters with Mr. Gladstone, and who had been, as usual, quiescent and nearly motionless all the evening, merely paying Sir Stafford Northcote the, for him, high compliment of turning slightly towards him when he was speaking, instantly rose with the leap of a tiger, and every one expected a burst of the old philippic style which made him what he is, such as it is. But nothing of the sort came. The first sentence was well enough, but the rest was all the first sentence over again, and diluted and weakened by repetition; and perhaps the only real consolation Mr. Gladstone received that night was from the poverty of that attempt at giving a kick when he was down.

Of course this has been the event of the last few days; but there has been much doing, and much might be said or sung of those doings. One might tell how the great Church Rate debate began with exactly seventeen members in the House, and how it ended amidst the clamorous shoutings of five hundred and fifty. One might also speak of a droll episode which brought out Mr Collins—that curious, shambling, busy, apparently half-witted, but really wholly Yorkshire-witted, independent member, who somehow has got a specialty for managing matters relating to the extension of the suffrage, so as to favour the progress of Conservatism in the house, and who had edged in a measure for this purpose which it was desirable to defeat, but which it was doubtful whether the Liberal party could tackle. Accordingly, it was so managed that the bill was brought on at an unexpectedly early hour, when Mr. Collins was absent. Some of his friends having interposed and talked of breach of faith, it was amusing to hear Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen indignantly protest against his having been ill-treated in his character of deputy whipper-in to the Government; but still more droll was the wild rush in of Mr. Collins, and his humorous efforts to talk against time, which he succeeded in doing for more than an hour, while all the clubs, opera houses, and balls were being ransacked for Opposition voters; but in vain, for at length a division was forced on, and the bill squeezed out of existence for this year.

A still more curious and more interesting episode was that in which Mr. Walter and Mr. Lowe appeared as deadly opponents on a question of detail of national education. The point of the matter lay in the supposed relation which exists between these two gentlemen in their respective characters of proprietor and cherished contributor to a great public journal, and the duel was watched with a strong sense of amusement. Mr. Walter came down with a hundred thousand power of documentary argument, slightly relieved by a certain airiness of style when he was delivering his own thoughts and language; and if his adversary could have been crushed by mere weight there would have been nothing left but a very flat residuum of the Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education; we profess a liking for this Germanised official designation. But the elasticity of Mr. Lowe was proof against it. Whether it was that he unwittingly felt the influence of that antagonism which is said to be inseparable from the relation of employed and employer, or whether he wished to show a grand spirit of independence, certain it is that even he never displayed in greater profusion his powers of insolence and sarcasm. He spoke no speech in the strict sense of the term; he used no gesture, but stood nearly still, with his arms hanging beside him; and he slipped out, in a quiet, unconstrained, nonchalant manner, a series of sharp sentences, which can only be characterised as pungent, incisive talk. If he could have been allowed to sit in an easy chair and cross one knee over the other the thing would have been perfect. As it was, the style and manner are unapproachable by any one now in the House, or, at least, no one ever ventures to exhibit such a quality in addressing an assembly that is not too dignified at the best.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

A long discussion arose on the question raised by Lord Chelmsford that the Albert Bridge Bill be recommitted. Eventually the motion for that purpose was negatived by 40 votes to 29.

The Hares (Ireland) Bill and the Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill passed through Committee.

The Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.

The House, in Committee, passed the clauses of the Savings Banks Bill, after discussion, with amendments.

The Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Winding-up Act Amendment Bill, the Courts of the Church of Scotland Bill, and the Watchmen in Towns (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Exchequer Bonds Bill, and the Marriages, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question put by Mr. Maguire, explained a transaction in the Island of Sombrero. That island had long been a British possession. A short time ago Captain Tatham, of her Majesty's ship Phaeton, went there and found the United States' flag flying. He ordered it to be taken down, and as that was not done he took it down himself. There had been no correspondence with the United States' Government on the subject.

Sir G. Grey, replying to Sir J. Duke, explained the position of the Police Amalgamation Bill. The Examiners of Standing Orders had reported that those orders had not been complied with, and the matter had been referred to the Standing Orders Committee for their decision.

THE "NO HOUSE" ON FRIDAY.—Lord R. MONTAGU complained that no House was made on Friday, in breach of the promise of the Government to make and keep a House on that day, by which the Government were allowed Thursday evening for their business instead of Friday.—Mr. D. GRIFFITH hoped that there would be no subterfuge attempted as to the "no House" being an accident, as there were thirty-seven members in the House, and if the Secretary to the Treasury and two of his satellites, who were at hand, had come in, there would have been a House. It was therefore the act, and not the omission, of the Government.—Mr. B. COCHRANE wished it to be understood whether the Government would make a House on Friday nights.—Lord PALMERSTON said he was sorry the House was not made, for as to the motions of which it was assumed the Government was afraid, they would rather that those motions should have come on and been disposed of by the preponderance of argument which the Government could have brought forward. There was certainly an understanding that a House should always be made on Friday; but the "no House" last Friday was quite an accident, and not the act of the Government. Care would be taken, so far as Government was concerned, to prevent such an occurrence in future.—Mr. DISRAELI expressed his regret at the occurrence on Friday, as he thought it a violation of a compact with regard to the conduct of the business of the House.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.—INCOME TAX ON CHARITIES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, clauses 1 and 2, imposing the income tax upon trades, professions, and property, were agreed to.

On clause 3, by which it was proposed to charge charitable institutions with the tax, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the question which he wished to raise was whether the law should be changed which gave an immunity to all charitable bequests. He confessed he could not see upon what grounds that special exemption was to be made, although he was quite prepared to modify the clause so as to prevent the tax falling upon funds which were disposed of in the shape of salary. He was prepared to say that nineteen-twentieths of the charities which it was proposed to tax were derived from death-bed bequests. The income of the country, as gathered from the income tax returns, was about 180 or 190 millions a year, of which about three millions belonged to charities. Those charities he divided into three classes—the small, the middling, and the great. With regard to the first mentioned, he had no hesitation in saying that, so far from being valuable, they were positively pernicious, by tending to pauperise the people and destroy their sense of independence and self-reliance. Of the middle charities a favourable type was to be found in the Clergy Orphan School, which had an income of £5000 a year, and which it was proposed should be taxed at £145 a year. The persons who supplied clergy orphans were poor clergyman, and it was proposed by the present scheme of the Government to remit taxation in favour of that class to the extent of £7000 a year. The institution called Christ's Hospital was an apt illustration of the great charities. It enjoyed public contributions to the extent of £6000 a year, and it had an income of at least £70,000. It was originally intended for "sick, sore, and destitute children;" but such was not the class who were now admitted to its benefits. On the contrary, the present inmates were the children of persons with incomes from £200 to £500 a year, while the governors, in return for a payment of £500, received a vested interest in 1600 presentations. It had been urged that if charities were taxed 500 in-patients would be deprived of the benefits of St. Bartholomew's Hospital alone. The revenue of that institution was £36,000 a year, and after deducting the income tax paid by the officers, the sum which the State would take from the hospital would be £850 a year. This, however, was but a partial return for the advantages which the income tax had conferred upon the hospital. In concluding, the right hon. gentleman observed that the Government did not wish to press the measure on an adverse House, rather they desired to defer to its opinion; but, in doing so, they reserved to themselves the power of considering in what way the subject ought hereafter to be dealt with, in case the House should not now be disposed to accept it; but they did press it on the House as a measure that was agreeable to every principle of sound administration which had uniformly governed the proceedings of Parliament for more than twenty years past, as just to the taxpaying community, and, above all, just to the labouring poor, for the elevation of their character as well as the improvement of their condition; and, so regarding it, he commended it to the justice, the equity, the courage, and the wisdom of the House of Commons.

After an animated debate clause 3, containing the proposition to tax charities, and clause 4, relating to the same subject, were negatived without a division.

The other clauses and the schedules were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill was reported with amendments, and several private measures were advanced a stage. The other business was unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill as amended was considered and agreed to, as was also the Savings Banks Bill.

Leave was given to the Marquis of Hartington to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to volunteer corps.

On the motion of Mr. F. Peel, leave was given to introduce a bill to enable landed proprietors to construct works for drainage and improvement of land in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. Caird, leave was given to introduce a bill to enlarge the Sheriffs' small debt jurisdiction in Scotland.

The Writs Prohibition Bill was withdrawn.

The Jurors' Remuneration Bill was passed through Committee.

EDUCATION.—The main debate of the evening was originated by Mr. WALTER, who moved a couple of resolutions. They were to the effect that the education grant should be applicable to all the poorer schools throughout the country in which the attendance and examination of the children came up to the requirements of the Revised Code; and that the making the employment of certificated and pupil teachers an indispensable condition for the participation in the capitation grant was inexpedient and unjust.—The motion was seconded by Mr. BUXTON.—Mr. LOWE opposed it. He asserted that there was no connection between the speeches which had been made and the resolutions which had been moved, and he complained of the manner in which the question had been dealt with. He contended that it would be unadvisable to pass such resolutions; and, further, that if they were passed they could not well be acted upon.—After a long debate the first resolution was withdrawn, and the second was negatived by 152 votes to 117.

THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—Mr. E. BOUVERIE asked for leave to go into Committee for the purpose of introducing a bill to amend the Act of Uniformity, by which all prebends, canons, and fellows of colleges were compelled to subscribe a declaration adopting the liturgy of the Established Church. He sought to abolish this declaration in the case of fellows.—Mr. WALPOLE opposed the motion, contending that, however degrees in universities might be open without subscription to the liturgy, when persons came to ask participation in the endowments of the Church they ought to make such subscription.—Mr. URQUHART and Lord STANLEY supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir W. HEATHCOTE and Lord R. CECIL, who moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the matter one which required consideration, and he was disposed to assent to the distinction taken by Mr. Walpole. He was of opinion that the bill might be brought in, and full time be given for its consideration before it was further proceeded with.—The motion for adjourning the debate was withdrawn, and a division taken on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, which was carried by 157 to 135.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Marriages Registration (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Mr. Monsell, and the Admiralty Court (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

The House had two church-rate bills before it. One was introduced by Mr. Newdegate, and had for its object the commutation of church rates by the imposition of a charge upon property. After a debate it was negatived by 94 votes to 36. The second bill was brought forward by Mr. Alcock, and proposed to enable persons to redeem church rates in the same way as the land tax is now redeemed. It also was negatived by 81 votes to 72.

The House went into Committee on the Security from Violence Bill, which seeks to introduce flogging as a punishment in cases of crimes of violence. A long fight took place on the clauses, but eventually the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—Before the House went into Committee on this bill Earl RUSSELL moved its committal, and explained that one of its clauses gave the House of Commons power to suspend a borough for five years. The bill also imposed stringent penalties upon private persons, who would become amenable to the law under the Act.—The Earl of DERBY took exception to the clause suspending the borough for five years.—Lord REDESDALE was of opinion that it should be struck out.—After a short discussion the House went into Committee.—Clause 1 was agreed to.—Lord LYVEDEN moved that a clause be inserted in the bill to disqualify all persons from voting who acted in any way as paid agents at elections.—Their Lordships divided, when there appeared—Content, 52; non-content, 66: majority against the clause, 14.—Clauses 2, 3, and 4, were agreed to.

The remaining bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE IRISH CONVOCATION.—Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recommend to her Majesty to summon the Convocations of Armagh and Dublin, in the same manner as the Convocations of Canterbury and York are summoned.—Sir G. GREY said that two applications had been made, one for a joint Convocation, and another for what was called the Irish Convocation, but not one for summoning the Convocation of Armagh and Dublin. Her Majesty had not been advised upon the subject.

SURVEY OF THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.—Mr. WARNER asked the Under Secretary of State for War when the military survey of the environs of London, stated in the Ordnance Survey Report to be in progress of publication at the end of last year, is likely to be issued?—The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he thought the report would be ready by the end of the year.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Lord R. CECIL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the report is true that the Government have offered or intend to become purchasers of the building in which the Exhibition of 1862 was contained; and, if so, what sum they propose to pay for it, and at what period of the Session they intend to bring forward the estimate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was not at present able to give information on the subject, but he could assure the noble Lord that if the Government intended to purchase the building early information would be given to the House, so that the estimates might be fully discussed.

CARLTON-TERRACE.—Sir J. SHELLEY asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether a report had been made to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests by a sworn surveyor of the value of the site of the stables lately pulled down at the east end of Carlton-terrace; whether any public intimation had been given that the site was in the market, in order to ascertain what value the public would be disposed to give for such a valuable piece of ground; and whether he had any objection to produce a copy of any such report, together with the lease of the site as granted to the present lessees, Sir Morton Peto and Messrs. Trollope?—Mr. PEEL said that the valuation was made in the usual way, and the sum of £1400 a year was fixed. A number of applications had been made for the site, and after many of those applications had been refused the site was let. There would be no objection to produce the valuation of the surveyor.

PRISONS MINISTERS BILL.—On the order for going into Committee on this bill Mr. R. LONG moved, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on the bill that day six months.—After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 172 to 141.—The House then went into Committee upon the bill.—Upon the first clause, Mr. MURE moved an amendment to exempt Scotland from the operation of the bill. A lengthened discussion followed, which ended by a division of 96 against 55 in favour of the original clause. The remaining clauses occupied the consideration of the Committee up to near midnight.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

THE returns from the local relief committees in the cotton-manufacturing districts show that in the week ending April 25, as compared with the last week in March, there was an increase of 35,816 in the number of operatives fully employed, and of 1300 in the number working four or five days a week, while the number of persons wholly out of employment was less by 24,954. There are still 294,904 persons receiving relief from the committees; but this number, large as it is, is 61,097 below the return for March. Mr. Farnall's weekly report shows a decrease of 5373 in the number in receipt of parochial relief. Several grants were made.

Yesterday week the Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting. The subscriptions to the fund during last week amounted to about £2165, of which £1603 came from places in the colonies. The committee made grants of money amounting to £3995, for distribution by local relief committee, the grant, in some cases, being for a month.

The distressed operatives of Hinckley have been behaving themselves riotously, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the amount of relief given them. There have, however, been no breaches of the peace.

The *Richmond Inquirer* says the stars and bars have gone out of use by general consent as the Confederate flag, because of its too great resemblance to "the Yankee concern." The crimson battle flag, with a St. Andrew's cross of blue, is in general use in the Confederate armies.

Mr. Charles W. Glover, the composer of many popular songs, died a few days ago. It is stated that he made a gift of his once popular ballad "Jeanette and Jeanot" to the publisher, and that its sale produced £5000.

SCENE AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of the 17th ult., contains the following description of the breaking up of the ice on the Neva:—"Yesterday the ice on the Neva suddenly beg an to break up all along that part of the river which traverses St. Petersburg. It was not expected to take place for some days yet, and such a sight as was presented has, perhaps, seldom been seen. The blocks of ice cracked and burst so suddenly that there was not even time to provide for the safety of the bridge of boats at the extremity of the Litenala. The bridge was swept from its fastenings and driven away horizontally, all attempts of the workmen employed upon it proving unavailing to stop its course by means of cables. It was swept on as far as the Nicholas Bridge, where three of the boats were carried through one of the central arches and smashed against the stone piers, while others were driven in all directions by the masses of floating ice. Happily, no lives were lost. The Nicholas Bridge was ordered to be cleared by the authorities when the great body of ice was seen approaching. Despite the terrible shock it received, it was not damaged, and was shortly afterwards thrown open again to traffic. The bridge of boats near the Exchange was removed in good time, but a number of small boats were swept down the river. It was only yesterday that many persons had crossed the frozen Neva between Vassili Ostrow and the Church of St. Isaac. An immense multitude assembled to witness this grand and at the same time alarming spectacle, and crowds are still collected in the vicinity of the Nicholas Bridge, where the Litenala Bridge was destroyed.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The thirteenth report of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to make inquiry as to the best manner in which advantage might be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament to promote and encourage the fine arts in the United Kingdom has just been printed. The report before us is dated as long back as March, 1861, and is final. It notifies the "successful and highly satisfactory termination" of Mr. Maclise's large wall-painting, in the water-glass method, representing the meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the battle of Waterloo; and announces the commencement by the same artist of a corresponding work, having for its subject the death of Nelson. Anticipating a continuance of the industry shown by Mr. Maclise, the Commission recommends that other portions of the Royal Gallery may be intrusted to him. Two other Royal Academicians—Mr. Dyce and Mr. Herbert—are, on the contrary, censured for delay. Of Mr. Dyce, the Commissioners say that, the stipulated remuneration for his work having long since been paid him in full, they have only to express their earnest hope that he will see the importance of prosecuting his labours with greater assiduity, more especially as his exclusive occupation of the Queen's Robing-room is a cause of great inconvenience to her Majesty. In the case of Mr. Herbert, it is the Peers who suffer by his dilatory conduct, as he is in possession of their robing-room. Satisfactory progress is reported of the paintings intrusted to Mr. Cope, R.A., and Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., as well as of the statuary, both marble and bronze. With respect to the decay of frescoes in the Upper Waiting-hall, the endeavours of the Commissioners, aided by an experienced chemist, to ascertain the causes of deterioration have been fruitless. With regard to the amount that may for a time be required to meet the costs of works in progress, although there has been for some years an understanding that a vote for £4000 would be annually proposed to Parliament for carrying on the objects of the Commission, it does not appear probable that so much will be required hereafter. The estimate which they have this year submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, to be proposed with their approval to Parliament, amounts to £3700. The Commissioners conclude by bearing testimony to the professional skill, as well as to the activity, the zeal, and the uprightness, with which their secretary, Sir Charles Eastlake, has, during a period of twenty-one years, fulfilled an important and sometimes an invidious task; and they venture to hope that some regard may be shown to those long and meritorious services.

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THE FARM.

THE council of the Royal Agricultural Society, after a long and close debate on Wednesday, decided to hold their meeting for next year at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In Dumfriesshire, and throughout all the south of Scotland, the lambing season has been most favourable, and, in fact, there have seldom been so few losses. Owing to the fine open winter the hill stock has been peculiarly healthy and escaped the rot, which has been rather prevalent in the flat districts, and the rule rather than the exception in Ayrshire, where the rain has been sixty inches already this year. The grass-lettings have, so far, been below the very high average of last spring, as the hill farmers, who are unusually well off in this respect, did not enter so actively into the competition. Turnips have been a light crop generally, but, as there was little or no frost, they were turned to good account both in the fields and the pits. Oats have "brairded" well, and will, it is hoped, make up for the deficient yield of the last three seasons, much of which was only fit to be bruised for cattle. The half-bred and Cheviot hogs at the Lockerby show were hardly equal to former years. The show of Ayrshires was very fair, and the Galloway bulls remarkably good. Mr. Carruthers's (of Kirkhill) yearling winner was an especial black beauty. The Era, an old favourite in these parts, won the Dumfriesshire Hunt £30 prize for the best hunter sire, and Annandale and Layton were commended. Last year Houlakin was first, and Rassborough among the defeated ones.

Lincoln fair, although not quite up to its wonted mark in numbers, was superlative in quality. Perhaps there never was seen such an array of young sheep, and so thought and said the most eminent of the Norfolk feeders. The winter has been fine for sheep feeding, and the fair day was alike fine for showing. An early sale was effected at good prices to the legitimate purchasers, the graziers, and not the jobbers, who only come in as customers with success when it is not "all serene" with the breeders. Mr. William Greetham again won the cup for the best fifty hogs, and his two lots of 100 each made 71s. and 73s. respectively. They had a slight dash of the Aylesby blood.

The average at Mr. Ambler's sale, which we gave in last week's "Country News," was not a little damaged by the death of Woodrose, which defeated Duchess 77th for the first in calf heifer prize at Canterbury. She had a dead calf about three weeks before, and was obliged to be slaughtered. Cherry Cheeks and Royal Rose also died before the sale. Colonel Pennant's agent purchased Cressida and Cameo, but did not give the last bid for their dam, Cassandra, which has since had a M'Turk heifer. This bull was bought by Mr. Botts, of Horncastle, for 57gs.; and Chief Baron (81gs.), who also went into Lincolnshire, was thought by many good enough to win at the Royal. Kate, the highest-priced dairy cow, made 34gs.; and one of the sows, Gulnare (12gs.), and her sister, Muslin, found a new home at Carrhead.

The time for the entry of live stock from England, Ireland, and Scotland, at the Hamburg International Show, has been extended to June 1. As a specimen of Continental progress, the *Mark Lane Express* states that a prize of honour will be given this summer, by a Swiss Agricultural Society, for the best thrashing-machine; and that eleven shorthorn bulls, four of them under ten months, averaged upwards of £54 recently at a sale in France.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing of last week finished with Salisbury, which extended over Thursday and Friday. The sport showed a great improvement on former years, both in the quality and strength of the fields. Being in the vicinity of Danebury, the Days could not but be in form somehow. The city bowl fell to Eudora, a good-looking filly belonging to John Day, upsetting a heavy "pot" on Planter, the trusted representative of the Woodyeates stable. The Duke of St. Albans won his maiden race—the old Castle Stakes—with Tippler, and the noble Premier carried off the Longleat Stakes on Friday with Spencer, who cut down Warminster on the post by a head. The wretched exhibition Asteroid made of the field opposed to him in the Queen's guineas tended greatly to settle his claims for the Chester Cup. He never appeared in more splendid fettle, for, after leaving his four opponents clustered and struggling together some hundred yards in the rear, among them being the once famous Bally Edmond, Wells could not see that the magnificent old horse had a hair turned. The opening day of the Chester meeting was not equal to that of former years. But the Cup day, although it did not exhibit the glorious excitement and tumult of either of Leamington's years, was enough to satisfy the demands of the greatest racing enthusiast. All over the United Kingdom and France—the racing portion of it—as well, it had been nothing but "Stradella wins the Chester Cup." Her signal defeat on Wednesday last must have been a terrible blow and disappointment to her backers and friends, as her success was considered such a foregone conclusion that the partisans of the French confederacy backed the mare through thick and thin to the last. The victory of Asteroid, with the crusher of 9st. 4lb. on his back, may well be considered one of the greatest performances on record, and, combined with the magnificent riding of Wells throughout the race, will rank as a feat almost unparalleled. Bath, so often fatal to Derby favourites, will commence on Tuesday and finish on Wednesday, and the one day's meeting at Harpenden will take place on Friday next.

The eleventh Rawcliffe sale was the most successful that the company ever had. The averages show a very steady increase since 1857, and the 64 gs. of that year has gradually risen to 210 gs. for 25. The highest price was 900 gs. for a filly by Stockwell from Biondella's dam, which fell to Mr. Naylor, after a fine contest with Lord Stamford, who bought four lots. The four Stockwells averaged 399 gs., and the twelve Newminsters 230½ gs., while a Leamington filly from Cerintha's dam went as high as 520 gs.

The entrance-day for the Islington Dog Show is extended to May 11.

Among the entries so far are three couple of harriers from the Prince of Wales's pack. The deerhound entries are magnificent, and the pointers and setters strong; and, now that Royalty has set so good an example, we trust to see the foxhound lists well filled. The Cleveland Society has put out a very good programme of foxhound and hunter prizes for July 31, and all entries must be made by the 15th of that month. Earl Wemyss will, we trust, cross the border and meet all comers once more with a three couple as good as those he showed and won the cup with at Gisborough last year.

Never, perhaps, has there been promise of a more brilliant cricket season than that which is now dawning. Amongst the great matches for the coming season the All-England Eleven have 25 on the rôle; the United All England, 15; the M.C.C., 22; the County of Surrey, 26; the County of Notts, 5; the County of Kent, 17; the County of Sussex, 17; the County of Hants, 11; the County of Cambridge, 4; and the County of York, 4. Next week the great matches are—on Monday, the 11th, and following days, the All-England Eleven v. Eighteen of Sheffield, for the benefit of W. Slinn; and on the 14th, &c., at Glasgow, they will play Twenty-two of the Clydesdale Club. The United Eleven will play a Twenty-two of Peckham at the Rosemary Branch on Monday and following days, while in the latter portion of the week they will have to fit away to Gomersal, in Yorkshire, to encounter a Twenty-two of Leeds. The M.C.C. will engage the Cantabs on Parker's piece on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and the cricketers of the sister University on the last three days of the week. The active county of Surrey will "trot out" its colts, "coached" by Tom Lockyer, against a formidable team of gentlemen on Monday and Tuesday, and the annual dinner of the club will take place at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, on Wednesday, the 13th, when Mr. Sidney Spencer is commissioned to prepare a recherché repast, at which it is proposed to present a testimonial, consisting of a splendid silver cup and a purse of 300 sovereigns to Mr. W. Burrup, the active and energetic secretary of the Surrey Club. On the 15th of May the Kentish gentlemen and professional colts play at Maidstone, and at Southampton eleven of the Union Club try their strength against eighteen colts of the County under twenty-five years of age.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Fontenoy walked over.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Marigold, 1. Stockman, 2. Lancashire, 3.
Palatine Cup Stakes.—Fontenoy walked over.
Blosyn Stakes.—Loafer, 1. Persuasion, 2. Redcap, 3.
Wynnstay Handicap.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Bernice, 2. Flash in the Pan, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Miss Julia, 1. Dermott Asthore, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Herdsman, 1. Vigil, 2. Leontes, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Members' Plate.—Lawyer, 1. Eidolon, 2. Stockman, 3.
Handicap of 70 sovs.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Garibaldi, 2. Zara, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Asteroid, 1. Haddington, 2. Gardener, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Persuasion, 1. Pretty Girl f., 2. Mainstay, 3.
Eaton Stakes.—Flash in the Pan walked over.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Lawyer, 1. Brilliant, 2.
Fifth Biennial Produce Stakes.—Queen of Clubs, 1. Cargo, 2. Jerry, 3.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Antipodes, 1. Mountain Buck, 2. Miss Julia, 3.
Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Dictator, 1. Caller Ou, 2. Middlewatch, 3.
Chester Welter Cup.—Eidolon, 1. Fontenoy, 2. Deception, 3.
Dee Stakes.—Borealis, 1. Newchurch, 2.

When the Sarah Palmer went ashore near Tuskar Light, all the crew, with the exception of eleven, reached the shore safely. The eleven, among whom was the captain, were carried away in one of the ship's boats, and doubts were beginning to be entertained for their safety. Last Saturday, however, the missing boat and the eleven men reached Queenstown safely, after three days' knocking about.

Ahmed Pacha, the new Governor-General of Smyrna, has just issued an important proclamation to the inhabitants of that district. In this document a paragraph relative to toleration and religious liberty is especially remarkable. It runs:—"Whoever shall dare to utter offensive language against a religion, whatever it may be, or to insult any person on account of his religious faith, shall be condemned to the humiliation of walking through the streets of the town with a placard suspended from his neck, and shall also undergo all the punishment which the law inflicts."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

IN the early part of the week considerable animation was apparent in the market for Home Securities, and rather an important rise took place in the quotations. Since, then, however, speculative operations have become less extensive, and prices have shown a tendency to recede from the highest point. The Unfunded Debt has rather declined, notwithstanding that money continues very abundant.

There has been a moderate demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. The open-market rates for the best commercial bills are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	2½	per cent.	Four months' bills.. ..	3½	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	2½	"	Six months' bills	3½ to 4	"
Three months' bills ..	3	"			

The joint-stock banks and discount houses are now giving 2 per cent for money at call, and 2½ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

The value of money keeps up remarkably well on the Continent. We subjoin the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	4	Amsterdam ..	3½	3¼
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	4½
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	3	2½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg	—	2½
			St. Petersburg ..	5½	5½

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The declared minimum prices were—on Calcutta, 1s. 11¼d., and on Bombay 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee; and the applications within the limits were for about £670,000.

Ceylon Government Six per Cent Debentures for £250,000 have been sold. The amount applied for was £1,293,000, and the minimum fixed price was 111.

Some of the Continental exchanges show rather less firmness. The latest accounts from New York bring the exchange on London 163 and 164, and the premium on gold, 54 per cent. These rates show a diminished profit on bullion shipments to this country. However, over £100,000 in gold has come to hand from that quarter, and been mostly disposed of to the Bank of England, whence a similar amount has been withdrawn for export to Constantinople.

A full average business was passing in Home and India Stocks on Monday, on higher terms. Consols, for Money, were done at 93⅞; Ditto, for Account, 94 to 94⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. Bank Stock was 233 to 235; India Stock, 230 to 232; Rupee Five per Cents, 107½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 115⅝ to 116½. On the following day Consols touched 93⅝ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; India Stock, 230 to 232; Ditto, New, 109¾ to 110; Rupee Paper, 107⅜ and 116½; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem. Only a moderate business was passing on Wednesday, and the quotations were somewhat easier. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅛; Ditto, for Time, 93⅜; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; India Stock, 230 to 232; India Five per Cents, 109¾ 110; Rupee Paper, 107½ ⅜, and 115½ to 116; India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 6s. prem. On Thursday the market was very dull:—Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅜ to ½; for Account, 93⅝ to ¾; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ to 92; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.

Turkish Consolidés have been extensively dealt in, and the quotation has advanced to 55. In the market for Greek Bonds there has been considerable excitement, and an improvement of 3 to 4 per cent has taken place in prices. Mexican Stock has ruled firm, and the value of Spanish and Portuguese Securities has had an upward tendency. Confederate Scrip has marked 1½ to 2 prem. Danish, ½ prem.; and Italian, 2½ to 2¾ prem. Austrian Five per Cents have been done at 86; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 95; Ditto, Deferred, 40; Equador, 17½; Egyptian, 99⅛; Ditto, Second Issue, 98½; Greek, 33; Ditto, Coupons, 15⅜; Italian Railway, 77⅛; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Granada, 17½; Ditto Two per Cents, 23⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 90; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49¾; Ditto, 1862, 49⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 91½; Ditto, 1860, 93; Ditto, 1862, 99¾ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54; Ditto, Deferred, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 3⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 12⅛; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 88½; Ditto, 1858, 70⅝; Ditto, Small, 72; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 21½; Ditto Six per Cents, 55½ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅞; Dutch Four per Cents, 100⅛; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices have had an upward tendency. Agra and United Service have sold at 100½; Alliance, 31; Anglo-Portuguese, 8⅜; Australasia, 72½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; Bank of New Zealand, 10⅜; British and American Exchange, 10⅜; British North American, 50½; Chartered of British Columbia, 9⅞; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 25⅜; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 50½; City, 100½; English and Irish, 5⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 13½; Imperial Ottoman, 23; London and Brazilian, 45; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 22⅜; London Chartered of Australia, 28⅛; London and County, 43⅜; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Middlesex, 5; London and South African, 28; National of Liverpool, 6⅜; New South Wales, 52; Oriental, 54⅜; Provincial of Ireland, 99½; Scinde, Panjaub, and Delhi, 2⅜; Standard of British South Africa, 19½; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and France, 3⅜; and Union of London, 34⅜.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled steady:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 106½; Ditto Five per Cents, 96½; Cape Six per Cents, 1891, 115; Mauritius Six per Cents, 113; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 103; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 103½; Natal, Six per Cents, 109; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109½.

Less activity has been observed in Miscellaneous Securities:—Canada Agency Association's Shares have realised ¾; Crystal Palace, 3½; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 29½; Joint-stock Discount, 4½; National Discount, 9½; North British Australasian, ⅞; Oriental Inland Steam, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77½; Ditto, New, 47½; South African Irrigation Investment, 2½; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5⅜; Van Diemen's Land, 16½; London Docks, 58; Grand Junction Canal, 76½; and Chelsea Waterworks, 24½.

American Securities have met a very inactive market; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations:—Atlantic and St. Lawence, first mortgage, have sold at 74 to 75; Ditto, Pennsylvania, 70; Erie Shares, 48½; Illinois Central, 73; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 42 dis.; and Pennsylvanian Second Mortgage Railway Bonds, 86½.

The Railway Share Market has been moderately active, and the business of the week shows a slight advance in the quotations. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 114; Great Eastern, 52⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 47⅞; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 21¾; Great Northern, 124½; Ditto, A Stock, 126¾; Great Western, 66⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108; London and Blackwall, 79; London and Brighton, 118½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 41½; London and North-Western, 98⅜; London and South-Western, 104½; Metropolitan, 117⅝; Midland, 127½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 96; North British, 51; North-Eastern—Berwick, 100½; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; Ditto, York, 88½; North London, 116½; North Staffordshire, 16½; South Devon, 32½; South-Eastern, 91⅞; South Wales, 69; Stockton and Darlington, 1878, 24¾; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 156; West Cornwall, 29¾; West Midland—Oxford, 45; Ditto, Hereford, 99¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Eastern No. 1, 112; Ditto Six per Cent, Preference, 132; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto Four per Cent, 91; Ditto Five per Cent, 101⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 99¾; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 91½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 95; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 95; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 136½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 109; Cape Town and Dock, 110; Eastern Bengal, 110; East Indian, 119; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19½; Great Indian Peninsula, 110; Indian Branch, 3 ex new; Madras Five per Cent, 107½; Scinde, 109½; Punjaub, 107; Indus Steam Flotilla, 101.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅜; Great Luxembourg, 14⅜; Ottoman, 12; San Paulo, 9½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 6 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£75,401	A decrease of other Securities of ..	£375,747
An increase of public deposits of ..	63,127	A decrease of bullion of	214,743
A decrease of other deposits of	141,572	An increase of rest of	11,832
An increase of Govt. Securities of ..	150,000	A decrease of reserve of	112,252

The total circulation is £21,376,999. Public deposits amount to £7,241,749, and private deposits to £13,122,687. Securities are £29,718,502, and the stock of bullion is £15,141,709.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 4.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was somewhat on the increase. Selected samples changed hands steadily, at fully last week's prices. Other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. Foreign wheat commanded extreme quotations; but the demand was by no means active. Floating cargoes of grain sold steadily. There was a fair demand for most descriptions of barley, at about previous currencies. Fine malt sold freely, other kinds slowly, at about stationary prices. Oats advanced 6d. per quarter with a good consumptive inquiry. Both beans and peas were very firm, but not dearer. American flour advanced 6d. per barrel, and English qualities maintained their previous value.

May 6.—There was about an average business doing in most kinds of produce to-day, and Monday's prices were well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 53s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 34s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 21s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 39s. to 45s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 1220; barley, 30; malt, 1350; flour, 1600. Irish: barley, 170. Foreign: wheat, 7110; barley, 30; oats, 11,540 sacks.

Seeds.—Clover seed is heavy, and rather lower to purchase. Other agricultural seeds, however, rule about stationary. Linseed and rapeseed are firm. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 62s. to 67s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 52s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 74s.; white ditto, 55s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 29s. 9d.; beans, 37s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 30s. 10d.; beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 93,016; barley, 13,934; oats, 10,047; rye, 184; beans, 414; peas, 270 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the demand for all kinds is steady, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—The sale for raw qualities is somewhat heavy, and the quotations have given way 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 35s. to 40s., and Demerara, 37s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods are less active, at 48s. 3d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 71,863 tons, against 55,577 tons last year.

Coffee.—The business doing is by no means extensive; nevertheless, the quotations are well supported.

Rice.—Prices rule steady, but the demand is somewhat restricted. Stock 52,443 tons, against 32,432 tons in 1867.

Provisions.—All kinds of butter are a dull inquiry, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. The bacon market is heavy, at 1s. per cwt. less money. All other provisions are limited.

Tallow.—The inquiry is inactive, at 43s. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. For forward delivery very little is passing. Stock, 41,032 casks, against 36,341 ditto. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £43 10s. to £43 15s.; rape, £50 to £53; olive, £49 to £58; cocoa-nut, £19 to £51 10s.; fine palm, £37; Southern, £45 to £45 10s. French turpentine 94s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 7s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.; Hartley's, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is steady, and prices are rather on the advance. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 130s.; and foreign, 65s. to 115s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at a decline in the quotations of ½d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably extensive, and the demand is inactive at from 45s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 7.)—Our market, to-day, was seasonably well supplied with beasts, in fair condition; and all breeds moved off slowly, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb. The best Scots, &c., sold at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderately good—met a slow sale, at 2d. per 8lb. less money. The best Downs realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Prime lambs were disposed of at about stationary prices; but inferior breeds gave way 4d. per 8lb. The supply was rather on the increase. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at 2d. per 8lb. less money. The quotations ranged from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at barely late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1060; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 6600; calves, 360; pigs, 370. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep and lambs, 990; and calves, 230.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb 6s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

BANKRUPTS.

W. F. HENSON, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, commission agent.—J. HUDSON, Camden-street North, Camden-town, clerk in the General Post Office.—JANE FLOYD, Burdett-street, Walworth-common, schoolmistress.—T. G. PHILPOT, Gracechurch-street, shipbroker.—J. WALTERS, Northampton, hatter.—R. W. HANFORD, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, printer.—T. MAIDS, Taynton, Oxfordshire, carpenter and provision dealer.—N. L. JACKSON, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street, Sergeant-at-Mace to the Sheriffs of London.—J. A. BLAKE, Falcon-road, Battersea, commission agent.—W. HANCOCK, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, grocer.—E. C. L. TAYLOR, East-street, Walworth, perambulator maker.—E. G. HERCY, Monmouth-road North, Westbourne-grove, milliner.—N. and L. MASON, Birmingham, jewellers.—A. RAWSON, North-fill, Bedfordshire, potato dealer.—F. H. PARSONS, Cirencester-street, Harrow-road, plumber.—T. BURROW, Collingwood-street, City-road, baker.—R. MOTHERSILL, New Oxford-street, wine merchant.—P. CROSS, Kender-street, Newington, butcher.—J. RODDIS, jun., Kingsthorpe, Northampton-shire, baker and huckster.—J. HACKER, Princes-street, Chelsea, lodging-house keeper.—W. FROST, Gravesend, boot and shoe maker.—T. MACLAGAN, Birmingham, novelist.—D. YARDLEY, James-place, Kensington-square, tailor.—A. J. SHERRING, New-cross, baker.—R. T. FRY, Bedford-row, Clapham-rise, collector at the South-Western Railway.—C. BURTON, Wolverhampton, butcher.—The Rev. J. H. BROWN, Langford, Nottinghamshire, clerk.—J. BEAN, Swinthorpe, Lincolnshire, farmer.—R. BOYCOTT, Blaina, Monmouthshire, contractor.—J. H. OSBORNE, Plymouth, painter and glazier.—G. STONEY, Bradford, bobbin manufacturer.—R. JOHNSON, Kingston-on-Hull, draper.—RACHEL SMITH and ANN ATKINSON, Bishop Auckland, Durham, licensed victuallers.—H. SCOTT, Bridgwater, timber merchant.—J. ALLEN, Fenchurch, Somerset-shire, haulier.—T. CALKAIN, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, frontierer.—J. MOSESON, Sunderland, jeweller.—H. SEDDON, Deansgate, Manchester, watch and clock maker.—W. H. BOWERS, Manchester, commercial traveller.—W. SPICER, Sutton, Yorkshire, brewer.—J. K. GALT, Liverpool, window-blind maker.—J. G. HAGUE, Liverpool, grocer.—D. STEVENS, Liverpool, dealer in felt.—R. PARR, Leyland, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—G. BRADBURY, Manchester, yarndeale.—R. HANDLEY, Rochdale, butcher.—E. NEWTON and R. B. ARMSTONG, Sunderland, anitmakers.—A. SHERWOOD, Birmingham, electro-plate manufacturer.—G. BURNBY, Acomb, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—T. WOOLS, Great Leves, Lancashire, cattle dealer.—C. GIDDINS, Dunstable, painter.—S. SPEDDING, South Church and Bishop Auckland, common brewer.—D. NORRIS, Colwall, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—J. HOWE, Bristol, mason and builder.—R. CARMAN, New, Prickwillow and Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, wheelwright and machine-maker.—J. UNSWORTH, Liverpool, cabinet-maker.—J FIELDEN, Strangeways, near Manchester, furniture dealer.—W. HALCROW, Kingston-on-Hull, cooper and machinist.—W. HARRISON, jun., Saxilby, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—T. WRIGHT, Tonbridge, Kent, linen and woollen draper.—J PROCTOR, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, beer retailer.—J. B. BOULTON, Newcastle-under-Lyme, marine-store dealer.—G. PRIESTLEY, Halifax provision dealer.—F. TAYLOR, Exeter, coachbuilder.—W. NOBLE, Bradford, teadealer.—M. SAICH, Ealing, licensed victualler.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PARKINS, Homerton, late grocer.—J. JOLLIFFE, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, grocer.—B. P. BIDDER, Brighton, stationer.—W. COCKELL, Battersea, builder.—G. M. NEWMAN, James-street, Oxford-street, and King-street, Regent-street, general dealer.—T. POTTER, New Southsea, Hampshire, Master in the Navy.—N. MACNISH, Lee, Kent, commission merchant.—J. W. NIESH, Dalston, late licensed victualler.—G. W. and F. CANT, High Holborn, boot manufacturers.—H. THICK, Old Brentford, taydealer.—H. G. BIGGS, Upper Thames-street, late licensed victualler.—W. BURTON, Seymour-place, Camden-town, broker.—A. BENJAMIN, Bevis-marks, City, watchmaker.—W. C. ELCOCK, Southampton, baker.—E. COTTEW, Wycombe-terrace, Hornsey-road, physician.—C. SAYERS, High-street, Southwark, horsedealer.—R. J. JONES, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, coal merchant.—F. E. BLYTH, Peckham, general agent.—J. CHAMBERS, Clarendon-place, Camberwell New-road, commission agent.—J. P. SHAW, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, boarshopkeeper.—E. LITTLEJOHNS, Norwood, builder.—L. ROSSI, Regent-street, hairdresser.—J. FLETCHER, Oldbury, Worcestershire, charter-master.—W. LLEWELLYN, sen., Croxom, Hereford-hire, late general-shop keeper.—W. BAYLEY, Westbromwich, coal merchant.—R STOKES, Derby, chenille manufacturer.—T. WIGLESWORTH, Flaxley, Gloucestershire, doctor of medicine.—J. FEARNLEY, jun., Leeds, cloth manufacturer.—G. KIRKLAND, Middlewich, Cheshire, schoolmaster.—J. M. POLLOCK, Catterick, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—The Rev. G. A. COCKBURN, Pickering, Yorkshire.—E. JONES, Bala, Merionethshire, builder.—D HUGHES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, cabinetmaker.—C. BARRETT, Wrexham, Denbighshire, wine merchant.—G. BUMBY, West Hesleton, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—S. KINSBRUNER, Liverpool, dealer in manufactured seamen's nose.—J. W. PICKERING, Blackburn, victualler.—J. BOOTH, Manchester, relieving officer.—C. MILNES, Bacup, Lancashire, grocer.—T. SOPPETT, Darlington, Durham, butcher.—J. MASSEY, Birmingham, late eating-house keeper.—C. COOK, Birmingham, chairmaker.—C. SWANNOCK, Laughton-en-le-Northen, tailor.—A. RECKLESS, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. K. RAWLIN, Swinton, Yorkshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. BALLS, Mildenhall, Suffolk, carrier.—J. HAYNES, Derby, lodging-house keeper.—W. HAYES, Lanctoft, Lincolnshire, farmer.—T. HARRISON, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, butcher.—R. HUSSEY, Bristol, farmer.—J. BAILEY, Bristol, late beer-retailer.—W. L. SHILLIBEER, Bristol, beer-retailer.—E. H. FOWLER, Grimoldby, Lincolnshire, butcher.—T. ELSTON, Lincoln, builder.—T. GRAY, Nottingham, carpenter.—J. WILDSMITH, Worsbrough Dale, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—HARRIET KILLINGBACK, Pockthorpe, Norfolk, fowldealer.—C. HOOPER, sen., Dymock, Gloucestershire, farmer.—J. T. W. BELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer.—C. H. BARHAM, Northfleet, Kent plumber.—E. H. BODDINGTON, Morrow, Surrey, artist.—T. MUNDY, Iffley, Oxfordshire, butler of Magdalen College.—I. PRATT, Ipswich, general dealer.—C. CROSLAND, Wakefield, innkeeper.—J. MAYNARD, Tavistock, innkeeper.—J. CROUCH, Salehurst, Sussex, farm bailiff.—W. POLLARD, Hastings, bookbinder.—G. HEARN, Stoke St Gregory, Somersetshire, dealer in withies.—T. RUMSEY, Pesenhall, Suffolk, wheelwright.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. A. DAKERS, Brechin, coachbuilder.—J. BRADFORD, St. Andrews, china merchant.—W. NISBET, Hamilton, grocer.—A. WOOD, Dunbar, grocer.—F. POTTS, Edinburgh, cattle-dealer.—W. COPLAND, Forfar, and D. MOLLISON, Dalbeg, near Forfar, quarrier.—A. MACKENZIE, Dingwall, draper.—T. KING, Hamilton, draper.—J. PAYNE, Monzievaird, Dumfriesshire, farmer.—J.

MRS. ANN PERRIAM.

THERE can be but very few spectators, and still fewer actors, left of the events in which Mrs. Ann Perriam, whose Portrait we this week engrave, took a busy part. Aged ninety-three, she was a married woman in the year 1795, a date anterior to that in which some great-grandfathers among us first saw the light of day. At that time her first husband, Edward Hopping, was serving as a seaman on board H.M.S. Crescent, commanded by Captain Sir James Saumarez. Upon the ship putting into Plymouth for repairs after a long cruise on the coast of France, she proceeded thither to meet her husband, and, at his request, was allowed to accompany him to sea. At that time a certain number of women of good character were allowed to sail with their husbands. Upon Sir James Saumarez' subsequent removal to the Orion, Hopping and his wife followed him. Mrs. Perriam served on board the latter ship five years, and during that time witnessed and bore her part in, besides many minor engagements, the following great naval battles:—At L'Orient, on the 23rd of June, 1795; off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797; and at the glorious battle of the Nile, won by Nelson on the 1st of August, 1798. Mrs. Perriam's occupation while in action lay with the gunners and magazine men, among whom she worked, preparing flannel cartridges for the great guns. Her recollection of the share which she took in these great events is still vivid, and at the advanced age of ninety-three the veteran heroine can recall with pride and interest, incidents of the hard-won fights in which she discharged a man's—more than a woman's—part. It may be mentioned that her brother fought also in the same ship, with twelve other young men from Exmouth, her native place, who volunteered especially for service under Sir James Saumarez, one of whom died an Admiral. Of this number Ann Perriam is the sole survivor. Indeed, the number of those alive who fought at St. Vincent or the Nile can be very few now.

After the loss of her second husband Ann Perriam maintained herself honestly by selling fish in the streets of Exmouth. In her eightieth year increasing debility compelled her to discontinue that occupation. Having outlived all her friends and children, and possessing but scanty means in her declining years, she is not surrounded by those comforts which her busy life and strange services should have secured her.

ANN PERRIAM, OF EXMOUTH, AGED 93.

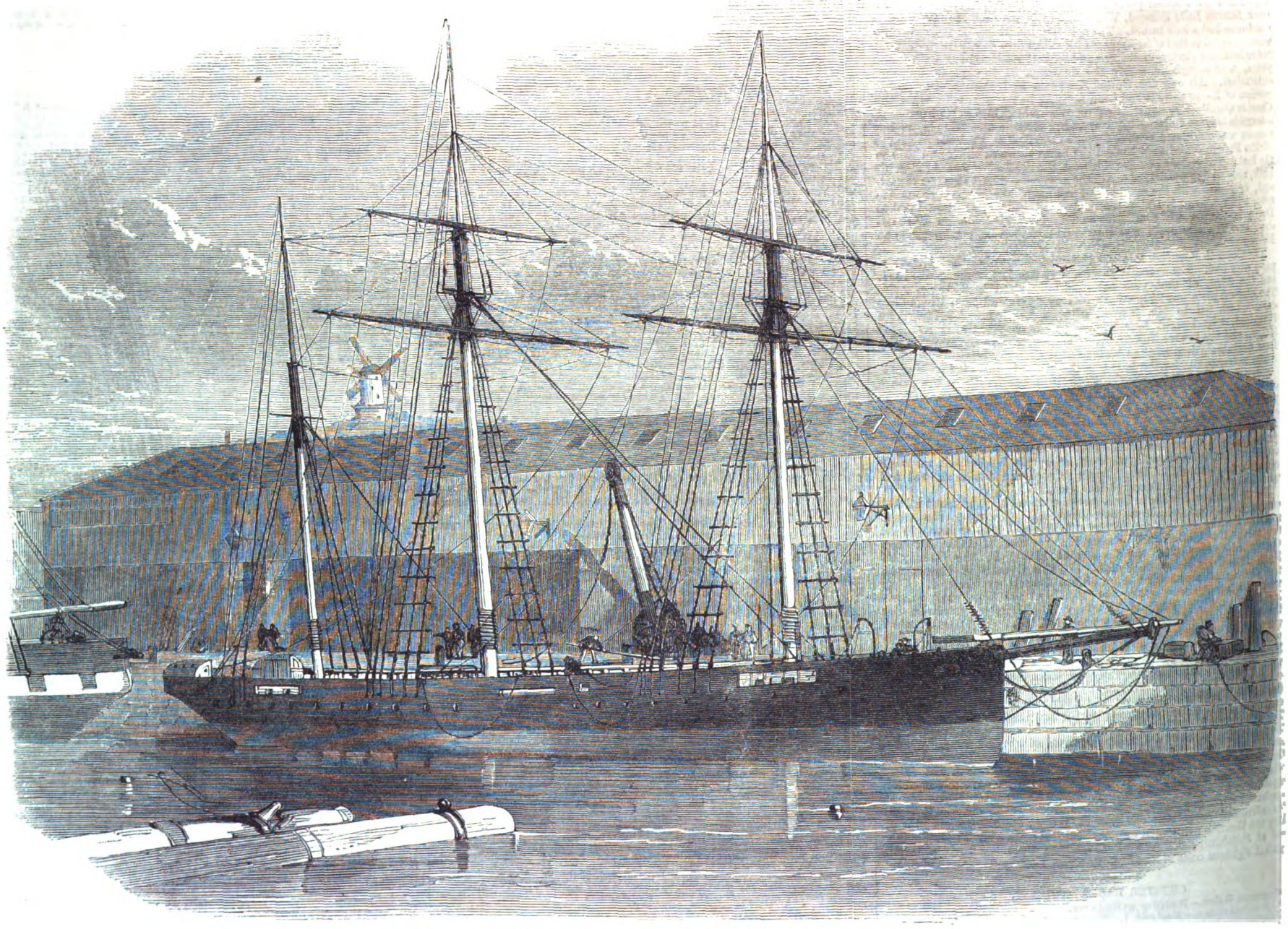
THE ALEXANDRA.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. William Woods, of Queen's-road, Liverpool, we are enabled to give an Illustration of the Alexandra, recently seized at Liverpool by order of the Government on suspicion that she was intended for the use of the Confederates. The Alexandra was built by Messrs. Miller and Co., of Liverpool, for Messrs. Fawcett, Prescott, and Co., of the same town, both firms being of long standing and great respectability. She was built, launched, and fitted out in dock, when, on the 5th ult., a custom-house officer went on board, and gave a notice to the following effect:—"I have herewith to inform you that, pursuant to the directions of the Collector of Customs, the vessel Alexandra, built by you, has been seized, and will be detained until further instructions shall be received as to the course to be pursued with respect to her." The Alexandra is a three-masted schooner, with engines of 300-horse power, and is adapted for a passenger-vessel, a mail-boat, or a yacht. The firm to which she belongs state that, having heard many inquiries for a vessel of that description, hey built her on speculation.

We learn from the *Liverpool* papers that at the close of last week one or two Government officials were busily engaged in completing the evidence to be adduced by the Crown in the prosecution of the case against the builders and owners of the alleged gun-boat Alexandra. It is also asserted that the parties signing the depositions to the Government, in which it was stated that the Alexandra was intended for the Confederates, have received notices from the law officers of the Crown intimating that they will be required in London at an early period. According to the *Shipping Gazette*, the case of the Alexandra will be tried in the Court of Exchequer in the course of a few days. The following is the cause of seizure stated in the appraisement filed in the Court of Exchequer:—"No. 1. Date, 1863. Seized by officer Edward Morgan. Cause of seizure: For being equipped, furnished, and fitted out with intent to be employed in the service of persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of self-government in and over a foreign State, colony, province, or people, the ship or vessel Alexandra, of Liverpool, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies.—Signed, Samuel Price Edwards, John King, C. W. Kellock, H. B. Watson." The Alexandra is appraised at £9500.

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON.

THE Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl De Grey, of Wrest, in the county of Bedford, and Earl of Ripon, in the county of York, Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, Baron Grantham, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, was born the 24th of October, 1827, about the time when his father, the first Earl of Ripon, and then Viscount Goderich, was Prime Minister. He was the only son of the Earl, by the only daughter and heiress of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He succeeded to his father's titles as Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich on the 28th of January, 1859; to those of his uncle, as Earl De Grey and Baron Grantham, and to the baronetcy on the 14th of November, 1859. The late Earl De Grey was the brother of the first Earl of Ripon, and changed his name in the first instance to Weddell, and afterwards assumed the name, arms, and title of his aunt, Lady Amabel Hume Campbell, great-granddaughter of Henry Grey, twelfth Earl of Kent, and first Baron Lucas, who was created in 1706 Viscount Goderich and Marquis of Kent, and in 1710 raised to the dignity of Duke of Kent. The Duke had by his first marriage four sons and seven daughters, all of whom died in his lifetime, without issue, except one daughter, Amabel, who married Viscount Glenorchy, son of the Earl of Breadalbane, who died in 1727, leaving an only daughter, Jemima. The Duke by a second marriage had a son, who died in his infancy, and a daughter, who married John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. The Duke obtained a new patent creating him Marquis De Grey, with remainder to his granddaughter, Jemima Campbell, daughter of his eldest daughter, Lady Amabel, wife of Lord Glenorchy above mentioned. On the Duke's death all his titles, except the marquisate of De Grey and the barony of Lucas, became extinct, and these devolved on the aforesaid lady Jemima Campbell, his granddaughter, then Lady Jemima Royston, having married, a few days before her father's death, Philip, Viscount Royston, eldest son of the first Earl of Hardwicke, by whom she had two daughters only—Amabel, who succeeded her in the Barony of Lucas, and Mary Jemima, married to Thomas, second Lord Grantham, who left two sons—Thomas Philip, who succeeded his father as third Lord Grantham, and Frederick John, well known as Mr. Frederick Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich and Earl of Ripon, and who was in 1823 Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Administration of Lord Liverpool, at which time he gained the nickname of "Prosperity Robinson," owing to the sanguine views which he took of the national resources of which he had the charge. Subsequently he became Prime Minister, President of the Board of Trade, and President of the Board of



THE ALEXANDRA, LATELY EXCHEQUERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AT LIVERPOOL.

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Control. The Marchioness De Grey died in 1779, when the marquisate expired for want of heirs male; but the barony of Lucas devolved upon her eldest daughter, Amabel, who had married, in 1772, Lord Polworth, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont, who was created Baron Hume in the peerage of Great Britain. By him she had no issue, and she was in 1816 created a peeress in her own right by the title of Countess De Grey, with remainder of that earldom to her sister, Lady Grantham, and her issue male. Lady Grantham died in 1830, and the Countess De Grey died in 1833, when she was succeeded by her nephew, Lord Grantham, who, as Earl De Grey, was well known as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1841 to 1844, during the last Administration of Sir Robert Peel. The Earl had issue only two daughters—Anne Florence, on whom the barony of Lucas descended on his death, and who married the sixth Earl Cowper; and Mary Gertrude, who married Captain Henry Vyner. Through such a singular series of vicissitudes as to have caused us to think them worth recording the two titles in his family descended and were united in the subject of the present memoir, whose Portrait we engrave in our current Number. Earl De Grey and Ripon married, in 1851, his cousin, the eldest daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and has issue surviving one son, born January, 1852. Adopting on his entrance into public life very Liberal political views—indeed, as Viscount Goderich he was considered as something of, if not altogether, a Radical—his Lordship was first elected to a seat in the House of Commons for Hull, but was unseated on petition in March, 1853. In the following April he was elected for Huddersfield, which place he represented until the general election, 1857, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which seat he occupied till his advance to the peerage in 1859. While a member of the House of Commons, he on on more than one occasion brought forward special motions, all tending towards political and administrative reform. Being somewhat diminutive in person, and not possessing a very strong voice, though fluent in delivery and neat in his style, he did not reach the height of an effective speaker, although he was listened to with attention and respect. Personally he was very popular with members of all political creeds. His votes were uniformly given in favour of the extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and the abolition of church rates. In June, 1859, being then Earl of Ripon, and sitting in the House of Peers, he was appointed Under Secretary for War, Mr. Sidney Herbert being Secretary for War; but on that gentleman being raised to the peerage in 1861, the Earl having previously become Earl De Grey and Ripon, was transferred to the Under Secretaryship for India, his place at the War Office being taken by Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P. for Penryn, who was removed from the India Office for that purpose. During his tenure of office in the War Department, Earl De Grey and Ripon proved himself so successful an administrator (the organisation of the volunteer force, and the encouragement given by the Government to that body, are said to be owing chiefly to him), that on the death of Lord Herbert, and the appointment of Sir George Lewis to the Secretaryship for War, he was again appointed to the Under-Secretaryship, which he held until last month, when, on the decease of Sir George Lewis, his pretensions to the office of Secretary of State, with a seat in the Cabinet, were deemed so assured that they overcame the only difficulty which was raised—that of the heads of the Army and Navy being both members of the House of Peers, in addition to the fact that the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries were also members of that House—and he received the appointment which he now holds with general approval.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

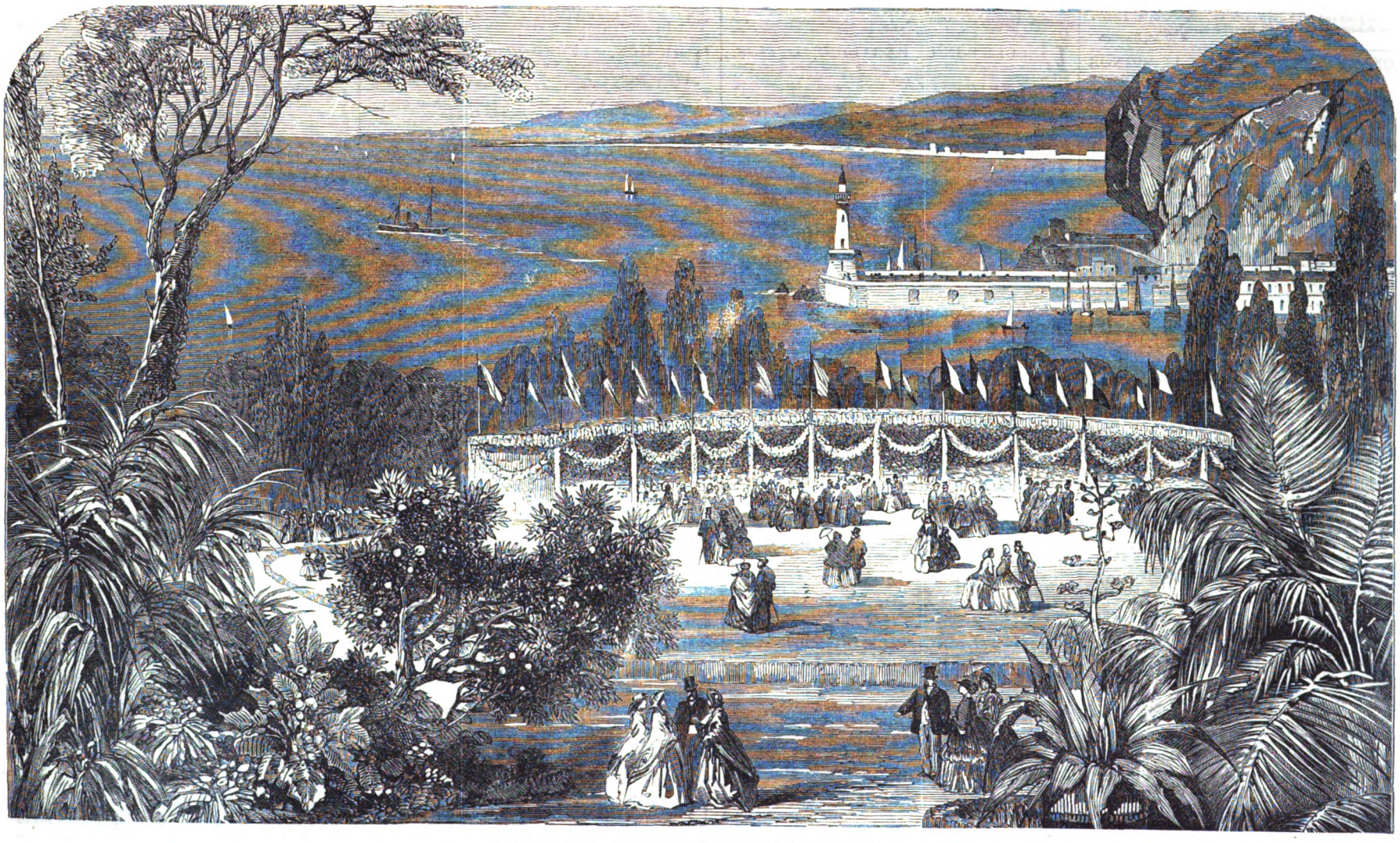
EXHIBITION OF HORTICULTURE AT NICE.

THANKS to the labours of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Nice, much progress has of late been made in the cultivation of this beautiful, highly-favoured, but hitherto much-neglected country.

In addition to stimulating professional horticulturists by the offer of prizes, &c., the society uses every means in its power to attract amateur gardeners; and, thanks to these efforts, the horticultural fête which took place on the 8th to the 12th ult., at Nice, in the gardens of Mons. De St. Aiguaud, proved a great success.

This, the third annual exhibition since the existence of the society, showed a considerable increase in the number of exhibitors. Three gold medals, one presented by the Empress of the French, another by the Prince of Monaco, and a third by the lady patronesses, were offered for competition, besides those given by the society. The exhibition was held this year in the most pleasant and picturesque neighbourhood of the city. Every arrangement was made for the comfort of the numerous and distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the King of Wurtemberg and the King of Bavaria.

The society is under the patronage of the Emperor of the French, and is aided by an annual grant of 2500 francs from the Government.



EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NICE.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 20th ult., at Valetta House, Torquay, Lady Seaton, of twin children, a son and a daughter.

On the 23rd of February, at Dera Ismael Khan, Punjaub, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B., of a son.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the wife of Frederick Cartois, Esq., of Swinstead Abbey, Lincolnshire, of a son.

On the 29th of April, at 18, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of February, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, George Brownell, Esq., to Edith Helen, eldest daughter of Francis C. Brown, Esq., of Valparaiso.

On the 30th ult., at St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, by the Rev. Francis M'Carthy, M.A., Walter Smith, Esq., of Claremont-square, Pentonville, and Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, to Ellen, daughter of G. A. Wetton, Esq., Willow-terrace, Canonbury, Islington.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, William Johnston, Esq., of Ballykilbeg House, in the county of Down, to Georgiana Barbara, second daughter of the late Sir John Hay, Bart., of Park.

On the 23rd ult., at the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the Rev. J. C. Flood, M.A., Chaplain, Heinrich Franz Beymann, Captain Prussian Royal Fusiliers, to Katharine, younger daughter of the late Edward Swinburne, Esq., Calgarth Park, Westmorland, and sister of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., Capheaton, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., Elizabeth Ellen, wife of John Bradley, jun., Esq., of Regent-street, Nottingham, and eldest daughter of Edward Munk, Esq., of The Park, Notts, in her 28th year.

On the 4th inst., at Teddesley, the Right Hon. Lord Hatherton, aged 72.

On the 30th ult., at Quernmore Park, Lancashire, William Garnett, Esq., in his 82nd year.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., at Valetta House, Torquay, after a few days' illness, the Lady Seaton, wife of Colonel Lord Seaton, and second daughter of General Lord Downes.

On Friday, the 17th ult., at Valetta House, Torre Abbey Park, Torquay, in the 82nd year of his age, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, after a painful illness, which it was hoped medical treatment might overcome, his health previously having been unfailing, and with faculties unimpaired to the last.

On the 20th of March, at the Manor House, Nicolet, Canada East, Thomas Trigge, Esq., late Barrack Master at Quebec, aged 71 years.

On the 7th inst, at Upper Norwood, deeply lamented, Henrietta Cooke, the beloved and affectionate wife of Horatio Nelson Cooke. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

On the 6th inst., at 14, Montague-villas, Richmond-hill, Jemima, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Freeman Statham, LL.B., aged 67.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Evening Party—The Spirit-Rapper—The Seaside. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be of the Party. EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturdays, then at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS (having been brought back from her Majesty's inspection at Windsor Castle), is NOW ON EXHIBITION, together with upwards of 1000 original sketches, drawings, proof etchings, oil-paintings, &c., at the CRUIKSHANK'S PICTURE GALLERY, Exeter Hall. Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Admission 1s.

S. THALBERG'S MATINÉE MUSICALE, MONDAY, May 25. QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—S. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give a Matinée at the above rooms on Monday, May 25, to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock. The only occasions on which S. Thalberg can possibly appear in London this season are limited to Four Matinées, which will take place as follows:—Monday, May 25; Monday, June 1; Monday, June 8; and Monday, June 15. Stall subscription for the four Matinées, £3 3s.; Family Ticket to admit Four, £3 3s.; Single Stall-ticket, 21s.; Unreserved Seat, 10s. 6d. Places may be secured on application to William Fish, Hanover-square Rooms.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 12, Half-past Three.—Trio, C minor, op. 9, Violin, Viola, and Violencello; Beethoven. Quintet, E flat, Pianoforte, &c., op. 44.; Schumann. Quintet, B flat, op. 87; Mendelssohn. Solos, Pianoforte. Executants: Vieuxtemps, Ries, Webb, Hann, and Piatti. Pianist, Jael. Visitors' admissions, Half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co., Austin, at St. James's Hall, and Ashdown and Parry, 18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, SIGNOR GIUGLINI will make his FIRST APPEARANCE this season in ST. JAMES'S HALL, at the GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MAY 18. This eminent artist will sing:—Romanza, "Dalla sua pace" (Mozart); new Romanza, "Colli Nativi" (Arditi); and the grand scene, "Miserere" (Il Trovatore); with Miss Banks. Orchestra of harps, and choir of 300 voices. Secure Tickets at Messrs. Mitchell's, Cramer's, Chappell's, Keith and Prowse's, and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, 5s., 3s., and 2s. each.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, on MONDAY, JUNE 22. Immediate application for the few remaining Stalls (One Guinea each) is respectfully solicited. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., at the Principal Musicsellers'; and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-sq., W.

THE FIRST GREAT INTERNATIONAL SHOW of Sporting and other DOGS will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, in the week commencing MAY 25. Private view on Monday, May 25 (after Four p.m.), when the Foxhounds will be judged in public in front of the Great Orchestra. Prices of admission:—Monday, May 25 (after Four p.m.), 5s; Tuesday, 26, 2s. 6d.; Wednesday, 27, Thursday, 28, Friday, 29, Saturday, 30, 1s. For the use of schools, &c., Forty Tickets, admissable before Eleven a.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, for £1, may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, at the Office, Barford-street, Liverpool-road, N.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, THURSDAY, MAY 21, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Parepa. Stalls, 6s.; Family tickets to admit Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. At Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; Hanover-square Rooms; and all Musicsellers.

MISS MESSENT begs to inform her Patrons and Friends that her ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27. Eminent Artistes will appear. Tickets: Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Non-Reserved, 7s. 6d., to be had of the principal Musicsellers; and of Miss Messent, 13, Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. 10th of JUNE, 1863. UNCOVERING OF MEMORIAL OF EXHIBITION OF 1851, In the Presence of their RR.HH. the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES. Cards of Admission, price 15s., if obtained before the 27th of May; 20s. up to 9th of June; and 30s. on Day. A. MURRAY.

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May, 1863.

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which swings the sign of each house, with an old hostelry in front, and at the end of the line of low shops a glimpse of the quaint masts and turreted crosstrees of the argosies on the Thames. Shakspeare sits beside the porch of the Swan Inn listening, with a sardonic smile, to a precious quartet—a justice, or garrulous burgher, pouring out his wise saws and modern instances; a swaggering swashbuckler, with his burly back towards us; a long, lank, empty-headed fopling, twirling his moustache, with a look of half vacant wondering belief in what is being said, and a bluff-faced listener grinning with an expression of shrewd sense and humour. Behind the poet is an opened window, whence proceeds the noise of a merry party of gallants. Up the street are other characters—a tradesman, a Greek merchant persecuted by an importunate Jew, &c. The great merit of the conception is that it does not so much suggest individuals of the dramatis personæ of Shakspeare's play as the types which the great dramatist might modify at pleasure. There is a remarkable improvement, too, in the painting compared with the artist's very amusing picture of "The Gargoyle Sculptor" of last year.

We have dwelt at length upon the works now reviewed because they are those which will probably be found most generally interesting. In our next Number we hope to notice the remaining figure-subjects.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

THE notice we now give of the landscapes in this exhibition by the body of water-colour painters known up to the present year as the "New Society," has been necessarily postponed. Many of the landscapes are monotonous in subject and treatment, but there is nevertheless sufficient diversity to well repay examination. Mr. Edmund Warren, son of the president, has no work of the elaborateness and mark of the chief of the drawings he has exhibited during the last few years, and which have formed one of the principal attractions of this gallery. Nor can we say we think the smaller works here quite support the artist's reputation. There is an increasing tendency to exaggeration; and the body-colour which Mr. E. Warren always employs is used to an excess which, especially in some of the cloudscapes, gives a cloggy and pasty look, while the after-touches of the distance become either liney or sullied. Still, much is left to most warmly admire. No. 40, his most important work, presenting a view of a Surrey cornfield in full sunlight, while the shadows of the fleecy clouds chequer the distance, is in many respects quite masterly. "Folding Time" (139), with its splendid though low-toned intensity of purple heather, golden gorse, and almost orange-hued marl bank, we would not venture to call exaggerated, so impressive often is the aspect of nature at such moments.

The old favourites at this gallery are generally well represented. Mr. Bennett is broad in touch, masterly, and forcible as ever; Mr. M'Kewan as dashing, bold, and effective; Mr. Rowbotham as admirable in technicalities and workmanship. Mr. Aaron Penley's view of Ulleswater is more careful and truthful than usual—that is to say, there is less reliance upon certain formulæ of colour and effect, which always betray themselves. Mr. Vacher is, however, represented by drawings, smaller, less numerous, and less favourable examples than usual. We have seen Mr. Fahey also to more advantage.

Recurring to Mr. Bennett, we must, in addition to what we have said of the artist's suggestive breadth, which so generally compensates for the want of individualised character, also express our admiration of his fine aerial feeling, seen in the delicious grey tones everywhere preserved—a precious quality in all this artist's work, but more than usually noteworthy this year. One of Mr. Bennett's best works, "The Old Hall, Hardwicke, Derbyshire" (233), we shall engrave. With all our respect for Mr. Rowbotham's ability, and our admiration for several fine drawings by him here, especially for "The Castle of Ischia" (192), it certainly becomes obvious, in his monotonous "surface-blue" seas and skies, and the "composition" of his foreground, that Mr. Rowbotham is inclined to fall into a routine method of painting which neither does justice to himself nor to nature. Mr. D'Egville has several creditable Venetian views, but not in advance of previous efforts. Mr. Robins is always admirable in his marine drawings. Few painters of similar subjects preserve better keeping between the condition of the sea and the aspect of the sky. Mr. Whymper seems also to have a specialty for representing water—see the still water in "Bodiam Castle" (48), and the "Pond near Leigh Hall, Essex" (249)—a beautiful little "bit"—and the racing, seething, and eddying waves in two views of Clovelly Pier (Nos. 23 and 168). His watery surface gets, however, in the first-named work, into his stony textures. Mr. Whymper has decision and breadth of touch; but in a painter of his realistic tendencies these can, unless this sketchy style is much modified, hardly get beyond a certain point of no particular height of attainment. Mr. Mole has apparently been seeking too exclusively of late a stippled and "prettifying" execution (which if sought as an end, not unconsciously forced on the painter as a means, is a grave mistake), and has lost proportionately his own pleasant, unaffected, and natural individuality. The "Meeting Father" (217) is pretty, but wanting in earnestness and natural force. Mr. Richardson (not to be confounded with the artist of the same name in the senior society) has a broad, well-painted view of "Carnarvon Castle" (97) under an effect of twilight. Mr. Mitchell has also some unusually good drawings.

But the proportionate interest of this part of the exhibition is greatest in the contributions of the more recently elected members and younger associates, Messrs. Shalders, Leitch, Reed, Hine, and Deane.

Mr. Shalders is a conspicuous and valuable addition to the society. This newly-elected associate exhibits rustic subjects and pastoral landscape, with sheep, &c. His method of execution seems to have been formed upon that of Mr. Birket Foster. It is not to be regretted, however, that he is less mechanically perfect, less minutely finished, less conventionally elegant, and that Mr. Shalders makes less use of body-colour. In the high and invaluable quality of true "breadth" he is decidedly the superior. Mr. Foster gives a certain oneness to his work by mechanical uniformity of touch; this artist secures the same impression by the higher artistic means of evenly-washed groundwork tone and graduated mass. This breadth of tone is especially noteworthy in a small but very beautiful drawing of after sun-down effect, "Near Leatherhead, Surrey" (281), in which the sky, with its rose-tinted cloudlets, its blue and pearl, and band of horizontal gold, is all serene evening light, the earth all twilight repose and peaceful shadow. The same broad quality is observable, notwithstanding passages of niggled "hatching" in the larger drawing, "Near Alton, Hampshire" (107); and notwithstanding that the effect is intentionally a partial one, occasioned by the shadows of rain-clouds—the sheep within these shadows are most charmingly painted.

Mr. Leitch, the well-known member, contributes several masterly drawings, of which the most important are "The Breaking of the Mist on Ben Cruachan, Argyleshire" (252), "The Gulf of Salerno" (73), and "View near Capo Santo Allessio, Sicily" (237). The Italian scenes are very true to the average aspect of the scenes represented.

Mr. J. C. Reed comes to the very foremost rank in his large views of the Irish lakes and mountains of Killarney, particularly "Muckross from the Queen's Drive" (63) and "The Reeks of McGillicuddy" (116). This artist inclines to heaviness in effect, only it would seem, however, from an excess of executive power, which is the more remarkable in a medium that is made to excuse so much weakness and flimsiness. Mr. Reed has evidently, also, that mental grasp of the broad relations of his subject which is near akin to imagination. Still more noteworthy, perhaps, for its strength of character, depth of colour, and expression of relative distance is "The Kynance Cove" (131). "The Lizard Lighthouse" (236) is little less effective. Mr. Hine, who was elected with Mr. Shalders, has an unaffected feeling for broadly impressive aspects of nature, for noble objects, and large atmospheric gradations or phenomena. Several of his works witness this for him, as "St. Paul's" (14) seen through fog—a deservedly favourite subject with our water-colour painters, but given by Mr. Hine from an unusual point of view—namely, Fleet-street; "Rye, from the Marshes" (240), with the low sun sweeping along the level reaches; the old ruinous Winchelsea, the Cliffs at Hastings, and "The Great Fire at Cotton's Wharf, seen from the New Cattle Market" (284). Mr. Deane, another recently-elected associate, sends a number of drawings of the streets of Vitré, a crasy, tumble-down old town in Brittany, which have some of the best characteristics of Samuel Prout. Mr. M. A. Hayes, an Irish artist, has an effective drawing of "A Regiment of Hussars upon the March—Curragh of Kildare" (138); and by the brother of this artist there are several very good marine drawings. A study of a magpie and several small landscape studies by Mr. Sutcliffe have much unnatural blackness and photographic rigidity; but the delicate painting of a few details in the most immediate foreground will delight the pre-Raphaelite amateur. Mr. Sutcliffe seems for some years to have stopped at the very threshold of art. Mrs. Duffield advances every year in her admirable drawings of still-life. Several flower-pieces here are remarkable for beauty of arrangement, imitative truth, splendour of colour, and appropriateness of handling, being neither affectedly broad on the one hand, nor finical and Dutch on the other. A group of "Hydranges, &c." (155), we would select for especial commendation.

At No. 7, Haymarket, an exhibition has been opened with the, at present, misleading title "Scandinavian Gallery." The art of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is only represented by a number of paintings, some of them of enormous size, by Marcus Larsen, a Swedish landscape and marine painter, and whose power is not always equal to his ambition. We should very gladly welcome a collection of pictures by the Norwegian painters Tidemand, Dahl, Fearnley, and Gude; the Swedes Höckert, Nordenburg, Wallander, and Mdlle. Lindegrün; the Danes Sorensen, Simonsen, Exner, Dalsgaard, Grönland, Mdme. Jerichau, and other equally eminent Scandinavian painters. It is, we understand, the intention to form such a collection here, and we wish the attempt every success. The present collection requires, however, no lengthened notice in detail. The largest picture, the "Storm on the Swedish Coast of Bohnslan," with some others, were exhibited at the International Exhibition. M. Larsen is a painter of great power, but this unquestionably tempts him into frequent exaggeration. The picture we have named, a burning steam-boat running on shore at night, with various moonlight and sea pieces, are all chargeable with overstepping the modesty of nature, and also with a too-obviously systematic method of rendering these scenic effects. Nevertheless, the striking scenery, combined with the scale and novelty of the effects represented, will repay a visit.

In the ante-room to the gallery in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed give their very capital new entertainment, supplemented by Mr. Parry's inimitable version of "Mrs. Roseleaf's Party," there is exhibited (in the daytime) a large nondescript representation—a painting of "The Apocalyptic Vision of St. John," by Mr. W. Armitage, not to be confounded with Mr. E. Armitage, the well-known painter in fresco and oil, and the winner of one of the first prizes in the Westminster Hall cartoon competition. The picture contains some hundreds of figures, and is of gigantic proportions, but we regret to say its merit is in nowise proportionate. It is a poor attempt to reproduce the effects of Martin and Danby; but it has not the "material sublimity," the impressive aerial and linear perspective, the vast and boundless space, and the well-imagined supernatural phenomena of the former, nor the skilful figure-painting—the suggestions of infinite hosts—of the latter. It is sad to see so much labour with a result so inadequate. The picture may obtain more popularity in the provinces than it can possibly win in the metropolis.

The exhibition of sculpture by the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, was opened on Tuesday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite attended just before the public opening for a private view.

Mr. George Cruikshank has had the honour of showing, by command of the Queen, his picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle.

The city of Birmingham has presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a very handsome silver repoussé table on the occasion of her marriage. The design for the table is very elaborate, tasteful, and appropriate, and in the style of the best period of Renaissance metal-work. On the upper surface a series of female figures, with amorini and genii, all intended to have reference to the auspicious marriage, beautifully and delicately executed in bas-relief, troop round in gay procession. These are allegorical representations of Fortune, Love, Honour, Fame, Plenty, Victory, the Muses, Hebe, Flora, Cupid, &c. On the junction of the legs with the shaft of the pedestal sit three chivalric guardian figures. Birmingham could not have chosen a more suitable present, or one better fitted to display its triumphs of metal manufacture.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE AGENCY OF ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN in the destruction of dead animal and vegetable matters has been closely examined by M. Pasteur, who has laid before the French Academy of Sciences the results of his experiments, which essentially consisted in abandoning certain very alterable organic substances, such as urine, milk, damp wood shavings, and albuminous matters for a longer or shorter period of time to the contact of air deprived of the germs of the lowest organisms. These substances not only did not putrefy or ferment, as M. Pasteur has already shown, but they underwent a very insignificant oxidation. After several years of exposure to a temperature between 77 deg. and 84 deg. Fahr., the oxygen in the vases was not entirely consumed, and in some cases only a very small quantity had disappeared. M. Pasteur then repeated the same experiments with the same conditions, but under the influence of the development of the germs of the smallest infusorial animalcules, and in the course of several days all the oxygen had disappeared, having been replaced by carbonic acid. These little beings, he therefore concludes, are the principal agents in the slow combustion of animal and vegetable organic matters. The energy of their action is sometimes very extraordinary, as in the case of the combustion of alcohol by the mycodermes, made known by M. Pasteur about a year ago. These experiments, he considers, give the final blow to the doctrine of spontaneous generations and to the modern theory of fermentation.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his first lecture "On Sound" on Tuesday, the 28th ult. He stated that sound, like heat and light, was due to motion, giving as an example the explosion of a small balloon containing oxygen and hydrogen gases. Sound is propagated through the air as a pulse or wave; and as the sound-wave expands and has to put more matter in motion, the sound becomes thereby enfeebled, the intensity diminishing as the square of the distance increases. If, however, the wave of sound be inclosed in a tube (as in speaking-tubes, &c.), it proceeds forward with very little loss of intensity. Sound, like light and heat, is reflected and refracted; and by the reflection echoes are produced. By means of a bell placed in the receiver of an air-pump it was shown that sound cannot be propagated in a vacuum. The velocity of sound in air at the freezing-point is 1090 ft. per second, and this velocity increases as the temperature is raised. The velocity is also about five times greater in water than in air, and much more so in solid bodies. It was shown experimentally that musical sounds can be transmitted through liquid columns and solid rods, and an example was given of Wheatstone's "Telephonic Concert." In a room beneath the lecture theatre was placed a pianoforte, to the sounding-board of which was attached a deal rod communicating with the sounding-board of a harp in the theatre. At a signal given music was performed, which was almost as distinctly heard in the theatre as if the piano had been there. When the rod was separated from the harp the music became inaudible to the audience.

PROFESSOR ANSTED gave his third lecture on Thursday, April 30, the subject being "The Influence of Discoveries in Various Departments of Physical Science on Geology." He commenced with an examination of the various theories on earthquake action, which he attributed to "earth-waves," produced by some impulsive movement in the crust of the earth, due to a lifting-up, like that which appears on the surface of water when any heavy substance is drawn up from the bottom. He also pointed out the influence of the soil in modifying earthquake action, this being much greater in granite, limestone, and other hard rocks, than in sand, clay, &c. The temperature of the earth was next considered, and evidence was adduced showing that the heat increases as we descend beneath the surface—the regular temperature of some mines being 100 deg. Fahr. Boiling springs are also found all over the world. Especial remarks were made on the great changes produced by volcanic eruptions, during which immense quantities of rock, in a fine state of division resembling cinders, are raised to a great height and distributed over the surface of the earth. Attention was also drawn to the coincidence now observed between the range of earthquake and volcanic phenomena and that of great elevations of land, such as the mountain chains in South America. These elevations were also shown to correspond in the amount of area with the depressions of land in other parts of the world, which were especially commented on in regard to Mr. Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs. Professor Ansted also alluded to the evidence of the existence of a submerged forest in the sea near Guernsey afforded by the tide continually casting up quantities of peat, used for fuel. In reference to the danger of the earth suffering by collision with meteorites, he stated that, by mathematical calculations, Professor W. Thomson had been led to believe that the average mass of the earth was as rigid as steel, and that the thickness of its crust was about 2000 miles. Professor Hopkins considers the latter to be about 800 miles.

MR. JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 1st inst., his subject being Japanese Art, most profusely illustrated with native productions—viz., paintings, drawings printing in colours, carvings, ornaments, cabinets, lacquered work, &c. After remarking upon our recently-increased knowledge of the Japanese, Mr. Leighton proceeded to point out the distinguished character of their art, with especial reference to their court at the International Exhibition and Sir Rutherford Alcock's work, "The Capital of the Tycoon." We give a few points. The Japanese aim at producing the greatest amount of effect with the least expenditure of trouble; in which respect they differ from the Chinese, who are rather mere copyers. In the ancient architecture of the Japanese are found many types resembling the works of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. The Japanese employ symmetry in massive buildings, but most studiously avoid repetition in ornamentation. They have little knowledge of perspective in drawing, but their caricatures are excellent for life-expression, and in colour they are very judicious, rarely producing discords. They are excellent carvers, modellers, and metal-workers; and in art applied to manufactures they are remarkable for versatility of thought. They will have variety, even at the risk of becoming grotesque and ridiculous. They are exceedingly fond of small round ornaments, from their resemblance to the crests and badges of the damios, which are mostly derived from flowers. A red ball or sun is the emblem of their Emperor. They were engravers upon wood and metal long before the invention of printing in Europe, and they have long practised the art of printing in colours, so recently introduced into England. Examples were exhibited of their excellent paper, of paper imitations of morocco leather, of paper handkerchiefs, &c. With regard to our future intercourse with the Japanese, Mr. Leighton recommended that we should chiefly aim at instructing them in scientific principles, such as perspective and the laws of proportion and colour. He also strongly recommended that a Japanese museum should be formed in London for educational purposes. Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., F.R.S., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER delivered his eighth lecture "On the Science of Language" on Saturday last, the 2nd inst., when he stated that, having dwelt upon the formation of the outside or body of language, he would proceed to consider its soul—the meaning of words, and their gradual growth from clearly defined roots, which he did by numerous interesting examples. He alluded to the theories put forth by the Greek philosophers, especially Heraclitus and Democritus, respecting the origin of language, the former of whom asserted that words existed naturally, being the shadows of things; the latter described words as "statues in sound, made by the gods." The Professor, in describing the growth of language, referred to the paucity of the words employed by some nations, and showed that their vocabulary was enlarged as their knowledge increased and their ideas expanded. The term "natural selection," invented by Mr. Darwin, employed in his "Origin of Species," was adduced as an example of a phrase coined to express a new idea. The derivatives from the Sanskrit root, "mar" or "mal," to grind or crush, in number about a thousand, used both literally and figuratively, were referred to as a remarkable instance of the growth of language in full conformity with phonetic laws.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL gave his second lecture "On Sound" on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following principles being amply illustrated by experiments. After describing the nature of the waves of sound, it was stated that when these waves strike irregularly and confusedly upon the tympanic membrane, we obtain the impression of *noise*; but when they do so in regular succession we obtain the impression of a musical note. To excite such periodic waves bodies are chosen, which, like a pendulum, vibrate at a constant rate, as the motion communicated by a vibrating string or tuning-fork directly to the air is so exceedingly small as to be almost incompetent to produce an audible note. It is necessary to connect the string or the fork with a suitable substance of larger dimensions, which shall take up the vibrations and communicate them to the air. The sound-boards of harps and pianos are employed for this purpose, the main body of the sound thus emanating from the board and not directly from the string. By means of the electric light the actual vibrations of a tuning-fork were beautifully shown on a screen. It was also stated that the intensity of a musical note varies with the width of these vibrations, but that its pitch depends solely on their rapidity. By means of the "Syren," the construction of which was explained, it was shown that from the pitch of a note we can accurately determine the number of vibrations per second involved in the production of the note; and from the number of vibrations per second we immediately deduce the length of the sonorous waves. Some of these vibrations may be too rapid or too slow to excite the impression of a musical note, for the ear, like the eye, takes cognizance of only a limited range of vibrations. But the range of the ear is much greater than that of the eye, since, while the range of the eye is comprised within a single octave, that of the ear embraces eleven octaves. The lowest musical note corresponds to about twenty vibrations per second, and the highest to 38,000.

The Friday evening discourse on May 15 will be given by W. ODLING, M.B., F.R.S., "On the Molecule of Water."

GRAND MASONIC BALL AT DUBLIN.

THE Freemasons of Ireland celebrated the marriage of the Prince of Wales by a splendid festival in Dublin on Tuesday week. The ball took place in the Rotundo, all the public rooms of which building were thrown open, luxuriously furnished, brilliantly lighted, and decorated in the most artistic style. The assembly numbered 2000 persons, including some of the highest distinction from all parts of the country. The Lord Lieutenant arrived at a quarter past eleven o'clock. He was accompanied by Lord St. Laurence, Mr. Hatchell, private secretary; Major and Mrs. Bagot; Captains Shuldham, Arkwright, Moore, and Lascelles, Aides-de-Camp in Waiting. His Excellency was met by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and the other grand officers, and conducted to his seat on the dais, the band playing the National Anthem. The Lord Chancellor was also present, and was received by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Immediately after his Excellency's arrival dancing commenced, and was continued to a very advanced hour in the morning.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.

THERE is something in the position before the world of Adelina Patti and her sister Carlotta, whose extraordinary voice and remarkable talents have just taken the London musical public by surprise, which recalls the sisters Brontë, who in literature exemplified the same community of endowment which the young Italian vocalists do in the musical art, and which it is the privilege of so few families to present. As in the case of Currer and Acton Bell, while both lived and wrote, so in that of Adelina and Carlotta Patti there can be no question of rivalry between the sister candidates for celebrity. Each has her peculiar and special qualifications, and the triumphs achieved by the one do not throw an eclipsing shadow over the other, but rather each in turn adds lustre to the other's radiance. Nature, which has shared her gifts between them, takes care that while both put them to use the interest shall be equally divided. If it were not so there would be something almost unpleasant and invidious in the task of recording the successes of one sister, as though it were, by implication, to disparage the talent of the other. But the fact that Mr. Gye has engaged the services of both these sisters at one and the same time shows, in the most practical manner, that artistic mutuality and sisterhood to exist which we have described, and that if there be any competition between them it is, to parody the words of Shakspeare—

> As if a sister should a sister cite
> To gentle exercise and proof of art.

Carlotta Patti is the elder of the two sisters, and she is not only, like Adelina, an Italian by race, but by birth; if, therefore, there be anything in the notion so commonly expressed that the very air of that land of song is favourable to the development of the physical qualities on which a richly-toned and flexible voice depends, the elder sister claims in this a valuable birthright exclusively her own. It was in the city of Florence, in the year 1840, while her mother was fulfilling an engagement as prima donna at the Pergola Theatre, that Carlotta came into the world; and being born, not only under an Italian sky but in the midst of a busy world of art—which, by-the-way, she probably inconvenienced by her intrusion—it is not wonderful that art should have so decidedly proved her vocation. Her baby fingers must have beat time to many a grand aria which her mother was practising, and in all likelihood she "coo'd in quavers and the quavers came." Strange to say, however, though under such circumstances she could not but become to a certain extent a musician, her early bent was towards painting, which she pursued with ardour and with considerable success, and when she finally did make up her mind to devote herself to music it was as a pianist that she elected to make herself proficient. Mdme. Patti had been offered an engagement to sing at the Italian Opera of New York, which she had accepted, and when Carlotta was devoting herself to the piano she had the opportunity of receiving instruction and counsel from the celebrated pianist and composer, Henri Herz, an opportunity which she turned to the best account. In the midst of these studies, however, she was called upon to perform a mournful task, and one which at her early age must have deeply impressed her, and tended to throw that tinge of melancholy which is occasionally visible in her expression, and heightens in so remarkable a degree the effect of her smile when sunshine breaks through the cloud. One of her sisters had married Signor Scola, a musical professor of high reputation then, but still higher now as the instructor of Adelina and Carlotta Patti. Soon after her marriage symptoms of consumption appeared, and she was ordered, as a last resource, to try the climate of South America. Carlotta accompanied her sister and saw out the mournful tragedy to its closing scene, which no tender sister's care, no earnest heart-prayer, could avert.

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On Carlotta's return from this melancholy mission she found her sister Adelina busily engaged, under the tuition of Signor Scola, in those vocal studies which have ended in her present world-wide celebrity. As much, probably, to dissipate the gloom which still hung over her spirit as with any definite ulterior object, the elder sister became a fellow-pupil under Adelina's master. The emulation which sprang up under these circumstances, and gave additional ardour to the sister students, will account for the rapid progress which was made by them, but especially by Carlotta, whose more mature age and previous studies gave more earnestness and efficiency to her endeavours. In a year she was pronounced an accomplished vocalist, and obtained an engagement to appear as concert singer in New York. This was in the year 1861. The well-known American impresario, M. Uhlmann, being present at her début, had no difficulty in forming a judgment as to her present merits and future prospects, and he engaged her at once for the grand concerts of the New York Academy of Music. Here her success was fully confirmed, and with this stamp of currency upon her she commenced a tour through the principal cities of the North American States, in each of which the musical public unhesitatingly ratified the verdict of the capital of American civilisation. Then came the great earthquake that rove asunder the vast American empire, and it might have been thought that the new-blown honours of the young vocalist were destined to be smothered in the smoke of battle. Quite the reverse, for Mdlle. Patti proved the truth of the homely proverb about an ill wind. The war storm that swept over the land blew her newly-launched barque not only into a port of safety, but one where its merchandise was at a high premium, and the highest honours awaited the captain. The bulletins of the battle-fields had more interest than any other works of invention which theatrical managers could offer the public of New York; and the voice of rumour, with its ever-changing moods—now solemn, now triumphant—rendered every other vocal performance insipid in comparison. The managers of the Opera House were at the end of their wits to discover an attraction strong enough to fix the attention of this war-bewildered people, and luckily bethought them of persuading Carlotta Patti to make her début on the stage, a step which she had always had the greatest reluctance to take, owing to a slight defect in her gait, the result of an accident in her childhood. This appeal from her early patrons came to her in so strong a form as one which, if successful, offered the only probable resource to save them from the most complete financial discomfiture, that Mdlle. Patti courageously overcame those sensitive apprehensions which only those who are similarly afflicted can fully comprehend, and which, in the case of a woman, are multiplied tenfold. That this drawback was not likely to operate in any very perceptible degree, however, may easily be inferred from the very fact of the directors of the Opera House having ventured on inducing Mdlle. Patti to make her appearance; and, indeed, had the defect been one which could be less easily disguised than is actually the case, the brilliancy of the débutante's vocalisation, her handsome and expressive countenance, and her natural grace of manner, added to her decided power of dramatic expression, would have blinded her audience to its existence. During this engagement, which answered all the expectations built upon it and entirely restored the Opera House to prosperity, Mdlle. Patti performed the same round of characters in which her sister Adelina had so brilliantly distinguished herself. After her appearance on the lyrical stage Carlotta again visited the principal cities of the Northern States and drew large audiences, whether as an operatic performer or merely a concert singer. Since the Americans have sent us Adelina Patti we are a little more disposed to place faith in their critical verdicts. Nevertheless, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti's first appearance before a London audience, and that composed of the enlightened and critical part of the public who support Mr. Guye's establishment, was fraught with doubt and misgiving, and the night of Thursday, April 16, 1863, will ever be a memorable one in the career of this now firmly-established artist. A concert after a long opera is not the most brilliant portal through which to issue out upon a new and untried public, and the qualities of an artist must possess in them something actually startling to rouse an audience thus jaded by a long performance to even the point of decent attention. Such was essentially the case by good fortune in this instance, the extraordinary reach of Mdlle. Patti's voice in the upper region answering fully the existing exigency for a "sensation." When those wonderful larklike notes, which seem to descend from some ethereal region, had once been heard, the débutante had produced the only credentials which at that hour of the night could have gained her a hearing, and she was at leisure to display all her other qualifications as an accomplished and highly-trained bravura singer with a certainty of appreciation which, but for the good fortune of her being a vocal phenomenon, she might in vain have expected. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti is now the star of the musical season, and as such drew, at the last concert of the New Philharmonic Society, the largest assembly that has ever been contained in St. James's Hall.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.

On Friday evening, May 1, a fashionable amateur performance, in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society, took place at this pleasant little theatre, under the distinguished patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness Princess Mary. The programme included "The Loan of a Lover" and "Ticklish Times;" but the *pièce de résistance* of the evening was Mr. Samuel Lover's clever comedy of "The White Horse of the Peppers," which, as being a more important work than is ordinarily attempted by amateurs, depending chiefly for its attractiveness on the individual merit of the actors and actresses engaged in it, might be considered a particularly bold undertaking, though the hazard of the venture was fully justified by the success achieved. The cast was as follows:—

Colonel Chesham	Viscount Raynham, M.P.
Major Hans Mansfield	W. Ashe, Esq.
Darby Donoghue	Uniack Lawler, Esq.
Phelim	Algernon Joy, Esq.
Monk	W. Maunsell, Esq.
Gerald Pepper	W. H. Maitland, Esq.
Dillon	T. Bowles, Esq.
Madeline	The Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley.
Agatha	Lady Ann Sherson.

Mr. W. H. Maitland, as Gerald Pepper, and Mr. Ashe, as Major Mansfield, sustained their important parts with the most admirable discretion, and by the strong contrast they afforded in their interpretation of the characters of the roystering Irishman and the phlegmatic Dutchman imparted more than ordinary relief to the comedy. But the feature of the piece was the Agatha of Lady Ann Sherson, this lady contriving to invest a comparatively trifling and unimportant part with the greatest interest by her *esprit* and dramatic feeling. In the course of the play she danced a Connaught jig with Mr. Joy with marked grace, this portion of the entertainment being so thoroughly appreciated as to receive a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Maitland's song, "The Ranting, Roving Blade," received a similar compliment. The preliminary training of the actors had evidently been of themost careful description. They were perfect in their parts, and the nicetie of stage business and by-play were thoroughly attended to. Viscount Raynham, Mr. Uniack Lawler, Mr. Joy, and Mr. Bowles sustained their respective parts with complete *savoir faire*, and with much of the finish and completeness of practised professionals.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN AID OF THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, AT THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

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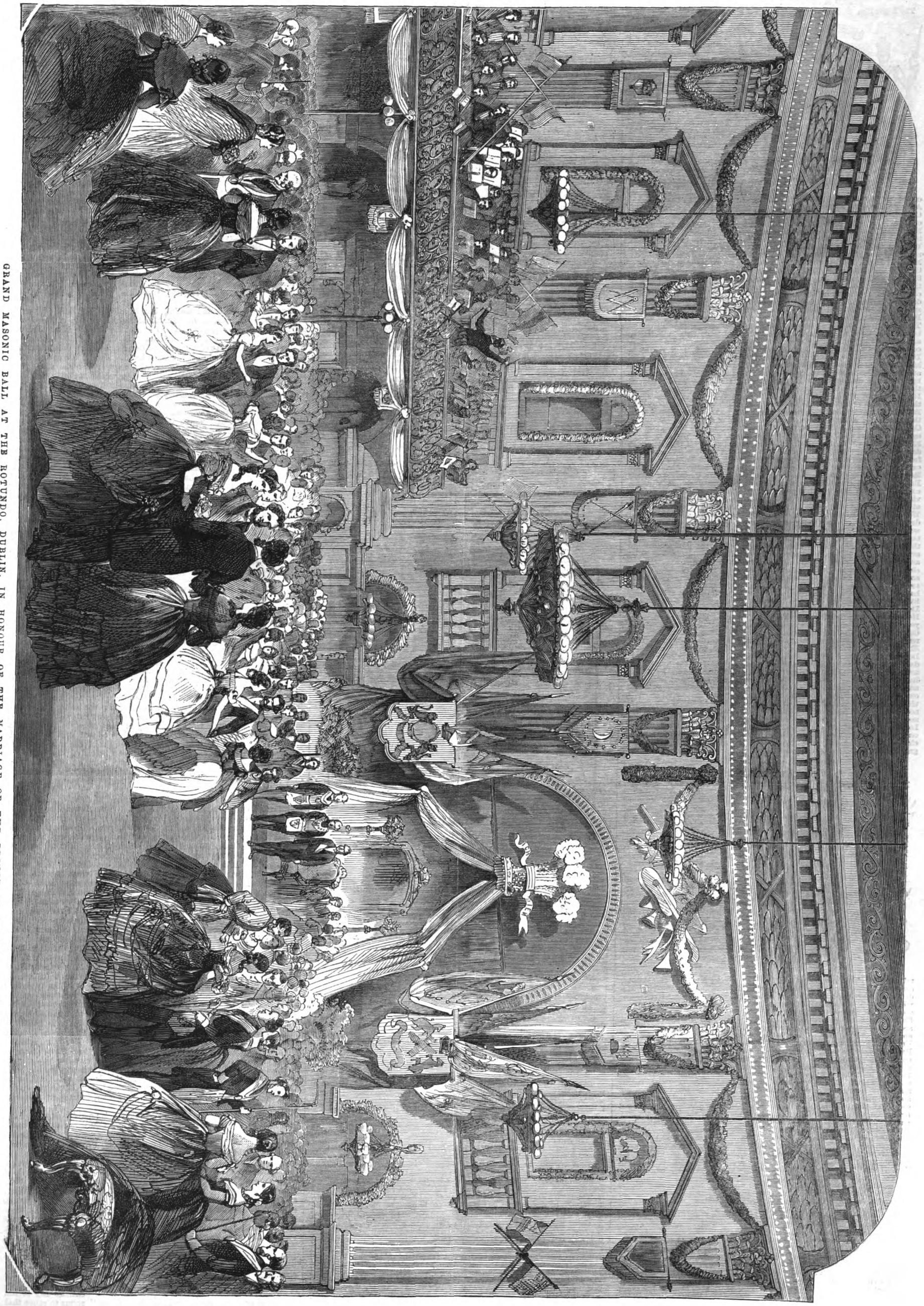

GRAND MASONIC BALL AT THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, IN HONOUR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 519.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir John Colborne, Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the county of Devon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., K.M.T., K.S.G., Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and a Field Marshal in the Army, one of the best warriors of his time, was a scion of the old Somersetshire family of Colborne, of Withy Hill, and was the only son of Samuel Colborne, Esq., by his wife, Cordelia Anne, daughter of John Garstin, Esq., of Leragh Castle and Ballykerran, in the county of Westmeath, a descendant of the Garstons of Walton, Lancashire. He was born in 1779, and was a pupil at Christ's Hospital and afterwards at Winchester School; but his scholastic career was of the briefest character, for he was appointed an Ensign in the Army July 10, 1794, and within fifteen years after that he was a Lieutenant-Colonel. Colborne first saw service in North Holland, during the campaign of 1799. He was in Egypt in 1801. In 1805 he was employed on the Neapolitan frontier with the Anglo-Russian force, and he was in the campaign in Sicily and Calabria the following year, and was at the battle of Maida. We next find him (1806-7) Military Secretary, first to General Fox, Commander of the Forces in Sicily and the Mediterranean, and then to Sir John Moore in Sicily, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain (1808-9), being at the battle of Corunna with his heroic chief. In 1809 he joined Lord Wellington's army in Spain, at Jaracego, and was sent to La Mancha to report on the operations of the Spanish armies. After the battle of Ocana, at which he was present, he commanded a brigade in Sir Rowland Hill's division (1810-11), and was detached in command of it to Castelbranco, for the purpose of observing the movements of General Reignier's corps d'armée on the frontier of Portugal. At the battle of Busaco and the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, Colborne commanded a brigade outside the lines, and beyond the town of Alhandra and the advanced posts near Villafranca, and he held his ground until Massena had retired before him. At Albuera he commanded a brigade. At Ciudad Rodrigo he, with a force of the Light Division, stormed the redoubt of San Francisco on the Ozealu Teson; and with him at their head the 52nd Light Infantry victoriously assaulted the fortress and town. Again under him, in 1813, the Light Division added to their fame by their heroic conduct on the Heights of Vera, at the battles of Nivelle and the Nive, and during the operations of the campaign in the Basque Pyrenees. It was Colborne who carried the ridge called the Boar's Back at Bidassoa, and the troops then rushed on to the assault of the interior range consisting of the Bayonette Mountain and the Pass of Vera. Colborne's sheer daring made them master of a large fort on the extreme right of Bayonette. At Orthes, Colonel Colborne led the attack on Soult's position; and he commanded the second brigade of the Light Division at Vic Bigorre and at Tarbes, and the 52nd at Toulouse. In fine, throughout the whole Peninsular War, wherever danger was the greatest or daring the most needed, there Colborne was to be found, adding lustre to success by the very rapidity and brilliancy of his exploits. At the Peace of 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent and military secretary to the Prince of Orange, Commander of the British forces in the Netherlands. The next year found him at Waterloo commanding the 52nd, and it is pretty certain that the final winning of the victory was in a great measure owing to the charge which Colborne originated at the moment and made with his regiment upon the Old Guard of France. Wellington, seeing the mighty importance of the movement, cried out "Well done, Colborne!" Colonel Colborne was made a Major-General in 1825, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. In 1828 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Canada, and he held that post with consummate ability and greatly to the public weal for seven years, until 1836. He was created a G.C.H. on his return from Canada, and, for his subsequent services in suppressing the rebellion there, he was elevated to the peerage, as Baron Seaton, the 14th of December, 1839, and an annuity of £2000 a year was granted by Act of Parliament to him and to his two next successors in the title. He had been created a G.C.B. in 1838; he had also obtained for his services in the great Peninsular War the orders of St. George of Russia and of Maria Theresa of Austria. He held the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from April, 1843, to May, 1849. He commanded the forces in Ireland from 1855 to 1860. Having been for some years Colonel of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Foot, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards March 24, 1854, and on the 1st of April, 1860, received his Field Marshal's bâton. Lord Seaton married, June 21, 1814, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Yonge, of Puslinch, Lausend, and Coombe, Devonshire, Rector of Newton Ferrers, by whom he leaves five sons and six daughters—viz., James, his successor; Francis, a Colonel in the Army, C.B., and Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie; Edmund; Graham, Rector of Dittisham, Devon; John, a Captain in the 60th Rifles; Elizabeth; and Jane, wife of Captain A. G. Montgomery Moore, of Ballygawley, in the county of Tyrone. Lord Seaton died, full of years and honours, on the 17th ult., at Valetta House, Torquay. He is succeeded by his eldest son James, now second Lord Seaton, a Colonel in the Army, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1851, Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Ulysses De Burgh, G.C.B., Lord Downes, by whom (whose melancholy death occurred at Valetta House on the 26th ult.) he has a family of sons and daughters, of whom the youngest child, a son, was born on the 20th ult., just three days after his gallant grandfather's (Lord Seaton's) demise.

LORD MASSEREENE.

Ireland has of late been peculiarly unfortunate in the multiplied loss, sudden in almost every instance, of members of the nobility who had won the esteem and affection of the country. Thus the amiable and excellent Marquis of Ormonde; the high-minded and generous Earl of Eglinton, dear alike to Scotland and to Ireland; the gentle and everywhere-useful Lord Herbert of Lea; and the good and graceful Vice-Queens Lady St. Germans and Lady Eglinton have, all within a few years, died in the prime of life and in the midst of general regard. To these may be added the worthy Viscount Dungannon, somewhat older, but still in the vigour of a publicly-serviceable life, who died the other day; and now this deservedly-popular Viscount Massereene, whose demise is the result of an accident most lamentable and unforeseen. This nobleman, the Right Hon. Sir John Skeffington Foster-Skeffington, K.P., Viscount Massereene, Baron Loughneah, Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel of Collon, in the county of Louth, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Oriel of Ferrard, in the county of Louth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Thomas Henry Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel, by his wife, Harriet, in her own right Viscountess Massereene and Baroness Loughneah. He was born the 30th of November, 1812, and succeeded his mother as Viscount Massereene and Baron Loughneah, Jan. 2, 1831, and his father as Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel Jan. 18, 1843. He married, Aug. 1, 1835, Olivia Deane, fourth daughter (by his wife, Dorcas Spread) of Henry Deane O'Grady, Esq., of Lodge, in the county of Limerick, and Stillorgan Castle, in the county of Dublin, by whom he has had issue four sons and four daughters. Lord Massereene was one of the most religious and benevolent men in Ireland. He ranked high among the able, influential, and popular landlords there. He had also earned a literary reputation. His "O'Sullivan, a Legend of Killarney," was received with much favour; and his volume called "Church Melodies," for the benefit of the distress in Ireland, has been adopted into general use. Some of the hymns for the principal festivals of the Church which it contains are extremely pretty, and the "alphabetical" hymns at the end of the book are very ingenious and interesting. In 1860 his Lordship published a poem of considerable merit, "On the Love of God," developing, as he said, "the process by which before the law it was ordained that man should be rendered sensible of the power as well as of the love of God." Lord Massereene was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Antrim and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louth militia. He had, with the universal approbation of the Irish public, been made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1851. His death was terrible, indeed, and occurred thus:—The noble Lord was standing on a banked-up terrace in the grounds of his fine seat, Antrim Castle, which, with the town of Antrim, he himself had so much improved. This terrace was on one side sloped and on the other perpendicular and faced with stone. His Lordship was fastening a yew-tree to a stake, and the stake, being rotten, gave way, Lord Massereene resting heavily upon it, so that, when it broke, he was thrown backwards with considerable force down the perpendicular side. Unfortunately, he fell on a stone, the sharp edge of which came in contact with his spine just below the neck. The injury was mortal, and the utmost exertions of the most skilful surgeons were of no avail to avert the result. His Lordship lingered a short time, and died on the 28th ult. No words can describe, on this sad occurrence, the anguish of his family, and the deep sorrow of the population of Antrim; and, we m add, the grief was great of the whole north of Ireland, and indeed of all who knew him, personally or by reputation. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, Clotworthy John, now Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, who is in his twenty-first year. This family of Foster-Skeffington, Viscounts Massereene and Viscounts Ferrard, springs maternally from Sir William Skeffington, Kt., King Henry VIII.'s Commissioner to Ireland in 1529, whose descendant, Sir John Skeffington, succeeded, by special limitation, his father-in-law, Sir John Clotworthy, a gallant cavalier, as second Viscount Massereene and Baron Loughneah. The fifth Viscount was created Earl of Massereene, which earldom ended with the fourth Earl, while the viscountcy passed to his daughter, the mother of the Peer just dead. The paternal grandfather of the late Viscount Massereene was the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, whose wife was created Viscountess Ferrard in 1797, and who was himself created Baron Oriel in 1821.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. T. D.—It too nearly resembles a problem by "I. B.," which, in turn, was only a modification of another by "W. Greenwood."

T. SMITH.—Correct, and pretty.

F. C., Brasenose College.—It shall be reported next week. In future, it will save trouble if you append the solution to the problem instead of sending the former on a separate paper.

I. R. D., Edinburgh.—The move in question has no effect whatever in retarding the mate.

A. C. MOFFAT, Birmingham.—We have not space. Your best plan is to procure some elementary treatise on the game, where the information you ask for is fully given.

DEREVON.—Enigma No. 1322 is perfectly correct. The leading moves are:—1. Kt from Kt sq to Q B 3rd (ch). 2. Q to K Kt 4th.

I. L., M. D., Sheffield.—The report is correct, but not sufficiently difficult.

SIMPLETTE.—The solution in *three* moves was published in our Number for Aug. 30, 1862. It is as follows:—1. Q to K Kt 8th. 2. Q to Q B 8th. 3. Q mates.

H. F. N.—Desirable, but quite impracticable while the chess column is printed in the Supplement, owing to that part of the Paper going so early to press.

FERGUS.—THE NEW CHESS LAWS.—The assertion made by the proposers of this ludicrous code that the Philadelphia Chess Club "deliberately rejected" the rules laid down in "Chess Praxis," has been indignantly denied by the authorities of that society. The organ of the Philadelphian players remarks that, at the meeting held on the subject of the laws in Philadelphia, the rules in "Chess Praxis" were not even discussed, much less *deliberately rejected*. The meeting declared that "for the present" they would adhere to the old code, *because* it was the only code which had anything like a general sanction, but the general expression of opinion was *most decidedly in favour* of Mr. Staunton's rules.

JUNIUS.—The best of the games in the great tournament now being held in Paris have been courteously placed at our disposal, and will be given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the course of a few weeks.

I. G., Belfast.—The solution of Problem No. 989 was published in the Number for Feb. 14.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1000 by G. T. L.; M. P., Travellers' Club; Iota, Philip, O. P. Q., Pip, 1863, Simon, Ernest, G. V., Argus, S. S., Dover, Leo, R. B. K., P. P., Little Dorrit, Harry, Gorilla, Box and Cox, Try Again, Civis, H. S., E. S. D., B. K., T. Addison, N. C., Stanley, Monkbarns; V. B., Charter House; Caroline, A Clerk, Volunteer, Podgers, Adelphi, I. D. P., R. O., Derevon, C. L., Posno, Lex, E. S., Hartlip, T. C. U., I. Law, M. D., H. T. N., Gil Blas, Nemo, Sim, Nereus, Pioneer, Vernon, Rook, Garryowen, Victoria, George L., M'Taggart, Delta, Bumble; and S., of Preston, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, A. B. C., Philo S. Query, D. D., Old Joe, T. Addison, B. H. K., Nemo, R. R. W., Delta, Samuel, A Clerk, H. C., I. Law, M. D., Felix, Vernon, Garryowen; C., of Cambridge; H. T. M., N. B., Argyle, Rector F. R. S.; R. O., Athenæum Club, and Philip, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** CHESS PROBLEM TOURNAY.—The proprietors of the Belfast *Weekly Whig* newspaper, which gives a column of chess in every number, offered, some time since, three prizes for the best two-move, three-move, and four-move Problems, contributed to that paper between the 1st of November, 1862 and the 1st of February, 1863. The competition appears to have been confined to the contributors to the journal; but, in spite of this, has produced, we are told, a large number of excellent compositions.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1001.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B sq (ch)	K to K 7th	4. Q takes R (ch)	B takes Q
2. Q to Q 6th		5. Kt mates	

(If either Pawn take the Queen, the Kt is played to K 6th, and mate follows next move.)

(If White, for his second move, play Kt to K 6th, instead of Q to Q 6th, Black answers with P to Q B 4th, and, on the White Queen taking Q B P, Black checks with his Queen, &c.)

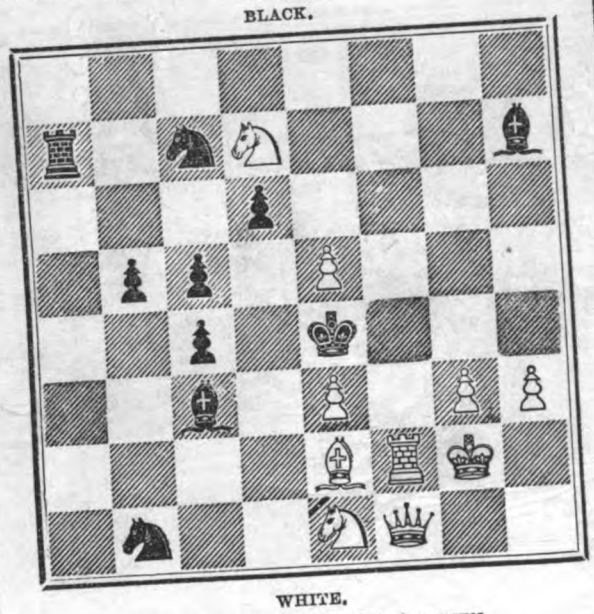
2.		R to Q 6th (best)	
3. Kt to K 6th		R to K B sq	

PROBLEM NO. 1002.

By Mr. CONRAD BAYER.

One of the Problems in the late Tourney, to which the chief prize was awarded.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Viscountess D'Alte, wife of Viscount D'Alte, of the kingdom of Portugal, was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., by the trustees and executors, Andrew M. Drummond, Esq., of Charing-cross, and R. G. Clarke, Esq. The personal property was sworn under £60,000, and the grant of probate limited to certain property under deed of settlement. The testatrix was formerly Miss Harriet Mangin Brown, residing at Hyde Park-gardens, and afterwards at Park-lane, and married, in 1840, the Chevalier Joao Carlos de Horta Telles Machado, Knight of the Portuguese Order of Christ, now Viscount D'Alte, who became a naturalised British subject and domiciled in England. Viscountess D'Alte executed her will in 1848, and a codicil in 1849; and died on the 18th of September last at Civita Vecchia in Italy. The will contains numerous legacies and annuities, including bequests to servants, and a sum of £100 to the governors of the charicy of Casa Pia. Her Ladyship's jewels and the residue of her funded property she leaves to her mother; but, should her mother not survive her Ladyship, the residue is then to become the property of the acting executors for their own benefit. Viscountess D'Alte possessed a right of disposition over a sum of £20,000 upon the decease of her mother. This sum her Ladyship disposes of by bequeathing to two of her friends legacies of £2000 each, leaving the remainder, with the dividends, to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be applied more particularly in the establishment of slaughter-houses in London and Westminster away from the densely-populated places, and for protection against the cruelty to the animals slaughtered.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire; Gregynog, near Newton, Montgomeryshire; and Dover-street, Piccadilly, was proved in London by his son, Lord Sudeley, and Philip Pleydell Bouverie, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The father of the late Lord Sudeley assumed by sign-manual the surname and arms of Tracy, having married the only child and heir of the last Viscount Tracy (title now extinct). The testator died on the 19th of February last, at Pau, in France, having executed his will in June, 1862, and added two codicils on the 15th of February last, a few days before his death. His Lordship succeeded to the title and estates in 1858, and attained the age of sixty-two, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Sudeley Charles George Baron Sudeley (Grenadier Guards), in his twenty-sixth year. The testator has left a liberal bequest to his relict beyond her marriage settlement, and to each younger son £20,000, and to each daughter £25,000; and there are annuities of £500 each to three of his sisters. The residue of the property he has bequeathed to his eldest son, Lord Sudeley.

The will of William Gregson, Esq., late of Liverpool, has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The testator has bequeathed upwards of £10,000 to different societies and institutions, principally in Liverpool, as follows:—To the Liverpool Church Aid Society, and the Liverpool Church of England Scripture Readers Society, each £4500; Liverpool Royal Infirmary, £100; the Dispensaries, Bluecoat Hospital, School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Church of England Magdalen Institution, County Refuge, and the National School, Edge-hill, each £50; and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Colonial Church School Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, and to the Malta Protestant College, each £100. The residue, after deducting several legacies and annuities to his relations, servants, and others, he bequeaths to two of the executors.

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser's Magazine is excellent this month. The most elaborate and important papers are the very sensible discussion of the affairs of the Church of England, with which the number commences, and the careful summary of the negotiations of our King Henry VII. with Ferdinand and Isabella, recently produced from the archives of Simancas. But perhaps present circumstances may impart a deeper interest to the brief but most discriminating character of the late Sir George Lewis, evidently from the pen of one who knew him well. No paper, however, has pleased us more than Miss Cobbe's account of her visit to Athens. Miss Cobbe is eminent both as a writer and a thinker, and on the present occasion she has contrived to associate pleasant and graphic reminiscences of travel with just and deep reflections on the essential characteristics of Hellenic sentiment, as contrasted with that of the modern world. Mr. Bonamy Price's politico-economical essay is exactly the reverse of that contributed by Mr. Ruskin last month—that is to say, it is very sensible and very dry. There are two papers on Ireland—one in verse, being the continuation of "Lawrence Bloomfield," which, after a long hybernation, seems to have warmed into something like vivacity. The other, "A Fortnight in Ireland in the Lent of 1863," contains not one word about the political or social condition of the country, but a very great deal about bucellas, amontillado, onion sauce, golden plovers, and poteen, on which last subject the author sagaciously observes, "*It is a noteworthy fact* that Englishmen, temporarily travelling or located in Ireland, become exceedingly fond of this pet national tipple." It would be much more noteworthy, we think, if they did not. "Late Laurels" is continued very pleasantly, and gives promise of becoming a very pretty story. It should have been entitled "The Golden Apple," as the subject appears to be a battle among three young ladies for one young gentleman. A good story is told of a repartee of a Jewish capitalist to the discontented subscribers to a loan brought out by him. "*Il veut*," cried one of them, "*nous avaler tous.*" "*Pardon, Messieurs, ma religion m'en défend.*"

Blackwood is solid and useful, but in nowise brilliant. There is an interesting memoir of the late Sir Howard Douglas, and two very good and judicious papers on "Pre-historic Man" and "Ancient Landscape." The political articles are dull. "My American Investment" is a sort of pendant to the renowned "Glenmutchkin Railway," and probably by the same hand. But it is a comparative failure, for, in the former instance, the rogues told the story gleefully, and here the dupe tells it dolefully, which makes a world of difference. The fiction is, in fact, less piquant than the reality, as it was developed in our law courts some little time since.

The readers of the *Cornhill* will not be disappointed in this month's instalment of the two novels which constitute the principal attraction where all is excellent. There is a singular resemblance between the plots of these remarkable fictions, each turning upon the unworthiness of a man gifted with many exterior fascinations, and to whom a confiding woman has been induced to intrust her happiness. Of course the dissimilarity of scene and period necessitates a corresponding external unlikeliness, and, if the authoress of "Romola" has been as successful in catching the spirit of the fifteenth century as Mr. Trollope that of the nineteenth, her story must be as unique among historical novels for truth of representation as for breadth of culture and knowledge of the human heart. The scene in Mr. Trollope's story where Crosbie acknowledges his baseness to his friend is perfectly marvellous for its spontaneous and unlaboured truth. It would be a curious study for the moralist to analyse the characters of the respective *bêtes noires* of these novels, and to explain why Tito Melema, a much blacker villain than Crosbie, is so much more tolerable. There can be no doubt of the fact. The authoress of "Romola" is welcome to hang her man, if she likes; but we should regret it as a failure of poetical justice were he to be kicked, which ignominious doom bids fair to befall poor Crosbie very speedily, to the satisfaction of all mankind. The most generally interesting of the other contributions is the paper on "Prison Life," stated to be mainly derived from the revelations of the convicts themselves, and which certainly aids us to discover why imprisonment has lost its terrors. If all we are told be true, some of the gaolers might change places with the prisoners with no inconsiderable advantage to society. "Chess" and "From Yeddo to London" are two capital papers of the lighter sort. The story of the French Marchioness is a reminiscence of the *lettre de cachet* system, reminding us in some respects of the extraordinary case now pending at Barcelona. The essays on "Babies" and "Skeletons" are not ethical but scientific, the former recording some simple and ingenious experiments of a German physician on the development of sensation in newborn children; the other finely and philosophically written, and suggestive of a very interesting train of thought. The tribute to the memory of Sir James Outram will be perused with great interest. It is cordial, eloquent, and manly. If the writer be at all justified in his anticipations of the moral effect to be wrought upon the Westminster boys who attended the funeral of the Indian warrior, we hope they may soon have an opportunity of witnessing the obsequies of some distinguished scholar, whose example may shame them out of their present position at the bottom of the list of public schools.

Less acceptable to the general reader than the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan* maintains a higher intellectual standard. "Sunken Rocks" affords a curious parallel to "Romola," both in so far as it turns upon the infelicity of domestic life and in the great body of political and historical detail which accompanies, without incumbering, the main action. We learn a great deal from Signor Ruffini, and we learn it pleasantly as well as thoroughly. The paper on "Neapolitan Prisons" shows how the benefits of the recent change of government are extended to the very thieves, and effectually extinguishes poor Mr. Bishop's claims to martyrdom. The article on Servia is a worthy member of a series which is doing much to enlighten the public mind respecting the conditions of a problem which is becoming more important every year. The exposure of popular credulity in "Babel" might advantageously have been made shorter and sharper. Mr. Barnes's "Rariora of Old Poetry," too, disappoints expectation, though containing one masterly translation from the Welsh. Mr. Dicey and the "Competition-Wallah" are amusing as well as instructive. The latter, weighing the advantages and disadvantages of an Indian career, has penned a very sensible as well as very entertaining paper on a subject of concern to thousands of English families. We are glad to see that he promises a continuation. Mr. Dicey details his experiences among American "mediums," whom he seems to have rated higher than one would have expected. It must be owned that the renowned Mr. Foster gave him some occasion. "I began asking the Professor whether he had known certain literary friends of mine in London, who, I knew, took an interest in spiritualism. For some cause or other the inquiry did not appear a pleasant one, and Mr. Foster put a stop to it by a stroke of genius. 'No, *Sir*,' was his reply, 'my acquaintance did not lie among *that* class. Perhaps you, Sir, were acquainted with my intimate friends, the Duke and Duchess of W——.'" Mr. Dicey being thus suppressed, Mr. Foster proceeded to explain how it was that half the British aristocracy were seekers after spiritual truth.

The *Victoria Magazine*, a new candidate for public favour, fully merits our best wishes for its success. Somehow we cannot resist the presentiment that it is destined to address a comparatively limited circle, but this is sure to be composed of cultivated and discriminating readers. All the papers in this first number are contributed by writers of mark; if, at least, we are justified in ascribing the introductory address to her Majesty to Mr. Moses's poet, whose style it certainly recalls, though not altogether in his happiest vein. Mr. Hutton sends a thoughtful and exhaustive discussion of spiritualism, and no magazine contribution of the month is so vivid as the opening of Mr. Tom Taylor's paper on actors. There are no less than three excellent articles on foreign travel. Mr. Dicey runs lightly over the leading features of his experience of American society; Mr. Senior contributes some interesting reminiscences of Egypt; and Mr. Meredith Townsend a really valuable paper on the moral influence of an East Indian residence upon English women. Better for the mind than the heart is his verdict upon the whole. Miss Rossetti's lines on L. E. L. are pathetic and melodious, nor would they have elicited the hint we have often felt inclined to give this admirable poetess, that she has now acquired a position which entitles her to feel jealous of her reputation. "Lindisfarn Chase" seems to prove that Mr. T. A. Trollope cannot be original off his own Italian ground.

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Transplanted to England, he cannot forget his "big brother;" neither can we.

The contents of the *Dublin University* are varied and excellent. "The Land of the Princess" treats a subject of universal interest in the most satisfactory manner; it is a repertory of agreeable information. "Manon" is a romantic and striking, though somewhat sketchy, story; and the serial fiction, "Bella Donna" is developing at least the elements of power. Sterne's biographer pursues his task in his accustomed genial spirit, in which the paper on Montaigne participates; nor can any fault be found with Mr. Irwin's essay on Catullus, except the disgraceful typographical blunders in the quotations—a besetting sin of this periodical.

Good Words is, as always, full of good reading. The *Churchman's Family Magazine* appears to be taking this journal for a model, but has much to do before it attains its level. It has too little secular matter, and the other contents are of too denominational a character for wide popularity. The gorgeous cover of *London Society* incloses much amusing matter about flowers, boat-races, dogs, flirtations, and a gentleman who travelled by the underground railway, and saw a young lady with a muff resembling "an electrified cat."

MUSIC.

The principal occurrences of the week connected with the Italian theatres have been the production of Signor Schira's new opera, "Nicolo de Lapi," at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday last; and the first appearance this season of the captivating Adelina Patti at the Royal Italian Opera on the same evening. Of the production of Schira's opera at the one house, and the reception of the fair prima donna at the other, we shall speak in our next.

Mdlle. Trebelli, the charming contralto, who was so great a favourite last season, reappeared at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, in the character of Rosina, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." She was more charming than ever, and her return was welcomed with enthusiasm. Her Rosina may be described as a perfect performance, both as regards acting and singing; and she has this advantage, which Alboni alone shares with her, that, with her beautiful contralto voice, she sings the music as the composer wrote it—a thing which the generality of Rosinas, being sopranos, are unable to do.

Tamberlik has appeared this week at Covent Garden, in "Guglielmo Tell;" and Mario is to appear this evening in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." There will now be no lack of tenors at this house.

The commencement of the tenth season of the Crystal Palace was inaugurated on Friday, the 1st of this month, by a great May-Day festival, consisting of a performance of the music composed by Mendelssohn for Racine's celebrated tragedy, "Athalie." This work, the last effort of the composer's genius, having been written a few months before his lamented death, had been made known in some degree to the English public by several performances—one, especially, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall; but it was now produced on a scale of magnitude altogether unprecedented. The arrangements were undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the performance was under the direction of Mr. Costa. The instrumental band comprised 196 violins and tenors, 90 violoncellos and double basses, 20 harps, and a due proportion of wind instruments. The chorus consisted of more than 2000 voices. Mr. Brownsmith was the organist; and Mr. Bartholomew's illustrative verses were recited by Mr. Phelps. This being a work well calculated for so vast a locality as the Crystal Palace, as it is made up almost wholly of choruses, without airs for solo voices, its effect was exceedingly grand, and, in some places, inexpressibly sublime; but still there were the imperfections which must ever attend such gigantic performances. The soft and delicate portions of the music were indistinctly heard. However, this defect left much to admire—much to be deeply impressed with. An immense multitude flocked to Sydenham on this occasion, and their enjoyments were enhanced by a day of bright sunshine, such as is seldom seen on an English 1st of May.

Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt has made an addition to those numerous acts of beneficence which have distinguished her career and made the name of Jenny Lind a household word among the people of England. On Friday evening the 1st of May, a concert was given at St. James's Hall in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, for which it was announced "Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt have kindly given their services." These services were not confined to taking part in the musical performances; for we understand that Mdme. Goldschmidt originated the concert, and bestowed much pains on its preparations and arrangements. The music consisted of Handel's celebrated cantata, "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," a work full of the great composer's most beautiful inspirations. The solo parts were sung by Mdme. Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss. The band and chorus were two hundred and fifty strong, and the performance was conducted by Mr. Goldschmidt. It was a treat not only rich but rare; for this exquisite music has not been heard in public for many years, and was probably quite unknown to the greatest part of the audience. Mdme. Goldschmidt sang without any diminution of vocal power, and with that earnestness of expression which has always given her such a command over the feelings and sympathies of her hearers. The other parts were admirably sustained by the eminent singers we have named; and, undoubtedly, Handel's fine cantata was never heard to such advantage from his own day to the present. Though the prices of admission were unusually high, every part of the hall was crowded, and the Hospital for Incurables must have received great addition to its means of usefulness.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert of Monday last (the fourth of the season) was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came in Royal State, attended by a numerous and brilliant suite. The Hanover-square Rooms were crowded to a degree we have seldom or never witnessed, several ladies having been carried out, overpowered by the heat, in the course of the evening. When the illustrious visitors entered the room they were received with cheers, while "God Save the Queen" and the Danish national air were magnificently played by the orchestra. The principal feature of the concert was the music composed by Beethoven for Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," one of the composer's most beautiful works, but hitherto almost unknown in England. It was superbly performed, having been rehearsed and prepared with very great care under the direction of Professor Bennett. There was also a magnificent performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; and Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor (a work worthy of Mendelssohn) was played most exquisitely by Arabella Goddard. The Royal visitors (the Princess especially, who is an accomplished musician) seemed to enjoy the performance greatly, and both of them conversed affably with Dr. Bennett between the parts of the concert.

The last concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Wednesday evening, April 29, was composed of very interesting materials. Samuel Wesley's motet, "In exitu Israel," and Mendelssohn's psalm, "Why rage the heathen," both for a double choir, were grandly performed. The chief secular pieces were Bishop's well-known "Tramp chorus," Elliot's glee, "Come, see what pleasures," Macfarren's part-song, "When daisies, pied," and Miss Alice Mary Smith's part-song, "The Dream." This last, now heard for the first time, is an admirable specimen of the talent of the young and gifted composer. The entertainment was varied (as usual) by solos on the pianoforte, played by Mr. Charles Hallé.

A series of three performances of classical instrumental music has been commenced by Mr. Deacon, one of our most accomplished pianists. The first was given at Collard's Concert Rooms, in Grosvenor-street, on Thursday, the 30th of April, and attracted a large audience. Mr. Deacon himself took the piano, and was assisted by Messrs. Sainton and Pollitzer on the violin, Messrs. Webb and Clementi on the viola, Signor Pezze on the violoncello, and Mr. C. Severn on the contrabasso. The selection of music was judicious, and the performance most successful. Mr. Deacon played Beethoven's sonata in C, from op. 2, one of the earliest and most beautiful of his works; also, with M. Sainton, Mozart's sonata in B flat, for the piano and violin; and a selection from Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte." The concerted pieces were Spohr's quartet in E minor, and Bertini's septet in E flat, a beautiful specimen of a composer too much neglected in this country.

An interesting soirée musicale took place on Friday last week at the house of Mdme. Leupold, in Westbourne-terrace, when the whole of the music of Mr. Aguilar's MS. opera, "The Wave King," was sung, and greatly delighted a numerous and highly-musical assemblage. The solo parts were ably sustained by Miss Eleonora Wilkinson, Mdlle. Emily Charlier, soprani; Messrs. Galer and Frend, tenors; and Mr. Penna, bass. The choruses were sung by a party of accomplished amateurs. This opera, founded on a romantic German legend, is a beautiful and interesting work; one of those productions of native composers which ought to be produced on our English opera stage.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre is now under the exclusive management of Mr. George Vining, who commenced his sole conduct of it on Monday, with the reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, on their engagement for eleven nights previous to their departure for Australia. The house overflowed with an admiring audience, that listened to the tragedy of "Hamlet" with the deepest attention. Mr. Kean's performance of the melancholy Dane has been so intimately identified with his fame that it would appear almost superfluous to venture any critical remarks on the manner of his representation. But the interest naturally attendant on the departure of two great actors such as Mr. and Mrs. Kean on so extensive a tour, and one likely to occupy so long a period of time, produces an occasion for more than usual remark. The part of Hamlet is one so significant in itself as a poetical creation, and of such importance as an histrionic exercise, that criticism can scarcely ever be exhausted in its efforts to detect its beauties and penetrate its subtle meanings. Of all the interpreters of this unrivalled dramatic character Mr. Kean is not only one of the best, but decidedly the most brilliant. The resources of his elocution are ample, and he draws on them to the full, imparting infinite variety to the tone and gesture, and scattering his emphases with a judicious reference to the most effective delivery of the particular passage, while his eye quickens his features with a sort of supernatural light that gives to his countenance that air of inspiration which always betokens the presence of genius. His attitudes, always graceful, are frequently striking as well as appropriate, and the result of studious reflection. In bursts of passion and declamation Mr. Kean is without a rival, and perhaps equal now to what his father was, facility of practice having produced spontaneous development and removed every trace of imitation. Mr. Kean is now the most original actor on the stage, as well as the most marked, having a style of his own—a mannerism, if you please—by which he is individually distinguished, and which secures to him a sphere of action in which he stands unapproachable and alone. A more effective piece of acting than Mr. Kean's Hamlet is not to be named, except his Louis XI. The manner in which Mrs. Kean supports the character of Gertrude is also a specialty in the performance of this great tragedy, and gives a value to it possessed by none other. Mrs. Kean elevates it to a position which it ought always to occupy, but which is seldom accorded. On Tuesday the tragedy of "Othello" was performed, and secured the greatest applause. This is a part in which Mr. Kean is not so well known to the London public; but it is not the less one of his greatest assumptions. It may be noted for its intensity, its pathos, and its picturesqueness. It is replete with poetic beauty, and even in its later scenes achieves the sublime. Hereafter, when years shall have further ripened Mr. Kean's genius, it will rank among his loftiest efforts. On his return from Australia we shall hope to witness him in it frequently; for, to say the least of it, it is a grand specimen of histrionic art. And so for awhile we bid farewell to the greatest of our living Shakspearean actors.

GREAT FIRE AT YORK.

OUR last Number contained a brief account of a fire, involving the loss of some valuable property, which occurred at York on Saturday week, and we now give an Engraving of the scene of the disaster. Shortly after two in the morning a policeman discovered smoke issuing from the back premises of Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale, and Bell, who carry on an extensive drug business in Colliergate, and flames soon afterwards burst from the roof. The whole pile of buildings was quickly in flames. The three York engines were brought to the spot, but there was some delay before they could be got to work. As there seemed to be no chance of saving the premises of Messrs. Clarke and Co., the efforts of the firemen were principally directed to the preservation of the surrounding buildings. Notwithstanding all their exertions, however, the fire gradually made way, first to the offices of Messrs. Clarke and Co., which front the street, thence communicating with the premises recently occupied by Mr. Postill, organ builder; those of Mr. Sharp, pawnbroker; Mr. Plummer, surgeon; and the Wesleyan Centenary Schools. The schools were soon destroyed, little more than the bare walls being left standing. The premises of Mr. Postill and Mr. Sharp were likewise in flames, and the fire assumed such alarming proportions that a telegram was forwarded for the Leeds and Hull engines. In the meantime the fire brigade received an accession of strength in the shape of an engine belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company,

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT YORK.

and another engine which was accompanied from the barracks by a troop of the 16th Lancers, who worked the engines and assisted the police to keep the street clear of the crowd. The flames at length began to succumb, and by about eight o'clock all danger of their further spreading was at an end. Nevertheless, the engines were kept working for some time afterwards, and they were occasionally used throughout the day to prevent any further serious outbreak. Three engines from Leeds arrived during the morning, but the fire had been so far subdued that their services were not then required. The damage done by the fire is supposed to exceed £20,000. Messrs. Clarke and Co. are by far the greatest sufferers, although they were heavily insured.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

THE unsuccessful attempt on Charleston by the Federal iron-clad fleet has so recently been detailed in this Journal that it will not be necessary to give more than a few particulars of the fleet's advance, in relation to which we have an Engraving on the preceding page. "The attack," says the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, "would have commenced an hour or two earlier than it did had it not been that the Admiral was advised to wait for the ebb tide, rather than sail up with the flood tide, as the former would be more apt to discover the locality of the obstructions in the channel; and the tide turned at eleven o'clock. During these hours of suspense the eye had an opportunity of taking the features of the scene on which the great act was to be played. The blue waters danced in the bright sunshine, and flocks of sea-birds dipped their white wings in the waves and uttered their shrill cries as they swooped downward after their prey. Over the parapets of Forts Sumter and Moultrie the rebel defenders were watching our movements and signalising them; and even on the roofs and steeples of the distant city we could see hundreds of spectators. Distinctly in view were the numerous batteries extending from the Wappoo Creek on the Ashley River, following the contour of James Island down to the Lighthouse Battery, on the south point of Morris Island. On the other side they were more numerous still. Breach Inlet Battery, on the lower end of Sullivan's Island, Fort Beauregard, and on up to Fort Moultrie; while in the centre of the picture, rising as it were from the water, stood Fort Sumter, displaying the rebel flag on one angle and the palmetto flag on the opposite angle; and beyond, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, the city filling up the background. Meanwhile the attacking vessels lay at anchor in the main ship channel, within a mile of the batteries on Morris Island, without provoking a hostile shot. They lay in the order named in the plan of attack, as follows:—The Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Katskill, Nantucket, Nahant, and Keokuk. Five ships were in reserve. At half-past twelve the fleet commenced to move. The distance to the positions at which they were directed to attack was nearly four miles, and for almost all that distance they were within range of the enemy's batteries. But again there was a delay. Grappling-irons attached to the Weehawken had got foul of her anchor-cable, and it took nearly an hour to set matters right. At last the difficulty was got over, and once more the vessels were under way. Slowly they moved up the ship channel. They passed within easy range of Fort Wagner on Morris Island, but not a shot disputed their progress; they passed the battery at Cumming's Point, named, I believe, Battery Bee, but still not a discharge from a rebel gun. And it was not till the vessels had got fairly between the two upper points of Morris Island and Sullivan's Island, which are about a mile apart, and were rounding to make the entrance of the harbour, that the ominous stillness was broken. Fort Sumter opened the ball with her barbette guns; Fort Moultrie took up the loud refrain. The various batteries joined in the deafening chorus, and the ironclads found themselves within a circle of fire, concentrated from all the rebel guns that could be brought to bear upon the point." Our Engraving shows the iron-clad frigate New Ironsides and two of the Ericsson batteries replying to the enemy with the thunder of their huge batteries.

The *Charleston Mercury* sums up the casualties and damage sustained by the forts in Charleston Harbour in the recent battle of iron-clads against stone walls as follows:—

> The enemy fired about eighty shots—mostly 15-inch and steel-pointed shells—at Fort Sumter. This estimate was made from Sullivan's Island. Forty only struck the work. One 10-inch gun was temporarily disabled by a shot; one columbiad, of old pattern, burst; one 7-inch rifled gun dismounted by recoil; and one gun was disabled for a few moments by fracture of the elevating screw through recoil. Not a person was killed in Fort Sumter from any cause. Sergeant Faulkener and Privates Chaplin, Minnix, and Penn, company B, were injured by a shower of bricks thrown from a traverse on the rampart by a large shot of the enemy. A drummer-boy, Ahrens, was struck on the head by the explosion of a shell over the parade. A negro labourer was also wounded. The regimental ensign was pierced near the centre by a ball. The Confederate flag was also perforated. There was but one casualty at Fort Moultrie. A shot from one of the Monitors cut away the flagstaff a few feet above the parapet, and the staff fell upon Private Lusby, Company F, 1st S.C. (regular) Infantry, inflicting injuries from the effects of which he soon died. The closest range into which the enemy ventured was estimated by the officers of the post at about 1200 yards. The flagstaff has been replaced, and, as no other portion of the fort sustained any damage whatever during the engagement, the post is in excellent condition to join in another trial of strength with the turreted armada. Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, was the recipient of occasional shots from the enemy, but was not in any way injured, nor were there any casualties amongst the men. The Beauregard Battery, with three of its guns, also took part in a general melée of heavy artillery, and twice received a broadside from the enemy. The battery was in no respect damaged, although many of the Yankee round shot fell upon the sand in the immediate neighbourhood.

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Drawing-room Suites, complete, from £15 to £50. Dining-room Suites complete, in morocco, from £28. Bedroom Suites from £26. Servants' Bedrooms, from £4. Bachelors' Bedrooms, from £7. Mahogany winged Wardrobes, from 9 guineas. Bedsteads and Bedding of every description and quality. Dining-Tables, in Mahogany and Oak, from 3 to 40 guineas; Chimney-Glasses in endless variety. Persons unable to pay a visit of inspection can receive catalogues gratis and post-free on application. References kindly permitted to former customers. A written warranty if required.
P. and S. BEYFUS. Established 1843.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for home use and for tropical climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings, and elegantly-japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road London, W.

OLD MATTRESSES CLEANED and REMADE, and Feather Beds Purified by steam. Lists of prices on application to HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

STAINED DEAL GOTHIC BEDROOM FURNITURE.—HEAL and SON, having been frequently asked for bedroom furniture to correspond in design with the Gothic and Mediæval houses now so frequently erected, have manufactured a complete suite of BEDROOM FURNITURE of STAINED DEAL, to which they invite the attention of the clergy and gentlemen furnishing country houses. It is plain and simple in character, and moderate in price.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing designs and prices of 100 BEDSTEADS, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation of all Mattress Bedding should be elastic, and the usual Spring Mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent Le Sommier Elastique Portatif is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable; and, as it has no stuffing on the top, it cannot harbour moth. Lists of Prices on application to Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE. Worthy of Notice.—An opportunity now presents itself to purchase two sets of furniture for Drawing and Dining Room, at a great reduction. The Drawing Room is in beautiful walnut wood and covered in rich silk, embracing every necessary, and including a magnificent cottage pianoforte, nearly new. The Dining Room is in fine Spanish mahogany, and covered in morocco leather. If purchased immediately, the prices are 66 guineas and 38 guineas respectively, or 46 guineas for the former without pianoforte. Either will be separated. On view at R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W.

OLD OAK FURNITURE.—A complete suite for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently carved antique sideboard, with plate-glass back, a ditto dining-table, a side-table to correspond, and eight chairs in morocco, the whole to be SOLD for 55 guineas—half its value. Also, four extra chairs and other furniture, suitable for a library.—At ROBERT GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

10,000 PLATES of all the NEW MANTLES and DRESSES for the Season. A single copy containing illustrations of sixteen leading novelties post-free on application.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS POST-FREE of all the New Mohairs, Challis, Ophinés, Challets, Grenadines, Barege Anglais, &c. New Swiss Striped Petticoats, 4 yards wide, from 4s. 11d. each. 50 Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 6s. per Dozen. Sample Half-dozen sent on receipt of 3s. in stamps.
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100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including many novelties in Fancy Chênés, and some great bargains in Moire Antiques.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including Plain Coloured Glacés in every shade, bought much under value.
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UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 12s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boy's Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, All the New Coloured Silks for Spring, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
FIFTY PATTERNS BLACK SILKS, post-free, from 1 guinea the Dress. "Noire Impériale" dye.
At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

CAUTION.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm using the name of Nicholson.

FARMER and ROGERS, India Shawl Warehousemen, by Appointment, to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, beg to announce the completion of their NEW FASHIONS for the present season.
The following are a few of their exclusive novelties:—
The "PRINCESS," rich Silk Mantle, trimmed lace, from 7 guines to 35 guineas.
The "DENMARK," of rich Gros Grain Silk, handsomely trimmed, from 6 to 20 guineas.
The "WINDSOR," a graceful coat-shape, slightly fitting to the figure, suitable for Young Ladies' Wear, from 63s.
The "DAGMAR" Robe and Jacket complete, in several new and beautiful materials, from 5 guineas.
The TALMAR BELGIQUE, of Lace, from 52s. 6d. to 10 guineas.
The SHAWL BELGIQUE, of Lace, from 21s.
The "ANELINE" SHAWL, 31s. 6d.
A magnificent variety of New INDIA, FRENCH, PAISLEY, and NORWICH SHAWLS.
171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street, W.

BLACK GLACE SILKS (warranted to wear) AND FOULARDS.
GRANT and GASK
are offering for Sale the whole of the first-class Stock of an eminent Manufacturer, consisting of upwards of 1000 pieces of the new GROGRAIN, BLACK GLACE, and GENERAL MOURNING SILKS, which will be sold from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per yard, being at fully one-fourth under present value; also 600 pieces of very best quality FOULARD SILKS, at 28s. 6d. the Full Dress of twelve yards, extra wide width; or any length cut at 2s. 4½d. per yard. These were previously sold at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT (No. 58, Oxford-street) contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

RICH SILKS, COURT COSTUME, &c.
GRANT and GASK
are now exhibiting most superb Novelties in Rich Silks, elaborately embroidered with Chenille, Crystallisé, Satins, Moires Antiques, &c.; also a Manufacturer's Stock of the richest Broché and Chêné Silks, which will be sold at 3½ guineas the Robe.
A large lot of Fancy Silks, quite new, in all the new shades of colour, from 37s. 9d. to 2½ guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, wide width.
The Departments for Shawls, Mantles, Made Skirts, Evening Dresses, Organdie Muslins, French Piques, &c., contain also the most select novelties for the season.
Court Trains, Wedding Trousseaux, &c., completed on the premises by experienced Dressmakers, on the shortest notice.
N.B. Just received, a few specimens of the beautiful Norwich Shawls, such as were presented to the Princess Alexandra.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
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NOTICE.—BAKER and CRISP have REMOVED from
221 to 198, Regent-street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET, W.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. pair, usually sold at 3s. 6d. Free for 23 stamps.
BAKER and CRISP'S new Premises,
198, Regent-street.

1500 BLACK SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea; last year's price was 25s., 31s. 6d., and 2 guineas.
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SUMMER DRESSES, &c.—Patterns free.
The New Grenadine Mohairs, 8s. 9d. to 15s. Full Dress.
The New Silk Grenadines, 15s. to 1 guinea.
The New Barège Anglais, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
The New Llamas and Delaines, 7s. 6d. to 15s.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SILKS—SILKS—SILKS.
The New Plain, Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks, from £1 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
Black Silks, Bright, Wide, and Durable, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. yard. Also the noted
Yard-wide Glacé, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 6d. yard.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

NEW MUSLINS. Patterns free.
Fine French Organdi Muslins, the largest variety in the Kingdom, from 4s. 6d. to 1 guinea Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.
N.B.—Printed Cambrics, 5s. 6d. Full Dress.

MOURNING. PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Black Barèges, Balzarines, Mohairs, Grenadines, from 6½d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
Cambrics and Muslins, from 8½d. to 1s.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

BALL DRESSES, £10 10s.—Modes, Robes, Fleurs et Manteaux de Cour. Specimens of latest Fashions for Country Dressmakers.—Mdme. ARMANDINE, 158, New Bond-street. Established 23 years.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
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BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

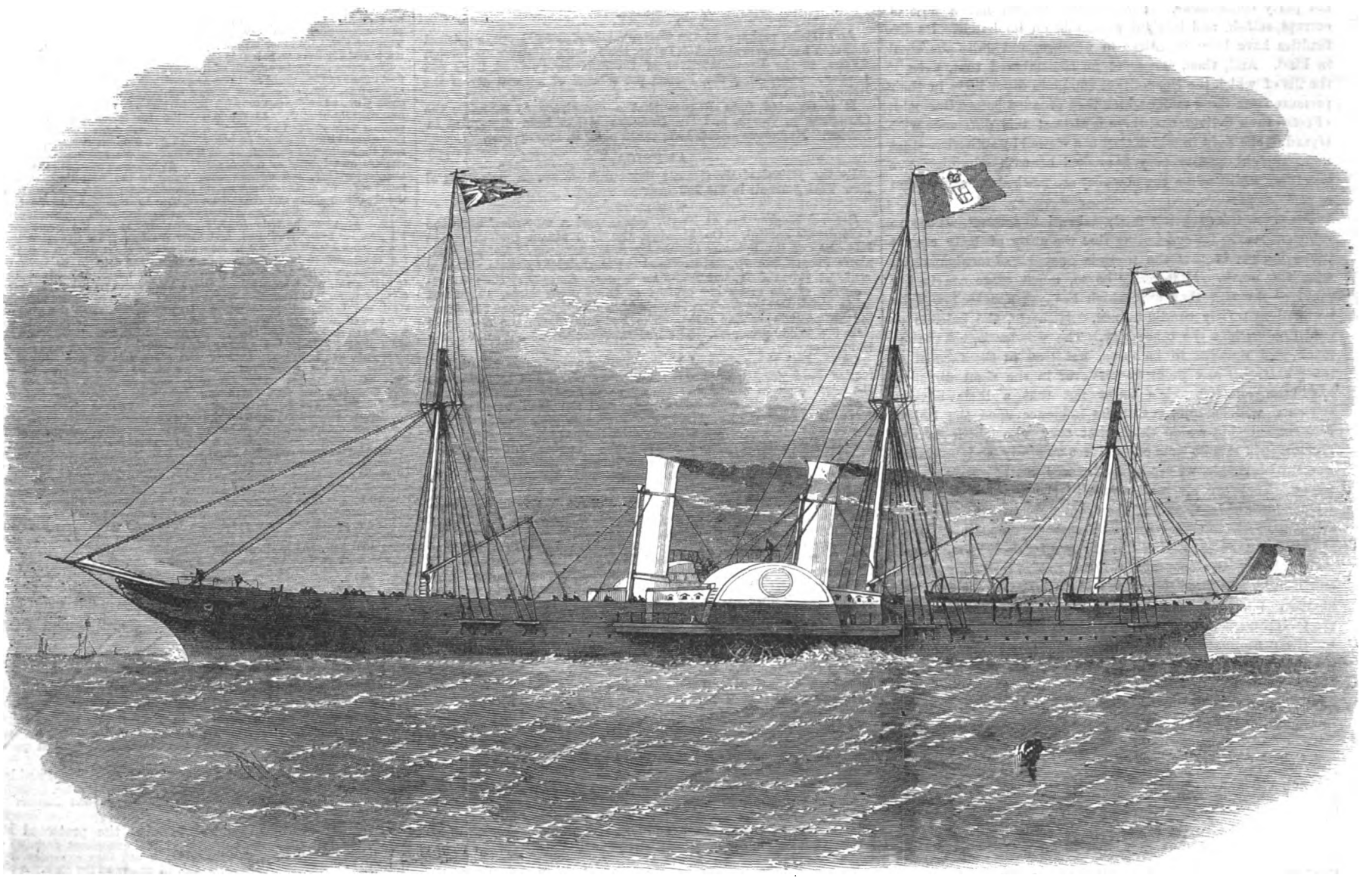
No. 1203.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SOUTHERN ITALY.

SUPPOSE the case of a landowner whom circumstances, no matter what, have induced to annex to his own small but well-cultivated estate five or six others differing considerably from it and from each other, not only in extent but in the quality of the soil, the nature of its productions, and the mode in which it has been previously farmed. Suppose the last addition made to his domain, nearly as large as the whole of the rest of his possessions, to have been neglected for centuries, to be undrained, ill-cleared, and overgrown with rubbish. On what principles would it be fair for neighbouring landowners to judge whether any gain worth speaking of had been achieved in consequence of this amalgamation of several estates into one, and of subjecting them all to the same supervision and management? Would they expect at the close of one or two seasons, a perfect assimilation of that which had been, time out of mind, the worst cultivated land in the district, to that which had been the best? Would they feel justified in declaring the experiment to have failed, because, after so brief a period of trial, they might be able to point out in the former, extensive swamps not yet subdued, acres of good soil still overrun with weeds, and not a few appearances of disorder which no effort had yet succeeded in removing? If they should find that, on the whole, the crops raised from that portion of the estate were somewhat better both as to quantity and quality than they had been used to be, that measures were in progress to drain the more marshy districts, and means were being resorted to—rough means it may be—to clear the soil of weeds—would they not deem themselves bound in justice, if not to acknowledge the propriety of the change, at least to forbear publishing to the whole world a hasty but decided condemnation of it?

We think the state of Southern Italy should be looked at in some such spirit of reasonable allowance as, in the foregoing illustration, most men would assume to be indispensable to a fair judgment. The first and most necessary step to be taken is to withdraw the whole question at issue from within the range of party politics. It is certain that materials enough can be obtained to give plausibility to a foregone conclusion, on which side soever that conclusion may lie. But it is not the habit of educated Englishmen (or we have flattered ourselves into an unfounded belief) to confound the judicial functions with those of the advocate, nor to accept *ex parte* statements as a safe and sufficiently broad basis on which to rest a momentous decision. They can witness with as keen a zest as most men an intellectual conflict, whether in Parliament or elsewhere. They know as well as most how to appreciate a brilliant hit, a happy retort, an adroit evasion, a polished sarcasm, or a powerful appeal. But, after all, when required to come to a practical judgment in a controverted case they are wont to set aside all merely rhetorical garniture as calculated to mislead, to marshal all the known facts, to compare them one with another, and by the light of some great principle in which experience has taught them to place implicit confidence, to ascertain, not what they would wish to be the state of the case, but what it actually is. This is the temper in which we fancy they will be disposed to look at the present condition of Southern Italy, and upon the bearing which that condition may be supposed to have upon the experiment of Italian unity and freedom. Their instincts are too sober and too powerfully operative to admit of their being led far astray by the recent debate on this subject in the House of Commons; and, when they have read all that has been said on both sides of the question, we are pretty sure they will feel that a judgment unfavourable to a single and undivided kingdom of Italy, even were it sustained by a present preponderance of evidence, must of necessity be premature.

Two or three facts stand out of the mass with considerable, and, as it appears to us, with significant prominence. The foremost of these is the increase of trade, not in Italy merely, regarded as a whole, but in what once constituted the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is calculated upon authentic data that the trade of Naples with the rest of the world has increased fivefold, and still makes progress. True, the latest return of the Board of Trade shows an immediate diminution of her commerce with England in 1862, as compared with 1861. But any one conversant with the peculiar circumstances which affected British trade last year will find an obvious explanation in the fact, without reference to the political disquiet of Naples And this increased activity of trade, not an unimportant item in itself and



THE ROYAL ITALIAN STEAM-SHIP ESPLORATORE.—SEE PAGE 528.

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for its own sake, is indicative of ameliorations of far more vital moment. It shows elasticity in the spirit of the people. Greater enterprise proves greater confidence. The weight of misgovernment would seem to have been so far eased under the sway of Victor Emmanuel as to give freer play than before to the industrial energies of the people. So far we are warranted in drawing the inference that, even in Southern Italy, the changes which have taken place have ministered to, rather than abated from, the development and fulness of national life. Then, again, it is incontestable that, within the last two years, public works of a highly useful and even remunerative character have not only been planned but are in actual process of construction. Schools, both elementary and of the higher kind, have been opened for the instruction of the people in every district. The lazzaroni have, for the time being at least, all but disappeared. The swarms of beggars which once tormented every stranger are dispersed; and the *camôrre*, a secret society of ancient standing, which preyed upon the fears of the timid and levied black mail upon almost all classes who had anything to lose, has been vigorously grappled with and substantially broken up.

The case, however, has its darker side, and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy must be debited with facts that its best friends lament, as well as credited with those which they can cite with satisfaction. It cannot be denied that the gaols in Southern Italy are overcrowded with prisoners—that little or no distinction is ordinarily made between those who are confined for criminal and those for political offences—that both classes of prisoners are detained an unreasonably protracted period before being brought to trial—that brigandage is rife in most parts of the Neapolitan territory—that terrible severities have occasionally been inflicted by the military—that the burden of taxation is heavier than it used to be—that arbitrary arrests are frequently made, and that the freedom of the press is sometimes violated. Such evils, however they may be explained, cannot be made light of. They show a state of society which, if there were any reason to believe would become normal and permanent, might be regarded by many as balancing all the advantages accruing to Naples from her change of rulers. Indeed, it could not exist for long without bringing utter discredit on the Italian Government, nor without exposing to more serious danger than any through which they have hitherto had to pass the unity, independence, and freedom of Italy.

That we may not judge unfairly we have to keep steadily in view three or four considerations which somewhat alter the aspect of the case. Several of the grievances of which we have made mention are, if we may be permitted so to characterise them, aboriginal. They did not come in with the new régime. They are not the offspring of the revolution. Unhappily, they are but aggravations of ingrained habits, and they draw their vitality and strength rather from a foregoing system of public administration than from causes imported into the province by a new dynasty. It must be conceded, moreover, that the times are exceptional. The Government of the kingdom of Italy has not yet been wholly at liberty to bring to completion the internal reforms which it admits to be needed. It has been partly diverted by the national anxiety to obtain possession of Rome and Venetia. It has been busy in organising an army and a navy. It has had to encounter hot party contentions. The Bourbon system left a host of corrupt, selfish, and intriguing officials on its hands. Its difficulties have been countless in number, and quite abnormal in kind. And, then, it has to be remembered that, even if the ills of which the Neapolitans complain differ little in their pressure from those under which they groaned before Garibaldi effected their deliverance, there is at least this difference with regard to the light in which they are viewed by authority—that under the old dynasty they flourished beneath administrative sanctions, whilst under the new they are marked for extirpation as early as possible.

All these things being fairly taken into account, we see no sufficient reason for concluding that the unity of Italy cannot prove lasting, or that the south is incapable of amalgamation with the north. If it really be so, much more convincing proof of the fact than any which has yet appeared will be required to satisfy candid minds. Hitherto, the balance of evidence inclines the other way. The wonder is, not that so much still remains to be done, but that in the face of so many obstacles any progress whatever in the right direction has been effected. We know not that a little adverse criticism will be injurious in its influence upon the Italian Government, but we do think that they who labour to dishearten it in this its time of trial act unwisely and unkindly. The British people, we are confident, will not be guilty of that wrong. They are too well aware of the innumerable perils which invariably threaten the youthful days of national freedom to add to their number by sinister forebodings. They bear in mind the experience of their own forefathers, and would rather cheer than discourage a sister nation in her struggle to extricate herself from the effects of centuries of division and misrule. We trust they will yet have the gratification to witness the Government of Italy surmounting its worst difficulties, and, by the consolidation and improvement of the liberties of its subjects, preparing the way for the full realisation of their hopes—an undivided and unmutilated Italian kingdom, free in its institutions, independent in its policy, and having Rome as its capital.

A flag of distress, indicating a ship in danger, was hoisted on Monday night at the Rock Lighthouse, off New Brighton, near Liverpool. The tubular life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at that place immediately proceeded, in tow of the steam-tug Universe, to the scene of danger. The wind was blowing hard, and there was a heavy sea running. The life-boat succeeded, under perilous circumstances, in rescuing the crew of ten men of the brig Levant, of Bristol, inward bound from Barbadoes, which had struck on the North Bank, three or four miles from the mouth of the River Mersey. This life-boat has only been on this station a few months, and at the time we gave, in No. 1187, an Engraving of the boat.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress has been slightly indisposed, and an evening party which was to have taken place on Monday has been postponed in consequence until next Monday.

MM. Drouyn de Lhuys, Reveil, Monnier, Sizeranne, Mocquard, Mentque, and Germiny, and Generals Waldner, Marey, and Monge have been nominated to the rank of senators.

The sittings of the Corps Législatif were brought to a conclusion on Thursday week by a speech from the President, M. De Morny, thanking the members for the support they had afforded to the Government. In his affecting farewell address M. De Morny "wished that he could only say '*au revoir!*' to every one present." An Imperial decree, published yesterday week, formally dissolved the Chamber, and fixed the 31st of May and the 1st of June for the general elections in France, the 7th of June being appointed for those in Corsica. The Session of the Senate has also been declared at an end.

M. de Persigny has addressed a circular to the prefects explaining the principles by which they are to be guided in the approaching elections.

Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the publication of the despatch from the Turkish Government, addressed to France and England, announcing that the contract to the Suez Canal Company cannot be sanctioned by the Porte unless on certain conditions, which have not yet been complied with. The French papers contain a communicated note, designed to allay the public alarm and to show that the Turkish Government merely desires the settlement of some important preliminary questions, but does not mean to interrupt the scheme.

The latest accounts from Puebla are very favourable to the French. After an active bombardment, continued from the 27th to the 31st of March, a breach was effected, through which, by dint of hard fighting, the troops penetrated into the city, and fighting their way through the streets across barricades, succeeded in capturing the Plaza de Armas and the cathedral, and at the last accounts had nearly entire possession of the city.

The accounts from Cochin-China are also favourable to the French; a great number of villages had submitted, and order was restored.

SPAIN.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at Aranjuez, under the presidency of the Queen. Her Majesty expressed to the Ministers the happiness it would afford her to see them continue at the head of affairs.

King Ferdinand of Portugal has arrived at Madrid.

ITALY.

The Parliament has agreed to appoint a committee of inquiry into the general condition of the military and mercantile marine.

The Taranto and Pescara Railway will be inaugurated on the 17th. The King will assist at the ceremony.

The Pope left Rome on Monday evening for Velletri. After a short tour his Holiness, it is expected, will return to Rome.

PRUSSIA.

A serious dispute has arisen between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies. At the sitting on Monday, the Minister of War, General Von Roon, was called to order by the President, for using unparliamentary language towards Herr Von Sybel. The Government members questioned the right of the President to interrupt a Minister while speaking, which led to a warm dispute, and ended by the President suspending the sitting. At the sitting on the following day a letter was read signed by the Ministers, stating that so long as the House supported the assumption of the President to limit the freedom of speech of the Ministers the latter would not attend the sittings of the Chamber. The Deputies referred the letter to a Special Committee, which has reported against the demand that the Ministers attending the Chamber should be exempted from the rules laid down for the guidance of that body, and be wholly free of the control of the President.

DENMARK.

After three days' debate the Rigsraad, in its sitting of Tuesday, voted the address to the King. By this vote the present policy of the Government in reference to the constitutional regulations of the monarchy are approved of.

GREECE.

A despatch from Athens of the 3rd inst., says—"The President of the Council and the Minister of the Interior have tendered their resignations. The former will probably be succeeded by M. Christides. Placards continue to be posted hostile to the new King. King Otho demands six million drachmas for his private property."

TURKEY.

As a result, perhaps, of the Sultan's late visit to Egypt, a spirited despatch has been sent by Aali Pacha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of the Sublime Porte at Paris and London, condemning the French pet scheme of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

It is reported from Ragusa that a conspiracy to massacre the Christians in Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been discovered in Mostar. Numerous arrests have taken place in consequence.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Edinburgh we are in possession of New York journals to the 2nd inst.

WAR NEWS.

General Hooker has at length commenced a movement upon the Confederate capital. On Monday, the 27th ult., a portion of the late army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, above Fredericksburg, and captured the Confederate pickets. Hooker sent out skirmishers, but found no enemy. Since that time the remainder of the army has crossed at three other fords, above and below Fredericksburg. The Confederates offered no serious resistance to the passage at any point. The Federals report the capture of from 300 to 500 prisoners. The Federal casualties do not exceed fifty in number.

On the 30th three corps of Hooker's army were twelve miles in the rear of Fredericksburg. Three other corps, which had crossed above the town, were in communication with the former. Another corps was threatening to cross below and assail the flank of the Confederates. General Stoneman's cavalry were on their way to destroy the lines of railway communication with Richmond, so as to prevent General Lee from receiving reinforcements. In this position a great battle or a great catastrophe was imminent. General Hooker has ordered that all newspaper correspondents with his army shall sign their communications.

The Confederates have appeared in Western Virginia, and captured Morgantown, on the Pennsylvania State line of railway. They have repulsed Colonel Mulligan, at Fairmount, and destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio railway bridges at Fairmount and Cheat River.

It is reported that the Federal Monitor fleet is again inside Charleston Bar, prepared for another attack on that place. The Confederate Secretary for War has visited Charleston and expressed himself satisfied with the dispositions made by General Beauregard.

General Banks reports a series of successes in Louisiana. On the River Teche he had had three engagements with the enemy and repulsed them, capturing 1500 prisoners. He forced the Confederates to destroy all their transports, and gained possession of many hundred head of cattle and much miscellaneous stores and provisions. Finally, he has seized the Opelousas Railroad and communicated with Admiral Farragut above Port Hudson. In these operations he lost about 700 men.

In south-western Missouri the Confederates have been active and gathered some booty, but have lost a whole regiment, with horses and camp equipage, which was surprised by the Federals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York press generally considers that the action of Mr. Adams in giving a certificate to a vessel bound for Matamoras with arms for Mexico does not justify the severe comments of the British press thereupon, and thinks they prove the existence of a strong anti-American feeling in England ready to resent even the shadow of affront. Some journals justify Mr. Adams's conduct.

By order of the Prize Court, the cargo of the Peterhoff is being landed and examined, to ascertain if there is contraband of war on board.

Several Federal regiments whose time of enlistment had expired had arrived at Washington and New York to be mustered out. The Federal forces will lose thirty-seven regiments in this way during the present and next months.

The 30th of April was kept as a day of fast and humiliation by the people of the United States.

CANADA.

The trade and navigation returns of this province show that while no petroleum was exported in 1860, in 1861 there was sent out 49,680 gallons, and in 1862 1,744,140 gallons.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The bill abolishing manhood suffrage in this province was modified in the Upper House, so as not to take effect until after the next general election, so as to give the people an opportunity of giving a direct vote on this question.

CHINA.

The new organisation of the Ward force has caused dissatisfaction among the troops composing it. The banditti who menaced Tien-Tsin have been repulsed by the Chinese troops. The rebels have evacuated Shaou Shing.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The news from Poland is generally unfavourable to the Poles. The operations in the field for the past week, as far as they can be made out from the telegrams, have been as follows:—On the 5th the insurgent chief Bonitza, with 800 men, attacked the Russian infantry near Milszyrzecz, but was defeated and taken prisoner. A sanguinary battle was fought on the 6th at Tepely, in the palatinate of Sandomir, between the Russians, 3500 strong, and the insurgents, under General Jerioranski, in which the Russians lost 400 killed and wounded, and the Poles 100. The Russians retreated to Tomaszow. During the two previous days there had been partial encounters at Lami and Zamek, the Russians manœuvring to surround the Poles, but they were forced to a general engagement by Jesioranski, and beaten. The same day Miniewski suffered a defeat, with considerable loss, at Krzejkawka. General Nullo was killed. By this time, it appears, Taczanowski, reported to have been wounded and defeated on the 2nd inst., had recovered, as he is stated to have fought a battle on the 6th, at Kollo, in the palatinate of Kalisch, and, after two hours' severe fighting, driven the Russians to Konin. However, on the 8th his luck again failed, and we are told in a despatch from Warsaw of the 9th—The band of Taczanowski, united with several others, was attacked near Nikel, north of Konin, and completely routed. The insurgents lost one cannon. On the same day a considerable force of insurgents from Galicia, commanded by Jordan, was defeated near Mischalovice, on the road to Carcova, and thrown back across the frontier with heavy loss. Tesoranski's band was compelled to retire into Galicia. A sanguinary engagement occurred near Kalisch, on the Prussian side, on the 12th inst., in which the Russians are reported to have been the victors, although sustaining great loss.

The Provisional Committee of Warsaw is actively at work, and has just issued a proclamation denouncing functionaries in Poland collecting taxes for the Russian Government.

LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

THE opening of the St. Lawrence has been attended with a fearful catastrophe. The Anglo-Saxon, the first steamer of the season, with more than 400 persons on board, went ashore on the 27th ult. in a thick fog, a few miles eastward of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and became a total wreck in an hour. About 200 are supposed to be lost. Several boats and rafts, which contained a considerable number of the passengers and crew, had not been heard of at the latest date. Even if they turn up safe the loss of life will still be immense. The following is a list of the cabin passengers:—Miss Malley; Hon. John Young and family, eleven in number; Captain and Mrs. Stoddart and servant, Captain Cassidy, Rev. C. P. Eaton, Mrs. Wright, Captain T. R. Read, Mr. Caldwell, Lieutenant Clark, Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Guy Pemberton, Mr. S. Rodgers, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Tealby, Mrs. Jackson and child, Captain Hyler, Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. P. H. Scott, Mr. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Houghton, Mr. W. Kirkness, Mr. James Bullock, Miss K. Askwith, Mr. Towers, Mr. and Miss Kirkwood, Mrs. James and child, and Mr. Withers. Of these, the names of the saved are—The Hon. John Young, wife, seven children, and servant; Miss Hope, Miss Bertram, Mrs. Captain Stoddart, Mr. Greene (mail officer), Mr. Towers, the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Captain Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and child, John Martin, James Kirkwood and sister, Mrs. Eliza James, Catherine Cameron, Mary Ann Thomas, Mary Ann Adams, Edward Mans, and Thomas Caldwell. These, together with the first, third, and fourth mates, and about sixty others, were picked up in two boats by the Daantless. Hopes are entertained of other boats turning up, and the Bloodhound has been dispatched to their assistance. The accounts, as may be supposed, are very conflicting. Another report says that 33 cabin passengers, 103 steerage passengers, and 21 of the crew were saved. The captain, part of the crew, and a great many passengers were on deck when the vessel sunk in deep water, and were all lost. Another version says that it has been ascertained that all the mails and 237 lives were lost in the Anglo-Saxon.

The following is the account of the loss of the Anglo-Saxon, furnished by the first officer of that vessel:—"The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 16th inst. at five p.m. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, eight p.m., when she fell in with the ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At ten p.m., the ice being thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At five a.m. on the 26th the fog lifted, and, the ice having slacked, we set the foretopsails and headsails, running the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At half-past ten a.m. the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to the west-north-west from the masthead. We continued our course towards clear water. At two p.m. we got the ship clear of ice, and steered north-west by west with full speed, and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from the south-ward at this time. At noon, latitude 46·57, longitude 57·24 by the chronometer. At ten p.m. the breeze freshened, and blew strongly from the south south-east, and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at eight a.m. on the 27th. The fog continued to be dense, and, supposing the ship to be forty miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to west half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us seventeen miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past eleven a.m. breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Captain Burgess immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed; but before her headway could be stopped she struck flat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in drove her quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, sternpost, and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the forepeak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the forehold, but found no water there. The chief engineer, coming up directly afterwards, reported the forward stokehole filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close to the rocks that these could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Captain Crawford, was sent to find a place on which to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of a studding-sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out, when we commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the foreyard-arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the ship's stern swung off from the rocks, and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sunk in deep water. The captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, were all lost."

Prince and Princess Napoleon have arrived at Alexandria.

The Bhore Ghât incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been successfully opened.

The Queen has approved of Mr. B. H. Dixon as Consul-General in Canada for the King of the Netherlands.

Letters from Khartoom mention the arrival there of English travellers, coming from Zanzibar, who have discovered the source of the Nile.

At a recent trial for assault in France one of the witnesses was an inmate of the St. Perrine Asylum at Auteuil, named Marguerite Galx, who, though 106 years old, moved about very actively and gave clear, straightforward evidence.

Central America is in an unsettled state. The President of Guatemala, Carrera, is again intent on invading San Salvador. General Jerez, with his army, is in Nicaragua, and Generals Guerrero and Martinez are preparing to resist his advance.

The King of Ashantee had invaded the protected Fantee countries of Wassau, Assin, and Akin. Much excitement prevailed on the Gold Coast, and all available British forces had been concentrated in the vicinity of Cape Coast. Trade was dull at nearly all the ports. A plentiful oil season was expected.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

POLAND.—Cracow, May 14.—An insurrection has broken out in the Russian province of the Ukraine, near the town of Bialocerdient. The 13th of May, the term fixed for the expiration of the amnesty, passed without any noticeable event taking place in Warsaw.

INDIA.—Bombay, April 28.—A cousin of Nana Sahib, who was recently arrested, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City petition against the defacement of Ludgate-hill by a railway-bridge bears more than a thousand signatures.

Her Majesty the Queen has made a donation of one hundred guineas to University College Hospital, in anticipation of the annual dinner, on June 2, at which Lord Brougham is to preside.

A special exhibition of sculptures in ivory will be open to members of the Archæological Institute, at the apartments of the Institute, from Monday, June 1, to Saturday, June 13, inclusive.

The Caledonian ball will take place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, June 10, a postponement from the 8th having been decided on in consequence of the ball at the Guildhall in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales being fixed for the latter day.

The annual banquet to her Majesty's Judges was given on Tuesday night, at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor. The reputation of the City for hospitality was well maintained on this occasion, the Egyptian Hall being filled by a distinguished company.

On Thursday the ancient ceremony of "beating the bounds" was observed in most of the metropolitan parishes. On Ludgate-hill a curious circumstance occurred. The parishes of St. Martin, Ludgate, and St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe divide in the middle of a shop, which the whole of the clerical and parochial parties had to enter.

The Prince of Wales has fixed the 8th of June as the day on which he will attend a grand ball at the Guildhall. It is intended at the same time to present his Royal Highness with the freedom of the City.—His Royal Highness will dine at the Merchant Taylors' Hall on June 11, on the occasion of becoming enrolled as an honorary member.

Last week the births of 1078 boys and 1077 girls—in all 2155 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1911.—The deaths in London rose again last week to 1459 from 1371, to which they had declined in the previous week. The average number of deaths, as derived from weeks in 1853-62 nearly corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 1244.

The first grand flower show of the season was held on Wednesday at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. A numerous and highly-distinguished company was assembled, attracted there both by the brilliancy of the flowers and by the intimation that the Prince and Princess of Wales were to honour the show with their presence. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon their Royal Highnesses arrived, and graciously acknowledged the plaudits of the company. They spent upwards of an hour in the inspection of the show. The flowers were in fine condition, having been much improved by the recent rains.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held on Monday, in the schoolroom, Borough-road—Earl Russell in the chair. Previous to the meeting an examination of the pupils in the school took place in another part of the building; at the conclusion of which the noble chairman said that he had never been more satisfied with the result of the examination than on the present occasion, and he was particularly pleased with their knowledge of the Scriptures. He trusted that the lessons they had learned at that school would not be forgotten in after life. A lengthened report was read by the secretary, which stated that the average attendance at the model school in Borough-road was 607; the number in the girls' school was 285. The agencies of the society have continued in active and successful operation during the year. In the training department provision is now made for the instruction and residence of 200 students. At the Christmas examination for certificates all were presented and all passed, the proportion in the first class being very large. The inspection of schools is systematically pursued, to the advantage of both teachers and committee. The total income of the year had been £16,205, and the expenditure £11,585.

The twelfth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held on Monday, at the United Service Institution—General Stanhope in the chair. Major Farrel, the secretary, read the report, which stated that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had consented to become a patron of the asylum. There are at present forty-six widows enjoying the benefits of the asylum, and three more were elected at the meeting. The total income for the year was £1958.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute was held on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall—Lord Calthorpe in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated the object of the society was to promote the efficiency of Sunday schools in connection with the Church of England. This was effected by means of lectures, conversation meetings, and training-classes. Deputations had during the past year visited Ireland, Manchester, Boston, Guildford, Clifton, and other towns, and in all these places had met with a cordial welcome and effected much good. Large numbers of publications advocating Sunday schools had been printed and distributed by the society during the past year, the sale of which had produced £1878. The total income for the year had been £3750, and the expenditure had been £188 over that amount.

The annual meeting of the Ragged School Union was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The number of scholars now in the Sabbath and day schools in connection with the union is 49,650. The industrial schools number 2650; the voluntary teachers, 2700; the paid teachers, 360; and the paid monitors, 480. There are twenty-six Bands of Hope, with 4200 members. The shoeblack societies continue to prosper. They are eight in number, comprising 372 lads, whose united earnings for the past year amounted to £6222. The rag brigade also goes on well; and the refuges, penny banks, and mothers' meetings are going on prosperously.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Naval Female School was held last Saturday in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The number of pupils at present in the school is 89, all undergoing a course of training to fit them to earn suitable livelihoods on leaving. The committee have lately decided to admit the children of officers belonging to the naval reserve into the school, as usual. The finances of the society are in a satisfactory state, the annual subscriptions of last year being in excess of any former year. The total income of the year was £3813, and the payments, £4099. The invested fund amounts to £3900.

The Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind held its annual meeting at St. James's Hall on Monday. The Archbishop of York presided. Among those who delivered speeches was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who enforced, in eloquent language, the necessity of assisting the blind, not by isolating them from society, but by helping them to do useful work.

The meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society for England and Wales, which was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several Bishops and distinguished laymen of the Church of England were present. Mr. Gladstone warmly advocated the claims of the society, which, it seems, is seriously crippled for want of funds.

The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening. Earl Stanhope, the new president, occupied the chair, and nearly 150 gentlemen were present. The subscriptions amounted to more than £800.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was commenced on Tuesday at the Weigh House Chapel. The attendance of ministers and delegates was large, completely filling the lower part of the chapel, while the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, the foremost of all the trade charities of the metropolis, was held on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, and was, as usual, supported by a large gathering of its friends and subscribers. The dinner was laid in the concert-room of the palace, the whole of the large space of which the tables occupied from end to end. Upwards of 1600 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., and the representatives of the two great firms which brew for all the world at Burton. The subscriptions reached £2700. A ball, provided gratuitously by Mr Strange for the recreation of the company, was afterwards given in the south wing corridor, which was attended by many hundreds of the company.

The fifth annual meeting of the Church Home Mission was held on Wednesday at St. James's Hall—the Rev. Canon M'Neile in the chair. The object of the society is to promote itinerant special services, chiefly in the rural districts, supplementing the labours of the regular clergy. The annual report referred to the opening of fresh circuits in different parts of the country. The total receipts were £1223, the expenditure being £1321.

The tenth annual meeting of the members of the Royal Medical Benevolent College was held on Wednesday at the college rooms, Soho-square, under the presidency of Lord Chelmsford, and was numerously attended. The report congratulated the members on the continued success attending the institution in all its departments, with enlarged income and diminished expenses.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the members and friends of the London Missionary Society was held on Thursday, in Exeter Hall; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., presided. The receipts of the past year amounted to £81,921; the expenditure to £78,702. The society had lost seven missionaries during the year, two by death and five by ill health, but it had supplied seven others. In the course of the present month four missionaries will proceed to Madagascar, and next month three will proceed to China. Two will go to Jamaica in the summer, and at the same time two to British India. The number of the society's missionaries, exclusive of those about to leave, is 170.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell George Taylor, of the Bengal army, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded £25 towards the fund being raised on behalf of the wives and families of those seamen who perished on board the Orpheus. The subscriptions now reach the sum of £1400.

General Lindsay, who is about to proceed to Canada to assume the command of the brigade of Guards stationed in that colony, was entertained at a banquet by his constituents at Wigan, on Tuesday evening.

The Light Infantry Division of Royal Marines, stationed at Woolwich, was on Monday inspected by Major-General A. B. Stransham, who was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Travers and other officers.

A Royal Commission will at once be issued for inquiry into the case of the distinguished-service Colonels and of certain Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels of the Foot Guards, promoted between the 20th of June and the 6th of October, 1854. The Commission will consist of the following members:—Lieutenant-General Right Hon. J. Peel, M.P., Chairman; Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.; General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.; General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn; Major-General Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; Major-General Sandham, Royal Engineers; Major-General David Russell, C.B.; and Major-General Randal Lumley. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Cave Browne Cave, clerk in the War Office.

THE MILITIA.

Four of the Middlesex regiments of militia—the Royal London, the King's Own, the 1st (East) Middlesex, and the 3rd (Royal Westminster) Middlesex—were reviewed on Tuesday by the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The troops went through the following evolutions:—After forming line and firing the Royal salute they formed quarter-distance column on the third battalion, opened out to wheeling distance, and marched past; they then marched past in quarter-distance columns, wheeled into lines of contiguous columns, the second and fourth battalions retiring, the first and third deploying into line, advanced and retired in echelon of battalions, and formed squares to receive cavalry. They then changed front to right, fired volleys by companies, reformed contiguous quarter-distance columns, and fired a Royal salute. All these movements were admirably executed, and the steadiness of the men was really remarkable. The marching past and receiving cavalry were particularly noticeable. On the termination of the movements the Duke of Cambridge called up the officers and briefly addressed them, emphatically expressing the pleasure with which he had witnessed the execution of the various manœuvres, assuring them the men had surpassed his expectations, and that he was convinced there was nothing that could be required of them which they would not be able to perform readily. The Earl of Cardigan, the Marquis of Donegal, a large number of military officers, and many foreigners of distinction were on the ground, which was admirably kept by four companies of the Guards.

The Queen's Own Light Infantry (2nd Tower Hamlets), 700 strong, was inspected last Saturday, in Victoria Park, by Col. H. Graham, C.B.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, numbering 800 men, in command of Colonel Sir Thomas M. Wilson, having terminated their twenty-eight days' annual training, were on Wednesday inspected by Major-General Sutton, at their head-quarters, Maidstone.

The 1st Royal Surrey Militia, mustering 750 rank and file, assembled on Tuesday morning in Richmond Park, for inspection by Colonel Bruce, of the Grenadier Guards.

The annual inspection of the Bucks Militia came off on Tuesday, in the park of the Abbey, under the supervision of Colonel Dudley Carleton, of the Coldstream Guards.

The 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, numbering upwards of 1100, was inspected at Warrington, on Tuesday, by Colonel Sir J. Jones.

The 6th Royal Lancashire Militia was inspected on Wednesday at the Militia Barracks, Salford, by Lieut.-Colonel Bingham, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General. The regiment mustered about 700 strong, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Commandant T. E. Wilbraham.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord Ranelagh has made arrangements for a grand brigade field-day, on Whit Monday, in Mr. Stode's beautiful park at Chiselhurst, and invites the various metropolitan volunteer corps to join the South Middlesex on that occasion. Several corps have accepted the invitation.

The annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Volunteer corps was held on Tuesday at the Orderly-room, Lancaster-place. The finances of the regiment are in a satisfactory condition; and so rapid is the increase of the corps that it bids fair soon to have upwards of 1000 effectives on its roll.

An antique and valuable silver tazza, presented by the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Victoria Rifles, was competed for at Harrow yesterday week. There was a numerous attendance, as it was the third and last day of the competition for the selection of the representatives of the battalion at Wimbledon this year. The Duke's gift fell to Mr. Doe, of the E company, who was one of the first twenty for the Queen's Prize last year; Sergeant Fuller and Mr. Mills coming in second and third. All these three gentlemen shoot at Wimbledon this year; and Mr. Doe will also enter for the bronze medal of Middlesex, and Mr. Fuller for the St. George's Challenge Vase.

A contest for the temporary possession of the Harrow challenge cup took place on Saturday last at Highwood-hill, the range of the 12th Middlesex (Barnet). This corps had held it successfully through the last five contests, but on this occasion the cup has passed from their custody to that of the C Company of the Victoria Rifles.

The Royal Dockyard Artillery Volunteers carried on gun practice on Saturday last, for the first time this season, at the Ten-gun Battery, Plumpstead Marshes, with 32-pounders on garrison and siege carriages, at a range of 1200 yards, under the superintendence of the Adjutant of the corps; and, although the non-commissioned officers and gunners present had not fired shot or shell before, the shooting was good, the shots either passing through or falling within a radius of a few feet of the target.

On Saturday the volunteer campaign for the season in Lancashire was inaugurated by a contest, organised by the officers of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, on the range at Hightown, in the township of Altcar. The weather was fine, and trains from Liverpool, Manchester, and Stockport brought a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The contest opened with the Rifle St. Leger, open to all the world. Four prizes were offered of £40, £20, £10, and £5. The ranges were at 200, 600, and 800 yards; 7 shots at each range; Wimbledon scoring—hits and points added. Mr. Rawson, the winner of the first prize, out of his 21 shots made 17 bull's-eyes, and a total score of 80 marks. There were three ties at 76 marks for the second, third, and fourth prizes. On shooting off at 800 yards both Mr. Brazil and Mr. Ashton made bull's-eyes; Captain Heaton made a centre, and, earning the fourth prize, resigned the contest for the superior place to the other competitors. In the next trial Mr. Ashton and Mr. Brazil made bull's-eyes. The third time each competitor made a centre. The fourth time each made a bull's-eye. The fifth round showed a similar result. On the sixth trial Mr. Ashton made a bull's-eye and Mr. Brazil a centre. Mr. Ashton thus became entitled to the second and Mr. Brazil to the third prize, after a contest which excited the admiration of all present. The whole of the winners used Whitworth rifles. The second contest was open to the volunteers of Great Britain; distances 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each range. There were three prizes offered at 200 yards, and three prizes at 500 yards. At 200 yards there was a tie between Sergeant Chamley, 37th L. R. V., and Mr. P. T. Woods, 15th C. R. V., each having made 17 points. In shooting off Sergeant Chamley was declared the winner. Sergeant Cunliffe, 26th L. R. V., won the third prize. The winner of the first prize at 500 yards was Ensign Lloyd, 23rd C. R. V., 19 marks; second prize, Mr. Mitchell, 1st L. R. V., 18 marks; third prize, Ensign Houghton, 47th L. R. V., 17 marks. The twenty highest scores at the above ranges were entitled to compete at 600 yards for a prize of £10, or a cup of equal value. Sergeant Cunliffe, of the 26th Cheshire, was the winner. There were also two prizes given for volley firing; distance 400 yards; open to volunteers of Great Britain; five files from each company. The first prize was taken by the 1st Cheshire (Birkenhead), with 115 marks; and the second by the 14th Cheshire, with 113 marks. The other competing corps were the 2nd Cheshire, 111; 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, fifth company, 110; 30th Cheshire (Tranmere), 105; 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, second company, 97; 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, tenth company, 93; 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, seventh company, 90. Colonel Manners, who had acted as umpire, distributed the prizes.

The members of the 3rd Manchester Regiment assembled for the fifth time, on Saturday, to compete for the subscription challenge cup, on the rifle-range of the corps, at Barton Moss. There were thirty-four competitors. The ranges were at 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each distance, hits and points added, Hythe position. Colour-Sergeant Canavan, of No. 5 (Press) Company, was again the winner of the coveted prize, having thus won it twice in succession. The cup must be won three times by one person before it falls into his possession.

On Saturday, the annual inspection of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers took place on the Cardigan ground, at Bailey, in the presence of numerous spectators. The inspector was Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, and the regiment was under the command of Colonel Gascoigne. The volley-firing was exceedingly well done, and the file-firing was also effective. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman addressed a few words of advice to the corps, and of approbation of their drill.

A rifle competition by the Kentish Volunteer Corps for a series of prizes, value £100, has been announced to take place on the 30th inst., at the Government practice-range, Woolwich Arsenal.

The annual prize meeting of the Surrey Volunteer Association has been fixed to take place at Wimbledon, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June.

MUSIC.

Adelina Patti has resumed her place on the boards of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. She has appeared in two of her most favourite characters—Amina, in the "Sonnambula," and Rosina, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." She has been received by the public with increased enthusiasm; and the town exclaims, with one voice, that she is more charming than ever. It is very evident that at this house she will again be the great attraction of the season. The company has received another reinforcement in the return of Mario, who appeared on Saturday last as Count Almaviva in the "Barbiere," a character in which he has no rival on the stage. His voice is not what it was in the high and palmy days of his youth; but even now it is unequalled in sweetness and sympathetic quality, and he uses it with a grace, refinement, and warmth of expression for which we look in vain in any other tenor. Mario seems to be in full health and vigour, and, we hope, will continue for many years to delight the public and to serve as a model of that pure Italian style which is passing away.

The MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, was attended by a large assembly of the musical aristocracy, and the performance was one of the finest of the season. The programme consisted of Beethoven's trio in C minor, for stringed instruments, grandly executed by Vieuxtemps, Webb, and Piatti. The same performers, with Ries and Hall, also gave a most impressive rendering of Mendelssohn's quintet, the adagio of which, at the final climax, was overpoweringly touching. Schumann's quintet in E flat afforded Herr Jaell an opportunity of displaying his beautiful touch and delicate execution in several of its most pleasing passages; and, altogether, a more effective performance of this fine composition has rarely been heard. Herr Jaell performed waltzes by Chopin, and a pleasing bagatello of his own, with his usual success. In addition to three pianists of eminence already heard at the Musical Union this season—Hallé, Lubeck, and Jaell—Mr. Ella promises to introduce at an extra matinée Miss Madeline Schiller, a pupil of Moscheles. This young lady brings credentials from her instructor at the Conservatoire at Leipzic, which speak in the highest terms of her talents and attainments. Her execution is brilliant, her touch elastic and expressive; and there seems to be every probability of her becoming one of the best female pianists in this country.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S concert of Monday next, we observe, is again to be honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, together with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse. Titiens is to sing, by the kind permission of Mr. Mapleson, this being the only time that the unrivalled prima donna will appear at a concert this season.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, the youthful American pianist lately arrived in this country, has been heard twice in public, and has more than realised the glowing descriptions given of him by the leading journals of New York, Boston, and other cities of the United States. He first played last week at Mdme. Puzzi's annual matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms—one of the most brilliant and fashionable musical entertainments in London. On this occasion there was a constellation of talent, the principal performers being Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Georgi, Mdme. Lemaire, Signor Gassier, and Mr. Tennant. All of them acquitted themselves with their accustomed success; but none made a greater impression on the highly musical audience than the young American stranger. A boy in years, he is a man in intelligence and genius. His age, it is said, does not exceed thirteen years; yet he plays like a well-educated and highly-accomplished artist. We have occasion to know that he is thoroughly acquainted with the works of the great classical masters, and plays, *without book*, the finest sonatas of Beethoven and Mendelssohn—a thing which very few, even of the most celebrated performers, are able to do. On this occasion he performed Thalberg's famous fantasia on "Don Pasquale;" and on its being enthusiastically encored, he substituted for it the same composer's still more celebrated fantasia on "Mosè in Egitto." Master Pape's second public appearance was at the last concert of the Vocal Association, where his display of talent was equally striking, and his success equally brilliant. In this boy's precocity, surprising as it is, there is nothing unsound or hollow. In the luxuriant growth of his talent there has not been any of that forcing, that hot-bed training, which are too often applied to extraordinarily-gifted children. His progress, though rapid, has been natural and healthy, and he may be reasonably expected to become one of the greatest artists of the time.

Signor Giuglini will appear at a morning concert, to be given in St. James's Hall, on Monday morning, when he will perform in the "Miserere" scene from the opera of "Il Trovatore," assisted by Miss Banks. There will be an orchestra of harps and a choir of 300 voices.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean has proved uncommonly successful, and their admirers have crowded the theatre to testify their appreciation of services which are now drawing to a close. "Othello," perhaps on account of its having been so rarely acted, has proved in particular a great triumph. Since his father's performance of the character there has certainly been no approach to it in its passionate excellence or its declamatory power. The latter was full of beauty and tenderness, and the more poetical passages were rendered with a grace which reminded us of days when elocution was properly esteemed a necessary branch of the actor's art. The celebrated speech beginning, "Farewell, the tranquil mind," was musically intoned, as it used to be in the old times when the mournful cadences fell on our fathers' ears and thrilled the soul with melancholy emotion. In one respect the tragedy was better acted than even in these days. Then it was the custom to confide the part of Emilia to "the old woman" of the establishment, but in this respect we have introduced an improvement. From the time that the late Mrs. Warner assumed this character the practice has obtained of the chief tragedienne condescending to its support, the part of Desdemona being reserved for a juvenile actress of promise. Mrs. Kean, accordingly, has lent her aid to the proper impersonation of Iago's wife, and thus added to the effectiveness of the dramatic interest. The part is skilfully built up, indeed, for stage effect; and, though it has little to do with the earlier acts, culminates in the two last, and contributes materially to the final impression. Mrs. Kean bestows on it a finish which shows at once the estimation in which she holds the character, and the care with which she has studied the various points of which it is capable. On Monday "The Merchant of Venice" was revived and attracted an overflowing audience. It was illustrated with some of the scenic accessories which rendered the performance so popular under Mr. Kean's management. Shylock is one of this great artist's best-known characters; and the skill with which he interests the sympathies of the audience for the fallen and malignant Hebrew is generally appreciated. The Portia, also, of Mrs. Kean is a magnificent delineation, and will live in the memory of her admirers as long as they retain the faculty.

STRAND.—Another farce, by Mr. Horace Wigan, has been placed on these boards. It is entitled "Goggins's Gingham," a title which does not promise much; nor were the audience disappointed that the piece was not exactly up to the mark. A lady becomes jealous because her lover permits another to find shelter beneath his umbrella. Some humour is thrown by Mr. Charles Rice into the character of Goggins, who gets out of his scrapes by vituperating his gingham.

Mr. Harold Power, coadjutor of Mr. Edmund Yates in the performance at the Egyptian Hall, has received an appointment to proceed to one of the colonies, in consequence of which the entertainment will be discontinued after the present week.

It is announced, apparently on authority, that the balance-sheet of the International Exhibition will show a small surplus. This must be a welcome result to the guarantors, but it is added that the balance is "entirely due to the liberality of the contractors for the building, who, besides waiving many of their claims, made good what was a deficit of £15,000 by handing over that amount to the Royal Commissioners."

The news from the West India Islands is generally favourable. The weather is fine, and the crop operations were proceeding well and vigorously. The political storm in Jamaica had blown over, and the business of legislation was proceeding with its wonted smoothness.

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THE ROYAL ITALIAN STEAM-SHIP ESPLORATORE.

THIS vessel, the subject of our Engraving, made her trial-trip on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and her performances were attended with the most favourable results, having accomplished at the measured distance in Sea Reach an average speed of 17·278 knots per hour, one of the very fastest on record.

The Esploratore has been constructed and equipped for the Italian Government by Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co., of Blackwall, and is the first completed of a class of ships intended for despatch or Royal steam-yachts. She is a noble and handsome steam paddle-ship of 1062 tons; her length 240 ft., 30 ft. beam, and 15 ft. depth of hold. Her engines, constructed by Messrs. Penn and Son, are of the collective power of 350 horses, on the oscillating principle. The cylinders are 71 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 5 feet; the number of revolutions on the trial was 40; the boilers are four in number, on the tubular plan, and fitted with brass tubes; the paddle-wheels are on the feathering principle, and fitted with disengaging apparatus.

The performance of the machinery was in every respect highly satisfactory, developing a very large indicated horse power, and from boilers not exceeding ordinary proportions.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

HER Highness the Begum of Bhopal, K.S.I., is the only lady member of the Order of the Star of India, except of course her Majesty the Queen. The Portrait was taken of her in a dress worn on public occasions. It gives her a very pleasing and natural expression. The two men sitting with her are her Ministers. The one on the right, in the white dress, is Kian Ram, the Under Minister, and a Hindoo; and the one on the left is Jumal-oo Deen, the Prime Minister, and a Mussulman. The view of Bhopal is taken from the south side of the lake. On the occasion of the Agent of the Governor-General's durbar at Bhopal, Nov. 1, 1862, the first anniversary of the installation of the Knights of the Order of the Star of India, the Begum gave a series of magnificent entertainments, which lasted nine days.

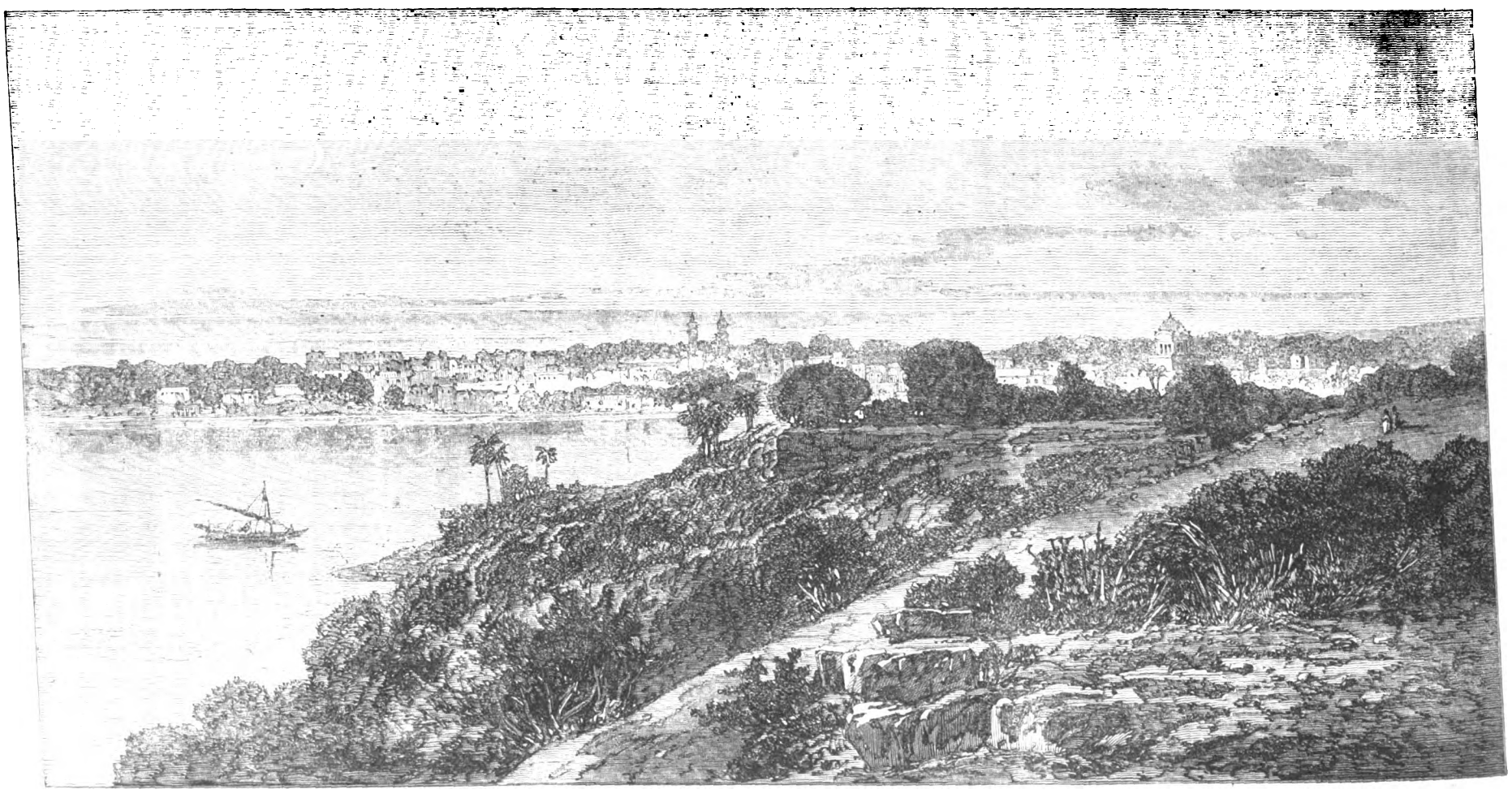
It will suffice here to mention that the town of Bhopal is in Central India, between Saugor and Indore, on the Bombay road, and nearly equidistant from both places about 109 miles. It is a large fortified town, surrounded by a high loopholed wall. The town is built on a low hill between two tanks, one of which is about two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, the other about five miles long and one mile wide. The palaces of the Begum and of her principal nobles overlook the larger tank. The town is very clean and well kept, and the streets are lighted with oil-lamps after dark, and in this respect Bhopal contrasts very favourably with most native towns, which are generally filthily dirty and never lighted. The population is chiefly Mussulman; but a great number of Hindoos live in the town and are treated in all respects as well as the Mussulmans. The present ruler of the Bhopal State, her Highness the Nawab Secunder Begum, is the daughter of the late Nawab Nuzzer Mahomed Khan. She married her cousin, the late Jehangir Mahomed Khan. After his death she succeeded him, with the consent of the British authorities, and has proved one of the wisest and most able rulers of the country. The reigning family at Bhopal have always been attached to the British; and when the mutiny broke out she remained firm in her attachment to the English cause in spite of the wishes and entreaties of her intimate friends and relations and the threats of her Mussulman adherents. She stood alone in our favour at that trying time, and had the wisdom and foresight to know that in the end we must be the conquerors. Whatever assistance she could give us, she gave willingly. In 1860, after the country was settled, the late Lord Canning assembled all the chiefs of Central India at Jubbulpore, and in open durbar there praised the Begum for the noble way in which she had stood out in our favour, and at the same time informed her that he had been empowered to give her a grant of land worth about a lac of rupees a year. The Begum was greatly affected on this occasion, and with tears of joy in her eyes stood up and thanked his Lordship for the great honour she had received. On her way back from Jubbulpore, as she was crossing the noble iron suspension bridge over the Beas, eleven miles from Saugor (built by a former Commissioner of Saugor, from iron made on the spot, from the ore found in the neighbourhood, with ordinary native tools, and by unskilled workmen, and at a place where no foundries exist), she said, "of what use is it to fight against people who can build a bridge like this?" She is now firmly attached to the English. To her great regret, she only knows a few words of the English language; but her daughter was taught it a little, and her grand-daughter is learning it regularly. Her troops are neatly dressed, and well disciplined in the European fashion. She was delighted to receive the Order of the Star of India, and gave an entertainment on the occasion; and in last November, on the first anniversary of the installation, she gave a magnificent series of entertainments which lasted nine days, and for which she sent invitations to the European officers and ladies in all the neighbouring stations—Saugor, Lahore, Indore, &c.—to several of her more particular European friends in all parts of India, and also to all the neighbouring Princes. The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India was present, also the political agent for Bhopal, and several other members of the diplomatic corps, and several military and civil officers and ladies. Many more ladies would have been present had it not been for the heat of the weather and the unhealthy time of year. On the 30th of October the Begum went out in State to meet the Agent of the Governor-General, and to welcome him to her capital. This was a very pretty sight, and gave a good idea of what Eastern splendour must once have been. On the 1st of November the Agent of the Governor-General received a State visit from the Begum at the English camp in a suburb two miles from the city. After this the visitors paid visits to the Begum and her principal nobles in their palaces. In the evening the Begum gave a grand dinner in her palace, which was very tastefully illuminated: the most conspicuous devices in the illumination were two large well-executed transparencies of the insignia and mottoes of the Star of India, while "Welcome" shone out in all directions. The lake, too, was illuminated with thousands of coloured lights, and after dinner there was a magnificent display of fireworks. Every evening either the Begum or her nobles gave an entertainment, and during the day cricket and other amusements were got up by the visitors. It must be mentioned that the Begum engaged a circus (no common thing out here) for the amusement of her guests. Everything was on the grandest scale; the guests all had meals together in a large house provided by the Begum for the convenience of travellers. The commissariat arrangements were on the most sumptuous scale, and there was a most plentiful supply of everything. The Begum is about forty-eight years old; she is a very amiable, sensible, and clever woman. She manages all her affairs, and does a great deal of her office work herself: she has had experience that her people are not to be trusted. She generally has an animated, pleasant expression, but a very determined look; and she is accustomed to have her own way and to have her orders fully carried out. It is greatly to be wished that there were a few more native rulers like her. It is hardly saying too much to say that in sagacity and power of managing she has no equal among the rulers of India.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

RAILWAYS IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

IT was only last Session that the Government grant in aid of the maintenance of "Highland Roads and Bridges" was discontinued. It is now more than a hundred years since the Government of the day saw that the only way of making the Scottish Highlands amenable to law and loyal to the Crown was to construct roads through all the disaffected districts. This was done, and, afterwards, Parliament voted £5000 a year for the proper maintenance of these roads, attaching, however, to the grant conditions which secured from the proprietors of land a very ample contribution to the same object. The money was well spent. There are, probably, no finer roads in the world than those which for nearly forty years have been under the management of the Government; and by their means the country has greatly prospered. Last year Parliament came to the conclusion that the Highlands should pay for their own roads; and not without reason, for property had increased immensely in value, and not only roads but railways flourished, yielding a higher dividend than many great lines in the heart of England.

Greater roads, however, than those which first subjugated the Highland clans are rapidly in progress, and promise to benefit the country even more largely. A continuous line of railway now connects the county of Ross; and railway schemes are ripe for execution which will bring the rivers, moors, and forests of Sutherland



VIEW OF THE CITY OF BHOPAL.

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THE INVERNESS AND ROSS-SHIRE RAILWAY: VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER NESS.

within twenty-four hours of London. On the 23rd ult. an extension of thirty-five miles beyond Invergness was successfully completed and opened for traffic. The country through which it passes will pleasingly surprise those whose notion of the region beyond the Grampians is the traditionary idea, imbibed by Gibbon, of gloomy hills assailed by the winter tempests, lakes concealed in a blue mist, and cold and lonely heaths over which the deer of the forest are chased by a troop of half-naked barbarians. The line of the Ross-shire railway is, in fact, as sunny, as pleasant, and as fertile as almost any district in the kingdom. It is rich in wheat-land, highly cultivated, and studded with townships and villages in which frugal men have realised fortunes. Three large navigable rivers flow through it, and at the mouth of each there is a wide area of champaign country, yielding a rent which is not exceeded except in the best parts of England and the Lothians. The extent of arable land is not, however, great; within some miles of most of the stations the tourist will find Highland scenery of the wildest and most romantic character. At every point the landscape is bounded by a noble panorama of hills on one side, and on the other, except for a few miles, by the sea.

Leaving Inverness, the railway crosses the river at the harbour of the town. The bridge, which we have engraved, is a very handsome structure of almost white stone, designed by Mr. Mitchell, the engineer of this and the other Highland railways. Owing to the loose nature of the soil, it was very difficult to get a good foundation—a difficulty experienced in a still greater degree at the construction of a suspension-bridge a little higher up the river, erected at the expense of Government. The latter, designed by the late Mr. Rendall, cost £30,000, besides the expense of purchasing some buildings and compensating persons who were injured by the progress of the works. The railway viaduct, a much more attractive structure, cost only £11,000. A few hundred yards further on, the line crosses the Great Caledonian Canal on an iron swing-bridge of 74 ft. span, and passes by a rocky promontory on the confines of the Fraser country, which was once the scene of a desperate clan fight. For nearly fourteen miles from this point almost all the land is in the possession of gentlemen bearing the name of Fraser, and of the head of the clan, Lord Lovat, whose seat is about three miles distant from the station at Beauly, or Beau-lieu, a pretty village on the bank s of the river of the same name, which is crossed by a timber viaduct of 460 ft. long. Entering the county of Ross, we enter also the country of the Mackenzies, one of the most powerful of the Highland clans, and which played a distinguished part in the history of the North. The view from above Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's house, looking upon the great valley of the Conon, and the wooded slopes and rocky ridges which form a background for Brahan Castle, the residence of Lord Seaforth, is one of the finest in Scotland. The distant hills are peculiarly picturesque in outline and rich in colour, while the foreground is varied by woods and water, the former including some very handsome specimens of the old Scotch fir, grafted like oaks, and of a flowing ruddy colour in the bark. Another great river has to be crossed, the Conon, famous in Celtic lore for the number of dread tales of second-sight, witches, and warlocks with which it is associated. The bridge is of stone,

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five arches of 77 ft. span, with a skew of 45° to the river. We understand that it was an engineering work of some delicacy to obtain the requisite angle by a series of ribs of stone. Iron girders might have been adopted here, but, owing to the splendid stone adjacent, Mr. Mitchell, the engineer, adopted the principle of making each rib of each arch, in a manner, an independent bridge. The effect is very bold and graceful: the bridge is one of the finest stone structures in the North. A couple of miles further on is Dingwall, the county town of Ross-shire; it stands on a rich plain of considerable extent at the mouth of the Peffer or Peffney, which gives its name to a spa of considerable reputation a few miles distant. Beyond this we enter the country of the Munroes and Rosses, both great names in Highland story. The railway skirts the shore nearly the whole way to Invergordon, a distance of nine miles and a half. The country is in high cultivation, and abounds in thriving villages. The terminus is the principal shipping-port of the county, and much traffic is expected in agricultural produce of all kinds. Comfortable inns exist in all parts of the country, and sport of every kind is abundant. A point nearly opposite Invergordon, on the coast of Moray, is supposed to have been the limit to which the Romans, under Severus, penetrated in Scotland. Looking across the sea, it is said, the country appeared so wild, so stormy and desolate, that they resolved to penetrate no further, and there they planted their terminus. With the Romans, Terminus was a god, usually represented without arms and legs, to show that he was immovable. The railway terminus is not so "stationary." It has already proceeded further north than the Roman eagles ever flew, and extensive preparations are now in progress to penetrate to the heart of Sutherland, to the village of Bonar Bridge. Nor is it likely to stop till it reaches the utmost limit of the kingdom, for already the people of Caithness are bestirring themselves to know the cost of an extension to the town of Thurso, on the shores of the Pentland Firth.

The Vienna journals state that several cafés of that city have lately introduced a machine for shuffling cards which performs the work with great celerity.

Captain the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, has forwarded £5 to the National Life-boat Institution, and has promised to subscribe £1 annually to the society.

The members of the Sacred Harmonic Society have presented to J. F. Puttick, Esq., a testimonial in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the several Handel festivals at the Crystal Palace and the musical performance at the opening of the International Exhibition last year.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The annual general meeting of those interested in the prosperity of the Royal Dramatic College will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock, on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre. The Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair is announced to take place, as usual, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, the 25th, and Monday, the 27th of July.

Statistics of the admissions to South Kensington Museum, during the period in which the wedding presents to the Prince and Princess of Wales remained on public view, may interest some of our readers. On free days 171,815 persons entered the building, and on students' days 57,610, making a total of 229,425 visitors, exclusive of 2240 children. Out of this number, upwards of 180,000 passed through the barriers to inspect the bridal objects. 1349 members of both Houses of Parliament and their friends availed themselves of the special invitations to private views. An auxiliary force of 126 constables was employed to direct the movements of the crowd; and upwards of 25,000 lists of the presents were sold.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

SUNDAY, May 17.—Sunday after Ascension Day. Richard, Earl of Cornwall (brother of Henry III.), inaugurated King of the Romans, 1257. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Full moon, 4h. 48m. p.m.

MONDAY, 18.—Napoleon Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, 1804. Disruption in the Church of Scotland; establishment of the "Free Church," 1843. Queen Victoria distributed the medals to the soldiers distinguished in the Crimean War, 1855.

TUESDAY, 19.—Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 988. Queen Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536. Russell and Rooke destroy the French fleet at La Hogue, 1692. The Legion of Honour instituted in France, 1802.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The "Fair of Lincoln;" Louis, Dauphin of France, and the Barons defeated by the Royal troops under the Earl of Pembroke, 1217. Death of Columbus, 1506. Marshal Duroc killed at the indecisive battle of Bautzen, 1813. The Austrians defeated by the French and Sardinians at Montebello, 1859.

THURSDAY, 21.—The Austrians defeat the French at Asperne, 1809. The Society of British Artists established, 1823.

FRIDAY, 22.—Byzantium, re-founded by Constantine, dedicated at Constantinople, 330. Henry VI. murdered in the Tower of London, 1471. The Order of Baronets instituted by James I. (Sir Nicholas Bacon the first), 1611. Trinity Term begins.

SATURDAY, 23.—The Lancastrians defeated at St. Albans, and Henry VI. taken prisoner, 1455. The Duke of Marlborough's great victory at Ramillies over the French Marshal Villeroi, 1706.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 38	2 0	2 19	2 39	2 57	3 15	3 32	3 49	4 6	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 19	5 37

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 18, and during the Week, the new and successful Comedy, in three acts, entitled FINESSE; or, The Spy and Counter-Spy. Characters by Mr Alfred Wigan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Braid, Mr W. Gordon, and Mr. Buckstone; with Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Louisa Angel, Miss Fanny Wright, and Mrs. Wilkins. After which, BUCKSTONE AT HOME, with Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East;" with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged. Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; Tuesday to Friday at Ten. One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30; Organ Performances at 2.30 daily.
Park Grounds and Shrubberies in great beauty.
Picture Gallery and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. All kinds of useful and fancy goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Saturday, May 23.—The GREAT FLOWER SHOW of the SEASON. Open at Twelve. Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or by tickets purchased before the day, Five Shillings.
Season Tickets free.
Season Tickets, available till the 30th of April, 1864, One Guinea; Children under Twelve, Half-a-guinea.
NOTICE.—Whitsun Holidays, commencing Whit Monday.—Special Attractions will be provided. Outdoor and Indoor Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW, SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 23.—The Great Flower Show of the Season. Doors open at Twelve. Admission, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; Tickets taken before the day, Five Shillings. Guinea Season Tickets free.
Tickets at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and of the usual agents.
Note.—The varied Floral and Musical attractions of the Crystal Palace Flower Shows are too well known to need comment. The unusual fineness of the season gives promise of the forthcoming show surpassing even all previous shows.

FLOWER SHOW.—FIVE-SHILLING TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

CRYSTAL PALACE GUINEA SEASON-TICKET ADMITS FREE TO THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, THURSDAY, MAY 21.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Arabella Goddard. The Programme will include Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria," the solo by Mr Sims Reeves; Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," the Solo by Mdlle. Parepa. Mdme Arabella Goddard will play prelude and fugue by Bach, Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," suite de pièces, and will accompany Mr. Sims Reeves in Beethoven's "Adelaide." The Choir will sing the celebrated madrigals "Sweet Honey-sucking Bees," and "Fire, fire."—Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket to admit four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at all Musicsellers'. Family Tickets to be had only at Addison's, 210, Regent-street; and Austin's, 24, Piccadilly.

MR. CUSINS'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, at Eight o'clock. Artistes—Parepa, Sims Reeves, Mesdt. and Signor, the Orpheus Glee Union, Piatti, Bazzini, Belsir Chatterton, John Thomas, Harold Thomas, and Cusins. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett and Mr. Cusins. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Austin's, No 24, Piccadilly; all Musicsellers'; and at 33, Nottingham-place, W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., will be published,
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
COMPRISING
A LARGE FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING (COLOURED) OF
EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY.
FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.
And the following Illustrations:—
The Sultan's Return to Constantinople after his Visit to Egypt.
Illustrations of the Civil War in America, by our Special Artist.
Winners of Prizes at the International Dog Show at Paris.
The Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.
New Italian Church, Hatton-garden.
St. Alban's Church, Holborn.
Scene on Epsom Downs on the Morning of the Derby Day.
Sale of an Epsom Winner.
Exterior and Interior of the Caves of Elephanta.
Sale of Earl Stamford's Hunting Stud at Quorn.
Indian Tramway Constructed by his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda.
"An Army on the March," by John Gilbert, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Whitby Abbey from the Churchyard," by G. Dodgson, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"The Old Hall, Hardwicke, Derbyshire," by W. Bennett, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
"Saying Grace," by Kate Swift; and another picture, from the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists.
Boy and Dog, group of sculpture, by Alexander Munro, from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Summer on the Thames," by W. W. Gosling, from the British Institution, &c., &c.
TWO WHOLE SHEETS and COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, Price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

SHOULD it seem desirable to the authorities in France to divert the attention of the public from the mock elections (it is a pity that France has no Haydon) to some outlying subject, an excellent opportunity has been offered to the notice of those who suggest themes for articles in the journals. The Governments of France and England understand one another too well to feel anxiety lest any newspaper discussion should cause estrangement, and a little anti-English feeling might be stirred up without any particular detriment to the relations of the two countries. The Sultan has virtually stopped the Suez Canal. Who can be to blame in this matter but perfidious England, whose haughty Minister has always declared himself hostile to this scheme for the benefit of mankind in general and M. De Lesseps in particular? Though Mr. Kinglake's Great Eltchi is no longer at Constantinople, his mantle has fallen upon "Sir Bulwer," and that wily diplomatist did not go aboard the Padishah's vessel, under pretence of speaking to Fuad Pacha, at the last moment, for nothing. The malignant Englishman's concluding words, hissed into the Sultan's ear, were, "Écrasez De Lesseps!"

We have triumphed, according to the organs of the Isthmus-cutters. But it must be admitted that we have done so in the most graceful manner, and have disguised our subtle projects so effectively that no one would have found out that we had interfered at all if preternatural acumen had not been brought to bear upon our evil designs. The Sultan, our accomplice, has acted with so much apparent straightforwardness, dignity, and frankness, that the world can see in him only a Sovereign who knows his duty towards an important part of his dominions, and who does it in open and patriotic fashion. It needs the oxyhydrogen microscope, with an extra magnifier, to detect the secret agency by which his Majesty has been set in motion. It is true that the English Ambassador pretended not to see the necessity of the Sultan's costly expedition to Egypt; nay, in the baseness of dark hyprocrisy, affected to think that his Majesty would do well to remain at Stamboul until the serious questions affecting his European provinces should be adjusted. But this was the well-known treachery of the British nation, which never speaks its true meaning. Sir Bulwer was resolved that the Sultan should go, and knew well the errand on which his Majesty went. It is all very well for the coarse, loud-talking English press to speak of a monarch's wise resolve not to cede important districts to foreign settlers—keep that kind of hypocritical talk for your House of Commons. Even Lesterr Squarr derides it. The Sultan has yielded to English influences; he has had Englishmen to make up the accounts of his empire; he has visited Smyrna to please the English engineers, to partake of their lunch, and to ride in their railway carriages; and it is notorious to all the world that an English pianoforte of a costly and splendid description (English music, bah, my Heaven!) is now on its way to the seraglio. The same influences sent him to Egypt to work the destruction of the canal.

Doubtless, therefore, in the apparently wise and frank conduct of his Majesty Abdul Aziz in this affair we shall discover no extenuating circumstances, but rather additional proofs of British subtlety. That the Oriental mind is full of dissimulation is known, and here the brutal self-will of England acts through the artful adroitness of the Turk. The Sultan visits the Pacha, and, after a round of deceptive formalities, they go together, Abdul Aziz and Ismail Pacha, to gloat over the scene which they are about to end. They behold the magnificent scheme of M. De Lesseps on its way to triumphant fulfilment, and it is being industriously carried out by thousands of hardy Egyptians, who labour joyously (who dares say they give forced labour?), for they descry the prosperity of their country. The rulers look on with a malignant smile, and promise themselves to change all that. The Sultan departs, and in due course the result of his visit is shown in the atrocious despatch which has been sent to the representatives of France and of England—hollow mockery, as if Sir Bulwer had not dictated the document. O yes, it reads fairly enough. The Sultan has perceived that a large canal is being cut through his property, and he declines to let that work proceed unless he shall receive sufficient guarantee that certain persons who consider the Mediterranean a French lake will not claim that canal as a French ditch. He does not even claim it as his own, but simply demands its neutralisation. He further observes that its projectors claim the banks on each side, and also sundry important stations, which may be intended only for navigation works, but which could very easily be turned into something far more important, and something which, in a military point of view, would be invaluable. The Sultan cannot recognise this claim. And, finally, when his Majesty enjoyed that delightful view of the canal works, he was unable to see the special beauty of the system under which they were being carried out. It seemed to him that the vast army of labourers were by no means free-will workers, and that they would be much better employed in cultivating Egypt than in improving M. De Lesseps's prospects in the share-market. A Sultan who asks inconvenient questions is of course not to be answered as people are answered in French newspapers, and he can get at the truth by a very summary process—shorter even than logic. His Majesty learns that the fellahs are forced to come, 20,000 strong, to make this canal, and that these figures represent only one third of the labour which is being withdrawn from the soil of Egypt to the sand of Suez. The Padishah, therefore, intimates that forced labour shall absolutely cease. He apprises those whom it may concern that, until these three conditions are assented to, the Suez Canal must stop. But he adds that, inasmuch as a good deal has been attempted, and as it was believed that this most improper and outrageous scheme would be permitted to be carried out, he will take the matter into his own hands, if the projectors like to receive repayment of the expenses already incurred, and then the canal will be executed, if at all, for the Government, and not for M. De Lesseps.

The world will see nothing unfair in all this; on the contrary, the demands of the Sultan will be thought to be precisely those which a Sovereign should make, and his concluding proposal will seem to have been prompted by the spirit of justice. But we shall hear quite another story from the well-paid organs of M. De Lesseps. Palmerston has triumphed. And we expect, especially, that the final proposition will be hailed with a shout of scorn. The work is to be taken out of the hands of the French, of course; and to whose hands will it be committed? Why, to those of the English. It is true that they have discouraged the scheme, their Premier on political, and their engineers on scientific, grounds; but all this will change with the change of hands. Like the *magic flute* in Mozart's opera (where living music is wedded to dead words, *à la* Mezentius), the canal in one keeping produces evil, in another, good. The English will soon discover that if they can lay hold of it the difficulties will vanish, we shall hear no more of neutralisation, the canal will be the road to India, and once more perfidious Albion triumphs in the East. There! There is matter for fifty admirably sarcastic articles, and it will be the fault of the "Black Man" if our French friends concern themselves with the elections.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, returned from Osborne to Windsor Castle on Thursday; and yesterday (Friday) the Queen took her departure for Scotland. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince Leopold, and Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, the Duke of Argyll, General the Hon. Charles Grey, Mrs. Grey, and Miss Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Dr. Jenner, Mr. Roland, Major Cowell, and Mr. Buff, left Windsor at ten minutes before seven p.m., by the Great Western Railway, which conveyed them to Bushbury, where the train entered on the North-Western Railway, and ran over this line to Carlisle, which city was reached at seven minutes after four o'clock this morning. The train proceeded thence by the Caledonian Railway to the Greenhill junction, from which point the Scottish Central line was traversed to Perth, where her Majesty was to arrive at 8.40 a.m. Here the Royal party would alight for refreshment, the Duchess of Athole joining the train at this place and travelling onwards with the Queen to Balmoral. Leaving Perth at 9.55 a.m., the train will proceed by the Scottish North-Eastern line to Aberdeen, whence, after a delay of five minutes, the Royal party will proceed northwards, over the Deeside Railway, to Aboyne, the terminus of the railway, her Majesty posting thenceforward to Balmoral by easy stages, the whole journey of nearly six hundred miles being accomplished in little more than twenty hours.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday last in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London and the Sub-Dean officiated. On Monday the Prince visited the Prince of Orange at the Palace Hotel. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with their company at dinner at Apsley House. A distinguished circle were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Princess was attired in an elegant dress of silver brocade trimmed with lace. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge and their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were among the guests of the evening. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the Royal Botanic Gardens. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston with their presence at dinner at Cambridge House. Prince Alfred accompanied his illustrious relatives. After dinner Viscountess Palmerston received a distinguished circle invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary were among the early arrivals. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses again honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will hold a Drawing-room, on behalf of the Queen, this day (Saturday).

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to be present at a ball at Guildhall on the 8th proximo.

THE LEVEE.

A Levée was held on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATE FIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 542.

.—WEDNESDAY.

Scotland) Bill, and the Statute
er Bill, were read a second time.
t Bill, which was opposed by the
umberston and Mr. Malins, was
ling by a majority of 20.
ich contemplated a modification
ame number of adverse votes.
day week the Church Rates Re-
a second reading. The question
a second time," and the House
at the bill be read a second time
fact that the House had only so
second time on the day when it
posed the proceeding as irregular;
ight. Some discussion followed,
ity of 39 to 25 that the bill should
e.
hibition Bill, and obtained leave
f poisoned grain for the purpose

—THURSDAY.

lid not meet.

S.—THURSDAY.

otice that as soon after Whitsun-
the ballot under the consideration

eply to Mr. Dawson respecting
N said that no detailed report had
rticulars would not be officially
. With regard to the question
rection of a fog-trumpet, he had
ciated press of New York made
pe Race, but it was not thought
ny or the colonial authorities
a site there on which to erect
upon the steam-ship owners the
l upon that important spot. The
g-signal by putting a toll on all
gh they would like a fog-signal,
er, the practice when a toll was
wners on the point. With respect
e question he had to say that it
Board.
d ordered for third reading.
e second reading of this bill the
gin of the volunteer movement,
resent time. It was considered
nteers some additional assistance,
proper application of the grant.
ture of the alterations proposed,
of efficiency, to give legislative
to establish a court to test the
endently of a certain sum to be
on certain conditions, it was
et the heavy expense to which
year, to advance to every corps a
effective, and to every artillery
rs in the United Kingdom at the
a force very well fitted for the
WARDS said he thought the bill
e various rifle corps and by the
s which would have to be well
orce, he thought, we might bid
om Colonel French, Sir J. Shelley,
was read a second time.
VFORD, on going into Committee
ill, moved that the bill be recom-
tions to take into consideration
of the city of London to her
ce the date of the report of the
he motion, which, after a brief
n went into Committee on the
pon an amendment proposed by
proposed new street in the City,
as withdrawn for further con-
and suggestions offered; but no
e remainder of the night was
in Committee, of the London

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EWS.

mes W. Barcla y as Consul

nd at Bishop's Waltham,
ne of the Kings of the Heptarchy.
hire Union of Mechanics'
and Thursday in Whitsun week.
Harrowby, K.G., has been
hire in the room of the late Lord

reat Repealer, has accepted
her of Income Tax. A vacancy

e Wellington statue at
(to-day). The monument itself
the column.

nd Light, a lithograhic
ffield magistrates, last Saturday,
They were committed for trial

own as "God's House," in
a monument to the memory of
homas Gray, who were executed

the village of Damerham,
f Salisbury, on the borders of
noon, which, owing to the high
enty-seven houses, besides farm-

s, the two men whom the
discovered and concealed certain
f upwards of £530, ploughed up
both been taken into custody on

onsequence of the recent
and she is to take her departure
(to-day). Advantage has been
ffect many improvements in the
erience had demonstrated to be
ngers.

Budd and his wife, return-
e set upon by some militiamen
died before morning. A lady
aring of the murder, fell down
the magistrates, of whom two,
tiamen were admitted to bail,
, retained in custody.

armour-clad man-of-war,
ed from the building-yard of
Her dimensions are—Length
ft.; engines, 240-horse power;
r-clad from stem to stern, the
ater-line. Her armament will
tower, being worked inside, and
man-hole in the grated roof.

=

the afternoon of Sunday
polis, the moon will enter upon
, at a point 88 degrees from the
ht hand extremity of the sun's
maximum at 6h. 28m. 30s. p.m.,
ter will be covered by the moon,
an hour before sunset, the last
parent upper point of the disc.
e visible in this country, and in
he sun will set in London a few
nomenon of next Sunday is the
here until March 6, 1867.

legram had been received
thquake had been felt at Rhodes
houses had been destroyed, with

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His Royal Highness, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Marlborough House about two o'clock, at St. James's Palace.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Holstein were present at the Levée.

The Prince of Wales entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Holstein. His Royal Highness was attended by the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain; Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; and the other Lords and gentlemen of the Royal household.

The presentations exceeded 600, and the Levée was numerously attended.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour Viscount and Viscountess Sydney with their company at a grand banquet on the 21st inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at their residence in St. James's Palace on Wednesday, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the season.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, travelling under the title of Count Van Buren, arrived in London on Wednesday. His Royal Highness is staying at the Palace Hotel.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at their residence in Portland-place on Thursday for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort left town on Monday for Badminton for the races.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street, from Kimbolton Castle, for the season.

The Duchess of Montrose will return to Belgrave-square on Monday next from the Continent for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor arrived at Grosvenor House on Monday from Motcombe House, Dorset.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived in town from Longleat, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton arrived in town on Thursday from Eglinton Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have arrived at Upper Grosvenor-street, from Lambton Castle, for the season.

The Bishop of St. David's has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Abergwilli Palace, near Carmarthen.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Ellicott was enthroned in the cathedral at Bristol on Thursday week. There was a very large attendance on the occasion.

The installation of Dean Brodrick took place at Exeter Cathedral on Thursday week.

The 209th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be celebrated under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 21st inst.

The report of the Lower House of Convocation on the Bishop of Natal's book will be presented on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Archdeacon Sinclair held a visitation of the archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the parish church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on Monday. The charge related almost entirely to the question of biblical criticism.

The Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., of St. John's College, Second Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Dedham, has been appointed to the head-mastership of the Grammar School, Wellingborough, on the resignation of Dr. Sanderson.

On Monday afternoon the distribution of the prizes to the students of the Faculty of Medicine at University College took place, under the presidency of Dr. Parkes, F.R.S. Professor Sharpey (Dean) read the report, which referred to the progress of the college in satisfactory terms.

A full meeting of the Senate and Convocation of the London University was held at Burlington House on Wednesday to confer degrees. Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University, presided, and, after the various graduates had been presented for their degrees, his Lordship spoke in terms of high praise of the University.

The Bishop of Exeter, who is in the eighty-fifth year of his age, held a visitation of his clergy at Totnes on Monday. He addressed them in a short but touching speech, alluding to the fact that this would probably be the last time he would appear among them, and to one and all he solemnly gave his blessing.

The promoters of the suit against Professor Jowett have abandoned the idea of applying for a mandamus, being advised by their counsel (although these gentlemen do not approve of the judgment) that such an application would have little prospect of success. The time for appealing—which it was likewise in their power to do—has long since been permitted to elapse, and the suit is therefore at an end.

A purse of forty sovereigns was presented, on the 7th inst., to the Rev. G. W. Procter, M.A., by the congregation of St. Stephen's, Devonport, on his preferment, by the Bishop of Exeter, to the rectory of Bradstone, Devon. They presented him with a further sum of eight guineas for the purchase of a new altar for Bradstone Church, where the chancel is sadly in need of a thorough restoration. The children and old people of St. Stephen's on the same occasion made a farewell offering of affection to the sisters of Mr. Procter.

The annual election of Westminster scholars to Christchurch, Oxford, and to Trinity College, Cambridge, took place on Tuesday in presence of the electors. The following is the order of the election:—To Exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge, G. T. M. O'Brien, A. H. Winter, J. M. Yates; to Studentships at Christchurch, Oxford, W. G. F. Phillimore, A. Stewart, R. Egerton. Triplett Exhibitioners, G. T. M. O'Brien, G. C. H. Chepmell. Dean Thomas's Exhibitioner, F. J. Bandinell. On Monday evening the Dean of Westminster entertained at dinner in the College Hall the electors and an unusually large and distinguished assembly of old Westminsters.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

On Monday the usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall; Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth presiding. It was reported that last week fifty-one barrels of flour, seven boxes of bacon, forty-four tierces of beef, and eight packages of clothing had been dispatched to the various local committees for distribution; that the total amount received was £3280, and the balance in the bankers' hands was £389,500. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report stated that on the 2nd inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief, in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5073. The question of finding employment for the cotton operatives was discussed by the committee, and the conclusion arrived at was "that labour at the ordinary rate of wages on desirable public improvements could be found for the chief portion of the cotton workmen now in receipt of relief, if means to obtain loans for long terms, at low rates of interest, were provided." After transacting some routine business and making several grants the committee adjourned.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting yesterday week. The total sum received in aid of the fund was reported to be £491,382, of which £398,746 had been remitted to the affected districts, exclusive of a grant of £1000 for emigration. The amount received during the week was £5467, of which £5034 was from colonial resources. The total amount granted by the committee for distribution was £2,590. There were two or three deputations from different emigration committees. One from the Queensland Emigration Committee, represented by Mr. Gordon, who said he had sent out 1000 emigrants from Lancashire to Queensland, having been assisted by a grant of money from Queensland itself. He was prepared to provide for 500 more if the committee would give him a supplemental grant of £4 a head. The committee, however, declined to make the grant; but informed each deputation that if any committee had the funds to send out a given number of emigrants, they would make a capitation grant of £2 per head to assist in procuring their outfit.

Mr. Rawlinson, in company with Mr. Farnall, is making the tour of the principal towns of the cotton districts, to ascertain what public works can be undertaken with advantage, and the readiness of the local authorities to co-operate. For the most part they have met with so much encouragement as to promise success to the plans they propose. Influential committees have been appointed in some towns to ascertain what works of improvement are needed and can be profitably entered upon; after which, it is understood, Government will advance the money required at a moderate rate of interest under the Local Government Act, so that the adult operatives may find employment for some time to come at full wages. Mr. Rawlinson has expressly declared that the responsibility of carrying out these undertakings will devolve entirely upon the corporations, which will have eventually to pay for them; and that there is to be no Government interference, control, or overlooking of local works in any shape or way. At the same time, employment at the cotton-mills is increasing, and emigration is somewhat thinning the ranks of the unemployed; so that the prospects of Lancashire are slowly mending.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Ships coming home from foreign parts have frequently, among other passengers, persons described as "distressed British seamen;" but Parliament is just now besieged by a number of "outraged British subjects" claiming redress for their scandalous treatment by foreign Governments. After Don Pacifico and his broken cups and saucers the British public grew sceptical as to the injuries sustained by gentlemen whose British nationality was, to say the least, problematical; and this unwillingness to listen to complaints has often been the means of a grave failure in justice. The poor Baron De Bode has not got his claims settled yet, though Committee after Committee of the House have decided in his favour. Two cases, however, have recently occurred in which we trust ample compensation to the sufferers will be exacted by the British Government. The history of Captain Melville White, who was arrested in Lima, in Peru, on a perfectly false charge, flung into a loathsome dungeon in the old prison of the Inquisition, half starved, insulted, and at last banished the Peruvian territory, has just been brought before the Legislature. And we may soon expect to hear that some political action has been taken in the analogous case of Captain Henry de Wolfe Carvell, a bona fide British subject, and a gentleman bearing her Majesty's commission in triplicate, who, for no greater offence than coming out from England to Peru in order to administer to the effects of his father-in-law, Mr. Winder, a wealthy merchant of Lima, to whose will he had been appointed executor, was subjected to the grossest and most vindictive persecution on the part of the Peruvian Government and its corrupt officials, browbeaten, defrauded, and denied all kind of justice. Captain Carvell escaped actual incarceration in the horrible prisons of Peru by taking refuge, first under the British flag and then under the French, at the Legations of the respective countries; but he appears none the less to have been most scandalously treated, and deprived of a vast amount of property due to him. The Peruvian officials were indeed candid enough to admit that they hated the "Gringos"—i.e., the English—and that they were determined not to allow a "Gringo" to carry property out of the country.

One of the principal attractions at the Fine-Art Exhibition, now open at the Palais de l'Industrie, in Paris, is the huge plaster model of the new Opera House to be erected on the Boulevard des Capucines. The ponderosity, combined with fragility, of the material, employed in this model suggested the ingenious device of a movable railway for its conveyance from the atélier of the architect to the Champs Elysées. The actual edifice is in active course of construction; and, by all accounts, the new Académie Impériale de Musique will be the most magnificent and the most commodious theatre in the world. San Carlo, the Scala, and the Balschoi Teater at Moscow are to hide their diminished heads when this colossal temple shall challenge comparison.

In this country we have two Italian Opera Houses, both very sumptuous and both too large for the purposes for which they are designed. With Covent Garden and her Majesty's it is perpetually a question of "one go up and another come down." If the first be prosperous the latter must necessarily be unfortunate, and vice versâ. Nevertheless, we need new theatres. Drury Lane is supposed to be the home of the national drama, but it is too closely environed by theatrical rivals to command a continuous season of prosperity. On the other hand, there are very many crowded districts of London where a new, comfortable, and *cheap* theatre, sensibly conducted and playing sterling pieces in lieu of vicious trash, would be of inestimable advantage to the cause of popular education, good order, temperance, and morality—a cause which we cannot recognise to be in any substantial degree served by garish and frivolous comic-song singing and acrobat tumbling at the so-called "music halls."

Mr. Boucicault made a move in the right direction when he metamorphosed old Astley's Theatre; and he intends to do still more, we trust, when the New Theatre Company gets into working order, if into such order, instead of abeyance, it ever gets. But of the cheap, well-conducted theatre, *pur et simple*, there is an admirable example extant in the Britannia, at Hoxton—a handsome, roomy, well-ventilated *salle*, holding from three to four thousand persons. The prices of admittance are very low; the audience are almost exclusively working men; but a better-conducted and better-disciplined congregation of spectators we have never seen. We journeyed to the Britannia the other evening to be wonderstruck by Professor Pepper's "Ghost," specially imported from the genteel regions of the Polytechnic to the wilds of Hoxton. We are free to confess that the melodrama in which the "Ghost" was introduced was not quite up to the standard of "The Colleen Bawn" or "The Duke's Motto," but it was full of sound morality, and much more edifying, we take it, than "The Perfect Cure" or "The Strand, the Strand." Indeed, we perfectly agree, on the whole, with the criticism we overheard from a gentleman in corduroy, and in the stalls, "Wice 'as its vay for aviles; but wirtue 'as its hinnings at last, and licks wice hover the 'ed." The most gratifying circumstance in connection with the Britannia is that all refreshments required by the audience can be procured within the walls of the building—that they can smoke their pipes in their own café between the acts, and go straight home after the performance without wanting anything more. And we don't think that, as a rule, they come home from these harmless places of amusement tipsy or to beat their wives.

Hand in hand with cheap theatres—where rubbish need not, as a matter of course, be played; for good authors, were they adequately remunerated, would very soon be found to write for the people's playhouses—comes that admirable and beneficial movement for establishing clubs among the working classes. The Working Man's Club and Institute Union had a conversazione at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening last. The chair was to have been occupied by Lord Brougham, but, the patriarchal friend of education being detained in Paris, Lord Lyttelton presided in his stead. The audience was so numerous and so fashionable that we almost feel inclined to ask where the working men were, and why they, also, had not been bidden to a meeting at which subjects so deeply concerning their interests were to be discussed. The principal speakers were the noble chairman, the Dean of Chichester—who has already done good service to the club movement in Yorkshire and in Sussex—the Rev. Mr. Sully, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, and Mr. Akroyd; Sir Frank Crossley, M.P., and many other influential gentlemen were likewise present.

There is a capital old English proverb to the effect that it is best "to let well alone;" and the title of "The Working Man's Club and Institute Union" is so *ad captandum* a one that it would be indiscreet, perhaps, to alter it. But it strikes us that, if the fitness of things were rigidly observed, the word "Institute" might be retained, and that of "Club" discarded, or, at least, "Gathering" or "Reunion" substituted for it. The idea of establishing clubs for working people on *precisely* the same basis as that which is the foundation of clubs for the upper and middle classes is simply preposterous, and, if persisted in, will only end in deplorable failure. A Pall-mall club is a palace dedicated to the selfishness and luxuriousness of the affluent. Everything that can make life pleasant is to be found there—agreeable companionship, a French cook, a good cellar, a recondite library, the choicest brands of cigars. A man goes to his club to play cards, to take or to lay the odds on the Derby or the Chester Cup, to talk scandal, to get up political intrigues, to regale himself on rich meats and wines, and, if need be, to sit up till two or three in the morning. Moreover, the system of voting by ballot gives him the power of excluding from his society those whose manners and conversation may be displeasing to him. We presume that the council of the Union do not wish to see a working-man's club on the Pall-mall pattern become an organised institution among the industrial classes; but that they are, on the other hand, anxious for the formation of places—half mechanics-institute and half coffee-shop and refreshment-room—whither the humbler orders can resort to improve their minds, to indulge in the relaxion of conversation, draughts, and chess, and to refresh themselves with non-intoxicating beverages. Nor, we take it, should there be any blackballing at these clubs; and then, without a ballot-box, what becomes of a club?

Among the new works promised for speedy publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, we are glad to call attention to a novel by Mrs. Bernal Osborne, with the "taking" title of "False Positions," and, *mirabile dictu*, a prose romance by Owen Meredith (Mr. Robert Bulwer Lytton), called "The Ring of Amasis." An entirely new edition of Dyce's Shakspeare is also forthcoming; and this will not be a mere reprint of the edition of 1857, but will contain numerous and scrupulous emendations and corrections of the text, and a copious glossary, bearing on obscure words or little known customs alluded to in the works of the poet.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Common Sense of the Water Cure. By Capt. I. H. Lukis. (Robert Hardwicke.) Captain Lukis does not "see the necessity of hoisting sense upon stilts," and he has therefore chosen a sprightly, gossiping, and, severe critics would say, flippant style for instilling into the public mind his views about hydrotherapeutics. His book is very readable, although it is noticeable for a tendency to iteration of occasional stale sayings and stock phrases, and he discourses of a matter which concerns us all—for who amongst us is disease-proof? If Mr. Hannibal Chollop were "fever-proof and like-wise agur," we doubt whether even he had obtained complete mastery over his digestive organs; and it is chiefly in connection with dyspepsia that Capt. Lukis considers the subject of hydropathy. He gives a circumstantial account of his conversion from drug-worship, of the course of treatment adopted at a hydropathic or hydrotherapeutic establishment, and of the conditions necessary to ensure a successful issue. After all, it seems the most important part of the course is that which Wisdom has been from time immemorial crying aloud at the corners of the streets to inculcate—pure air, cleanliness, exercise, and moderation in all things. But at this advice there are hundreds of thousands who are constrained to smile sardonically. They *must* live in an impure atmosphere; they *must* go without exercise; they *must* exceed moderation—at any rate, in work; and for them the water cure, and every other cure, is nothing better than a mockery: they *must* take the drugs which give temporary relief, even if they hasten the inevitable end. Though a most enthusiastic convert, Captain Lukis does not pronounce hydropathy infallible; he only says that for one hydropathic failure he could cite twenty allopathic failures. When we consider that allopathic patients bear to hydropathic a ratio of probably more than fifty to one, we shall not be surprised at his assertion; nor, when we reflect that his complaint appears to have been only the result of army life in India, shall we feel disposed to set him down as a good example of the probable effects of the system upon one who leads an ordinary, quiet, English existence, and, nevertheless, falls into unaccountable diseases; *fiat experimentum in corpore vili*, let us have the experience of some feeble subject who has never tried his constitution. Perhaps the story told by Captain Lukis about the Countess of Jennison is more to the point.

Waiting for the Verdict: An Autobiography. Edited by B. Aikin. (Saunders and Otley.) This work displays no ordinary power. We trace in it germs of nearly every faculty looked for in a good novelist except taste and order. Rhapsody, spasmody, and hysterics are harsh terms to use; but we hope the author will pardon us if we venture to hint—not in a spirit of arrogant assumption, but with real deference—that they are applicable to his book. He may, perhaps, laugh in his sleeve, muttering that nine-tenths of the tale are supposed to be written in a state of temporary insanity; but we should meet this objection (passing over the question of taste involved in it) by asking how it is that we detect no change of style when the hypothetical autobiographer recovers (according to his own account) his senses? The main points of the story may be thus briefly stated:—Ernest Clarkson loves Lady Helen (not known to be a lady of title until just before her death). Helen goes astray, Ernest goes mad and fancies he has killed Helen's seducer, or, as he expresses it, is 'a mur——,' and has "Cain's c——" upon him; it turns out to be a mere hallucination, and therefore the title is meaningless, unless we are to give our verdict from a moral point of view, in which case we certainly pronounce the self-accused guilty. Notwithstanding the astounding assertion at the fourth page—"I, Ernest Clarkson, write my own memoirs, and, kind or unkind reader, I swear to you I am dipping this *iron pen of mine in my heart's blood* while I do write"—we are happy to be able to state that the fluid used in the printing is of the usual colour, and that the outward and visible marks of agony and horror are confined to the customary dashes, expletives, and notes of consternation.

Wayfe Summers. By Thomas Archer. (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) A certain banker has a son born in lawful wedlock, who, having lost his mother early, turns out a complete scamp, seduces one woman at least, marries another, whom his father refuses to recognise, and then deserts his wife and the daughter she presents him with. That daughter is Wayfe Summers, who here tells her story by the pen of Mr. Archer. Wayfe's grandfather disowns his son, but undertakes to provide for her on condition that she does not bear his name, and that (with what object we are at a loss to imagine) her mother holds no intercourse with her. Wayfe is consequently placed to live with an ignorant, illiberal woman of Dissenting principles, in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, and in Perram-street of that ilk the first scene of her autobiography is laid. How it fared with her from the time of her sojourning *chez* Bradley until her recognition by her grandfather and her marriage with the son of one of her father's companions in evil, we read with much pleasure. Our interest was sustained, we were sufficiently startled, but our feelings were not harrowed. If we were inclined to think sometimes that we read of tears when there seemed nothing to cry for, we remembered that, though Mr. Archer wrote, it was a woman speaking; and if we murmured a little at intrusive homilies, we were not indisposed to attribute that to the old Adam within us. Nothing could be better than the object of his tale, which is to suggest "kindly, loving, and charitable thoughts." Mr. Archer, in a short, manly, modest preface, says "that the book is full of faults I know too well." We can assure him they have, for the most part, baffled our search. It is true that the picture of a child loathing the very name of, and shrinking from the touch of, her own father is not pleasant; but to draw it cannot be called a fault, for such things are. If we were disposed to be censorious, we should ask whether two *faux-pas* due to the son and one to the father (for the banker was not blameless), are not rather a liberal allowance of one particular sin (for a novel) in so small a family? whether the mystery connected with Anne should not have been cleared up? whether the female characters are not more given to fisticuffs than is usual away from Billingsgate? and whether "whom you think resembles him" could be explained by the rules of grammar. We should feel it was very small in us to mention the last petty error, but really it occurs so constantly in nearly every book we read that we are bound to protest against it.

A Dark Night's Work, by Mrs. Gaskell. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Mrs. Gaskell's style is so winning, her language so good, her periods so smooth, and often so pleasantly epigrammatic, that it must be almost impossible for her to write what is entirely unreadable. We therefore read with a certain degree of pleasure this reprint from a popular periodical; after page 97, however, we were lured on to read solely by the writing; our interest in the story was over. We felt that in reading further we were putting ourselves in a position very like that of an examiner who should persevere in following to the end the working out of a problem after he had discovered a fatal mistake in the first few steps. We have already expressed an opinion to the effect that—so strange is fact—we would not condemn a story on the ground of improbability in the plot; but that does not prevent our interest being blunted by the occurrence of an incident to which even a mountainous faith could not reconcile us; and if Mrs. Gaskell, having said to herself, after the fashion of a celebrated character, "I wants to make your flesh creep," could think of no more harrowing circumstance than the "Dark Night's Work," we think her invention must, for the moment, have deserted her. To us the behaviour of the trio engaged in the nightly deed appeared simply absurd, and the placing of the "fleam" in the grave must have been of set purpose. Of no effect, then, was the charming pen of the writer towards resuscitating the interest which her very strong measure of improbability had caused to flag. We think Mrs. Gaskell would shine more brightly out of the tragic sphere.

The House of Scindia. By John Hope. (Longmans.) This is a slight sketch, written in a readable, off-hand style by the late superintending surgeon of Scindia's contingent, and surgeon to the Court of Gwalior. The author's position must have given him more than ordinary opportunities of becoming acquainted with the matters of which he discourses, and he on that account deserves a more than usually attentive hearing, though what he has to relate very often reflects little credit upon our late Indian Governments. He skims the history of the House of Scindia from Mahdajee to our present friend Gyajee, and does not hesitate to speak what he acknowledges to be unpalatable truths respecting the causes which led to the memorable Indian mutiny.

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THE FARM.

HOWEVER hard it may seem to pass over "the home of the Durhams," it is difficult to show cause against the decision which the Royal Agricultural Society have arrived at of holding their show for the second time at Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a lapse of only sixteen years. Fifty-one members and the chairman were officially reported as present; but when the vote took place on the main question of Newcastle-on-Tyne v. Durham county, the numbers were twenty-one to eighteen. The visiting deputation seem to have been sorely divided, two voted for Durham county, one for Newcastle, and another remained neutral. Durham and Darlington went into detailed accounts, both in print and viva voce, of their respective local merits with an ardour and minuteness worthy of a winning cause, and the Attorney-General led in person for the former. The statement of the cathedral town was mainly directed to a highly favourable comparison of itself with Darlington, and it claimed a majority of 195 in licensed victuallers alone, to say nothing of nearly a treble supply of houses—inhabited, uninhabited, and building. Darlington was quite prepared for that argument, and offered to guarantee nearly 5000 beds in the inns, and houses rated above £8. However, visions of the steam-ploughs gallantly smashing up the "old sward" of the Race Moor just carried the day for Newcastle, and the two Ds were left to bite their glove at each other till the society again comes their way. The approach of the battle of Worcester is stirring up people to membership, and sixty-six new ones were elected. The general meeting will be held on Friday next, when twenty-five members of council go out by rotation. Their attendances at councils and committees are now given in full, and it appears that two of them have never looked near from "the rising of the Leeds meeting in 1861 to the present time." The society hold their meeting in "the Far West" in 1865, and Bath will no doubt fight hard for the honour which Bristol and Exeter have already attained.

Apropos of the Holker herd, we may note that the Eighth Duke of Oxford has been slaughtered, the Tenth let to Mr. Willoughby Wood, the Eleventh sold to Mr. Hall, of Kirkham, and that Kildonan, by the Ninth Duke of Oxford from Dustie, has been sold to Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., a spirited Cumberland breeder. "Double First," by Eleventh Duke of Oxford from Cleopatra 5th, is a '63 arrival, and the Lord Oxfords, which are very strong and full of hair, have come so far in the shape of "New York" from Cleopatra 3rd, Cleopatra 9th from Cleopatra 2nd, Thirteenth Duke of Oxford from Grand Duchess of Oxford, and "Charleston" from Countess of Barrington. Mr. Strafford has announced Mr. J. T. Noakes's short-horn herd for sale on the 2nd of June, at Brockley Farm, near Lewisham. There are thirty-four lots of cows and heifers, and nine bulls, headed by Cherry Duke 3rd (15,763), which has been chiefly used. Mr. Noakes has been a pretty extensive but quiet buyer at the sales of Mr. Dudding and others, and it is from the former that he derives his strong dash of the Knightley blood. The veteran, Mr. Wiley, who is now the senior Yorkshire breeder since Sir Tatton died, has just sold a young boar and sow of his celebrated small white Yorkshire breed to the Marquis of Tweeddale, for his Serene Highness the Duke of Sleswig Holstein Augustenbourg.

Parliament has been busying itself more than usual with agricultural matters. Sir Fitzroy Kelly will, it is said, move for a special committee to consider the operation of the malt-tax. Mr. Holland has got leave to introduce his Sheep and Cattle Contagions Prevention Bill; and Mr. Paull has withdrawn his Poisoned Grain Prohibition Bill, and asked leave to introduce another "to prohibit the sale and use of poisoned grain or seed, or poisonous preparations, in certain cases, and the destruction of birds and animals not already protected by law." The agricultural members were not very cordial, and, in fact, seemed to smell a rat; and "Sam Slick" rose specially to inquire what was to be the fate of political rats if it came into operation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Chester meeting, feeble and unsatisfactory as it was, had three points of interest in the Cup victory of the top weight, Asteroid, the first win of a young Saunterer, and the equally-successful début of "The Doctor, late Iatros," by the Cure, for whom, as he is half-brother to Livingstone, it was vainly hoped at Doncaster that Lord Stamford would give a thousand. The decision of the Grand Stand committee to withhold their grant unless Mr. Topham resigned was not altogether unlooked for; and it is said that Mr. Verrall or Mr. Johnson, of York, will take office. Bath had a spirited meeting, and some remarkably close racing. Its principal patron, the Duke of Beaufort, won a good stake with Crytheia; while the noble Premier pulled off the Bath Handicap with Spencer, and lost the Biennial by only a head. On the Wednesday Canary gave John Day (whose son John rode his maiden race at Salisbury) another good turn, and Molly Carew caught a Tartar at last in Light, by Prime Minister, which received 5 lb.

The Swindon platform, which has heard the crack of doom over many a Derby favourite, selected National Guard as its '63 victim of "the up journey;" but Lord Clifden went steadily through the ordeal, and was quoted as healthy at 9 to 2 when the train reached Paddington. The nobblers did their best for him on Saturday and Sunday night, but their pleasing spike and hole labours on his behalf were happily frustrated, and the greatest fear which his friends have for him is that horses will be started specially to get in his way. If there had been a screw loose in his preparation he could not hold his own so steadily as he has done, and enable his backers to say that the idea of an outsider is a chronic delusion, and that they have nothing but Maccaroni and public running to fear. Saccharometer, The Ghillie, The Ranger, Tom Fool, National Guard, King of the Vale, Hospodar, Fantastic, Avondale, Donnybrook, Early Purl, Golden Pledge, Scamander, Baldwin, Trojanus, Light Bob, Safeguard, Flibustier, Giles the First, Avenger, King of Utopia, Stockowner, Taje, Countess, Blondin, Dunkeld, Blue Mantle, Tambour Major, Cairncastle, Rapid Rhone, Melrose, Brother to Morocco, and Stockman are spoken of as the thirty-three others from which the field will probably be selected. The running of Lady Augusta in the One Thousand has gone far to quench all speculation for the Oaks, in which Old Orange Girl, Tornado, Amelia, Queen Bertha, Borealis, The Orphan, Miss Armstrong, &c., are among the probable runners. Mr. Milward's sale of ponies will open the week at Tattersall's, and this year ten will come up, ranging from 13¾ to 14½ hands. On Saturday the Swalcliffe and Sir Lydston Newman's yearlings will be sold at the Stockwell paddocks.

Eleven "Surrey colts" were tried this week at The Oval, and, not counting their captain, Tom Lockyer's, innings, they scored 181, of which Bush made 66 and Nightingale 53, in a style which augurs well for the club's luck in matches to come.

The late Sir Richard Sutton's sale of hunters was considered a wonder, but still only nine out of the thirty-two realised 300 gs. and upwards, and the highest price was 360 gs. for Somerby and Shankton. Mr. Anderson gave 620 gs. for Cassio at Sir Watkin's sale, but the other "great fact" of that sale—viz., three horses averaging 460 gs.—was quite eclipsed at Quorn last week, as ten horses averaged 455 gs., and four 500 gs. The eighty lots, including two ponies, realised 14,322 gs, and Pilot (Mr. Chaplin), 520 gs., headed the poll. The Prince of Wales gave 500 gs. for Bentinck, and 310 gs. for The Right Man. It was a worthy finale to a very brilliant seven years' mastership, for which Leicestershire has never shown itself particularly grateful.

The forthcoming Islington Dog Show has received 1647 entries, of which at least 1000 constitute the sporting division. The hounds will be judged in public on the private-view day (May 25); and among the other most novel features will be a series of kennels devoted to nursing-mothers and their puppies of every kind, from the bloodhound to the toy-terrier. "Several resident householders" have just awakened to the consciousness that the show is to take place, and are most pathetic on what they endured from the howling of last summer.

It is said that "Deerfoot" has at last quitted our shores, carrying with him upwards of a thousand pounds as the fruits of his running labours. His final race on Monday at Hackney-wick proved what the knowing ones have always said, that for travelling an hour against time at his own pace he had no equal, but that he could not run in distress. Under this belief, Lang and White made the pace such a cracker that although Deerfoot ran his first three miles under 15 min. they actually outlapped him, and he soon afterwards gave up. The pair did the three miles in 14 min. 36 sec., and before the end of seven miles, which only occupied 34 min. 35 sec., Lang was obliged to stop, and virtually leave to Northumberland the honour of having the champion sculler and the champion runner as well.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Lord Clifden (off.), 11 to 2 agst Maccaroni (t and off.), 9 to 1 agst Saccharometer (take 10 to 1), 10 to 1 agst Gillie (t), 10 to 6 agst Hospodar (t), 100 to 6 agst King of the Vale (t), 100 to 6 agst Tom Fool (t), 20 to 1 agst Ranger (t 25 to 1), 40 to 1 agst Fantastic (t), 40 to 1 agst Giles the First (t), 50 to 1 agst Blue Mantle (t and off.), 50 to 1 agst Scamander (t), 50 to 1 agst King of Utopia (t), 50 to 1 agst Early Purl (t), 1000 to 10 agst Donnybrook (t), 1000 to 5 agst Stockman (off.).

OAKS.—5 to 2 agst Lady Augusta (off.), 6 to 1 agst Borealis (t), 8 to 1 agst Miss Armstrong (t), 9 to 1 agst Old Orange Girl (t), 12 to 1 agst The Orphan (off.), 20 to 1 agst Fantail (t) 20 to 1 agst Tonardo (t).

In the American papers there are numerous advertisements of persons wishing to adopt children made orphans by the war. One advertisement commences thus:—"Children taken for adoption and adopted out to good homes.—Wanted, three little girls, from one year to eighteen months old. Also one young male infant, blue eyes, from birth. Also the lady will please call. Little George is ready."

The *Epoca* of Madrid of the 9th inst. states that Spain and Portugal will soon be completely united by railway. On the 3rd the inauguration of the Portuguese line between Abrantes and Croto—a distance of nearly forty miles—took place amidst the enthusiasm of the inhabitants. The Duc de Loulé, President of the Council of Ministers, Viscount Sa. de Bandeira, and M. Jose Braamcamp, and other distinguished personages, went by special train from Lisbon to Santarem, where they partook of a magnificent collation, at which toasts were drank to the Royal family, to the success of the Portuguese Railway Company, and to the prosperity of the two countries. The Portuguese company has now 125 miles of this line in course of working.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE pretty general impression having been that capital for commercial purposes must become dearer, increased sales of stock for money have taken place in the market for Home Securities, and prices have gradually declined. The Unfunded Debt has been in a most depressed state, and some of the bills have sold at 4s. discount.

There has been a very active demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street; and on the Continent capital is in fair request.

About £300,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters; but very little gold has been disposed of to the Rank of England. The steamer for India has taken out £64,700, and several parcels have been forwarded to France.

Most of the Continental exchanges are somewhat unfavourable. At New York, on the 8th inst., gold was 151½ and 150, and the exchange on England 166. These rates are in favour of larger shipments of bullion to Europe than those recently exported.

"The International Financial Society," recently launched upon our market, has proved a great success. The shares have been done as high as 10 and 12 premium.

On Thursday the Home market was firm:—Consols closed at 93⅞ to ½ for Money; and 92⅞ to ¼ ex div. for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par.

The business doing in American Securities has been much restricted. Erie Shares have sold at 50½ ⅝; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 61; Illinois Central, 100-dollar Shares, 40½ dis.

There has been less firmness in the market for Foreign Bonds, and the quotations have had a downward tendency; Spanish Securities, however, have fully supported the late improvement in their value.

A fair business has been done in Joint-stock Bank Shares. The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been moderately numerous, and on the whole the Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady.

Land, 33½; South African Irrigation, 2¼; and Van Diemen's Land, 15⅛.

The Railway Share Market has been in a most inactive state; nevertheless, prices have, on the whole, been well supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 84; Caledonian, 114⅞; Great Eastern, 53¼; Great Northern, 126; Great Western, 67⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109¼; London and North-Western, 100⅞; London and South-Western, 105; Metropolitan, New, 3; Midland, 127⅞; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 97½; North Eastern, Berwick, 101; Ditto, York, 88⅛; North Staffordshire, 16½; Shropshire Union, 50; South Eastern, 92⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Eastern, East Anglian Seven per Cent Stock, 149¾; Great Northern, 117⅛; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 90½; South Eastern, Reading Annuity, 24.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 109; East Indian, 110; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 61; Ditto, Deferred, 49; Great Indian Peninsula, 110¾; Great Southern of India, 107; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Delhi, 2⅜.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Eastern of France, 20⅜; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 11; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22⅜.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 13 shows the following results when compared with the preceding return:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	.. £124,083	An increase of other Securities of	£1,482,518
A decrease of public deposits of	.. 504,602	A decrease of bullion of ..	.. 488,519
An increase of other deposits of	.. 605,449	An increase of rest of ..	.. 19,079
A decrease of Govt. Securities of	.. 1,000,000	A decrease of reserve of ..	.. 352,241

The total circulation is £21,252,916. Public deposits amount to £6,735,137, and private deposits to £13,727,556. Securities are £30,201,120, and the stock of bullion is £14,653,141.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 11.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was only moderate. Good and fine samples were disposed of at full prices; but low and damp qualities met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. The transactions in foreign wheat were comparatively limited, and the currencies were with difficulty supported. There was a fair sale for barley, on former terms. No change took place in the value of malt. Sales, however, progressed slowly. There was a fair demand for oats, and really fine parcels were the turn dearer. Both beans and peas changed hands somewhat freely, on former terms. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, at barely late currencies.

May 13.—The attendance of buyers to-day was limited, and all kinds of produce moved off slowly, at about stationary prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 21s. to 29s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds, as well as cakes, have moved off slowly, at about previous rates. Oil seeds command very full prices.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 62s. to 67s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 52s. to 64s. per quarter; red clover seed, 43s. to 74s.; white ditto, 56s. to 71s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 4d; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 30s. 11d.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 34s.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 3d.; oats, 21s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 7d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 89,981; barley, 8852; oats, 10,819; rye, 535; beans, 4622; peas, 385 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds has fallen off. Prices, however, rule firm. The stock in London amounts to 70,512,000 lb., against 66,931,000 lb. at the same time last year.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities have moved off slowly, at about last week's prices. Barbadoes has realised 33s. to 38s.; Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; and Antigua, 31s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 47s. 3d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces support late rates. The stock of sugar amounts to 72,789 tons, against 55,331 tons last year.

Coffee.—The business doing is somewhat restricted; nevertheless, the currencies continue steady. The stock is 6924 tons, against 5692 tons in 1862.

Rice.—There is less inquiry for this kind of produce, at late rates. Stock, 53,693 tons, against 52,758 tons.

Provisions.—A few parcels of new Irish butter have changed hands, at from 88s. to 104s. per cwt. Foreign butters are dull and again cheaper. The bacon market is heavy, at 2s. per cwt. less money; prime Waterford, 54s. per cwt. Hams command full prices; but other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The business doing in this market is only moderate. P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 43s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 40,612 casks, against 35,092 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at £14 10s. per ton. Rape is quiet, at £19 10s. to £22 10s.; olive, £48 to £53; cocoanut, £40 to £51 10s.; and fine palm, £37 to £37 10s. French turpentine is freely offering at 43s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is somewhat restricted, at previous rates. Proof Leewards, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. In the value of brandy and grain spirits no change has taken place.

Tallow Stearine.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 10s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 3d.; Hartleys', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds continues steady, at very full prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 120s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing more favourably. Prices now rule from ½d. to 1d. per lb. beneath the previous series.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are moderately extensive, and the demand is inactive, at from 45s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 14).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only mod-rate, and all breeds were in fair request, at Monday's currency. A few very superior Scots realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Sheep.—The show of which was by no means extensive—ruled steady, at full prices. The top quotation was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Lambs commanded full currencies—viz., from 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb. The supply was moderate. Calves moved off freely, at full currencies. The best veal was worth 4s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report a dull inquiry for pigs, at late rates. Milch cows, however, were in improved request. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s. 4d.

suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 24s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 870; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 7800; calves, 420; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 230; sheep and lambs, 1050; calves, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

BANKRUPTS.

M. BORCHARDT, Soho-square, commission agent.—T. W. WARNER, Great Dunmow, Essex, ironmonger.—E. H. SMITH, Gosport, grocer.—H. W. KNOWLES, Barking, sailmaker.—Sir C. SULLIVAN, Bart., Bayswater.—J. DIBLEY, Grosvenor-place, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, grocer.—F. PRATTEN, Sheerness, licensed victualler.—T. HOOMAN, Oxford-street, glass-letter manufacturer.—E. H. BUTLER, Church-street, Deptford, rag merchant.—D. WILLIAMS, Llandingat, Carmarthenshire.—T. WHITE, Brill-row, Somers-town, boot and shoe maker.—J. NORRIS, Woodland-terrace, Forest-gate, traveller.—H. MYERS, Cumberland-place, Newington-butts, chairmaker.—M. EDERSHEIM, Eastcheap, merchant and commission agent.—P. and T. PANKHURST, Isleworth, wheelwrights.—S. L. CLARKE, Cavendish-street, New North-road, coffee-house keeper.—H. G. MAXSTED, Milton-next-Gravesend, tobacconist.—W. H. R. KETCHER, Billericay, Essex, chemist.—J. W. BENTON, Aldersgate-street, fancy box manufacturer.—B. ANDRADE, Caledonian road, butcher.—H. EVANES, Willes-road, Kentish-town, contractor.—T. PEPPER, Newington green, actuary.—E. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Mincing-lane, City, wine and spirit merchant.—C. JENNINGS, Wood-street, Cheapside, commission agent.—J. MACLAGAN, Tottenham-road, Kingsland, baker.—C. CHAPMAN, Sloane-street, upholsterer.—R. E. ROWAN, Camden-street, Camden-town, commission agent.—S. H. WHERMAN, Birmingham, tailor.—A. SMITH, Shrewsbury, rag, bone, and skin dealer.—J. WARNER, Leicester, tailor.—T. HEATHCOTE, Derby, licensed victualler.—W. FORD, jun., Duffield, Derbyshire, miller.—J. N. CARTWRIGHT, Lawrence Pountney-lane, solicitor.—A. W. LE MOINE, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Russian agent.—J. ROBERTS, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, linendraper.—R. W. BARROW, Abridge, Essex, brewer.—J. B. BROWN, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, commission agent.—F. COOKE, Hilton, Huntingdonshire, farmer.—A. HINNS, Plumstead, builder.—E. COHEN, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, haberdasher.—W. HIRONS, Birmingham, jeweller.—M. SARGENT, Hastings, baker.—W. SCHWARZ Harrison-street, Gray's inn-road, baker.—E. A. STUTELY, Bounds-green, Middlesex, warehouseman.—J. EYDE, Exeter, surgeon.—J. SHAW, Bristal, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.—S. ZENO, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchant.—J. RICHARDSON, Bede's, Yorkshire, cabinet maker.—J. ELLIS, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, brewer.—W. JONES, Bala, Merioneth-shire, flour dealer.—F. LOWE, Derby, joiner.—T. DUXBURY, Preston, Lancashire, screw manufacturer.—HARRIS SUTTON, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—J. W. PICKERING, Blackburn, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—G. MOORE, Harting, Sussex, miller.—M. DE REDDER, South Shields, Durham, butcher.—L. DAWSON, Rusholme, Manchester, grocer.—E. HOLDBACK, Birmingham, gun finisher.—J. C. SIMPSON, Birmingham, eating-house keeper.—J. BICKERDIKE, Huddersfield, Yorkshire innkeeper.—J. HADDOCK, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. SHORE, Westbury, Wilts cabinet maker.—J. RICKETTS, Walsall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—D. MORGAN, Brighton, physician and surgeon.—J. W. SPEED, Harpurhey, Lancashire, colour-maker.—A. POTT, Newton Heath, near Manchester, beer retailer.—F. J. TROTT, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, innholder.—W. J. ELLIS, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—C. CHILVERS, Norfolk, steam-thrashing engine proprietor.—W. WENN, Sprowston, Norfolk, marine-store dealer.—W. MILLER, Norwich, baker.—T. CORBISHLEY, Runcorn Gap, Lancashire, joiner.—J. DULVEY, Broughton, surgeon.—J. HARRISON, Cargo, Cumberland, farmer.—J. AGARS, Carlisle, coal agent.—J. DAY, Wrenlingham, Norfolk, farmer.—G. WILKINSON, Harthorne, Derbyshire, shoemaker.—W. TANSER, Buston, Northamptonshire, farmer.—R. NICHOLSON, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. K. RITCHIE, Glasgow, muslin manufacturer.—J. HETHERINGTON, Glasgow, leather merchant.—A. HUME, Crarae, Argyleshire, innkeeper.—J. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, horse-dealer.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

BANKRUPTS.

ANNIE RUSSELL, Cottage-grove, Peckham, professor of music.—R. PAYBODY, Kettering, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—E. MARTIN, Bromley, Middlesex, commission agent.—W. WILTSHIRE, Lower Whitecross-street, City, commission agent.—CHARLOTTE TREGARTHAS, Lawrence Pountney-hill, City.—F. K. CUTHILL and SARAH CUTHILL, Providence-row and Worship-square, Finsbury, cabinetmakers.—T. MEYRICK, Queen's-square, City, draper.—E. LEWIS, Artillery-street, Bethnal-green fishmonger.—W. C. LEE, Three Colts-street, Limehouse, licensed victualler.—S. R. LAMBLE, Grafton-street, Kentish-town, builder.—E. W. PRESTON, Kent-street, Newington, clothier.—W. LEATT, Everett-street and Covent-garden-market, fruiterer.—R. PRICE, Brecon, carpenter.—W. WALKER and J. EYRE, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, boot manufacturers.—R. C. CLIFTON, King-street, Whitehall, and St. George's-terrace, Walworth.—J. HATT, Chertsey, carrier.—F. MILWARD, Great Marlborough-street, and Warwick-street, Regent-street, tailor.—ELIZABETH DAWES Willes-road, Kentish-town.—I. CONEY, Kilburn, builder.—W. H. PIDGEON, Linden-terrace, Old Kent-road, baker.—C. HOLMES, Church-street, Pimlico, plumber.—J. CLIFT, Kingston-on-Thames, builder.—T. CATLEY, Deptford, wood carver.—S. BELL, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.—J. CANNON, Stafford-place, Old Ford, commission agent.—J. WRIGHT, Market Drayton, Salop, farmer.—H. BUTLER, jun., Birmingham, butcher.—G. HENSHAW, Hather on Staffordshire, general merchant.—G. F. KIRK, Nottingham, rope manufacturer.—J. BURNETT, Hose, Leicestershire, farmer.—W. JOHN, Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, farmer.—T. DODGSON, Leeds, builder.—H. J. QUARTLEY, Hemsley Blackmoor, Yorkshire, clerk in holy orders.—J. BATESON, High Bentham, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—T. EDWARDS, Bangor, licensed victualler.—J. COWELL, Blackburn, late licensed victualler.—K. OGDEN, Manchester, cabinetmaker.—G. S. BOARD, Bayswater, salesman.—H. KAY, Manchester, indiarubber dealer.—G. WALKER, Darlington, butcher.—T. NANKIVELL, Illogan, Cornwall, grocer.—F. BUNTING, Manchester, accountant.—R. EMPSON, Beverley, Yorkshire, plumber.—J. MITCHELL, St. Agnes, Cornwall, miner.—F. B. HESLEWOOD, Hedon, Yorkshire, commission agent.—M. SPIGER, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, cooper.—T. SMITH, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer.—G. SANDERSON, Eccleafield, Yorkshire, collier.—J. SYKES, Sheffield, joiner.—H. BALL, Farnham, Surrey, blacksmith.—S. TOMLINSON, Repton, Derbyshire, farmer.—J. DARLINGTON, Buralem, clockmaker.—T. F. STEWARD, Oldbury, Worcestershire, ownadealer.—A. B. G. CHURCHILL, Exmouth, Devonshire, grocer.—J. JONES, Sedgley, Staffordshire, charter master.—J. K. FISHER, Knowstone, Devonshire farmer.—T. R. BUCKLEY, Lofthouse-gate, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer.—E. J. LANNING, Southampton, hatter.—T. VAIN, Fromantle, Hampshire, sawyer.—J. SOFFE, Fritham, Hampshire, dealer.—C. W. GARNER, Railway Tavern, Lee, Hampshire.—J. RUFFELL, Haughley, Suffolk, butcher.—P. RICHMOND, Tonbridge, Kent, tobacconist.—I. CATTLE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, butcher.—T. BLAKE, Troston, Suffolk, woodman.—T. ROGERS, Bwlch, Brecknockshire, farmer.—H. W. SUCKLING, Sparbrook, Warwickshire, auctioneer.—S. SWIFT, Birstal, Yorkshire, grocer.—R. VICKERY, Compton Martin, Somersetshire, farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. WILSON, Ayr, plumber.—W. H. CARMAN, Glasgow, flour-merchant.—F. MIVER, Stornoway, Ross-shire, merchant.—D. KENNEDY, Glasgow, writer.—D. PATTERSON sen., Hawick, fleshcr.—R. STEWART, Kelso, letterpress printer.—M. WILSON, Dunse, grocer A. FOWLIS, Bankhead, Kinross-shire, farmer.

"TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE."

WE frankly confess we did not, in our notice of the exhibition at the French Gallery, give the picture now engraved the praise it deserves. Let us now say—it is true to nature, the colouring very pleasant, the delicate reflections from the snow being rendered with much tenderness, and that the execution is remarkably free.

As for the contrast represented, we can vouch that it is not overcharged. The so-called "ascetic" life of the religious célibataire, whether in France, Spain, or Italy, is found singularly conducive to what the doctors call fulness of habit. You rarely meet a member of a monastic order, whether mendicant or otherwise, on the Continent, who, arrived at anything near the age of the monk here depicted, is not at least as corpulent. The fact has been noted, too, in the literature of every country in Europe, including our own from the days of Chaucer downwards. Always this has appeared to us a very strange phenomenon. But before M. Le Poittevin's picture the wonder at once ceases. To put the most charitable construction, however, on the load of good things the monk carries—his plump leg of mutton and mighty loaf, his immense linen bag slung pannier-fashion over his shoulder, with its peeping head of duck and tail of trout; we must suppose that these are not all designed for his own particular and private consumption, but that it is a supply for the larder of yonder monastary—perhaps, too, after the good brothers have undergone a long fast—if, indeed, they ever perform such a feat strictly and in good faith. If this supposition be correct, we would not begrudge the poor hungry men their anticipated feast, but rather encourage them to "eat, drink, and be merry." Nevertheless, it does provoke a sense, at least of incongruity, to see this fat, lazy monk so loaded with luxuries, pass the starveling, raggod children of labour and poverty, gathering a few sticks in the snow to warm, perhaps, the scanty meal of herb broth, yet taught to reverence this same monk as the true representative of One who "went about doing good," and who left *the poor* as the principal charge to his disciples. This contrast does appear to show the wide difference between voluntary and involuntary humility—and, to do him justice, this jolly and not ill natured-looking monk seems to think so too. We will not, therefore, be hard upon him, nor on monks in general, especially when we remember that somewhat the same contrasts are to be found very near home.

"CHILDREN OVERTAKEN BY A STORM."

WE may accept this picture as almost an extreme example of the pre-eminent value of that simple, unaffected truth to nature which has distinguished the works of the French artist Edouard Frère in so remarkable a degree, though seldom, we regret to say, those by the great majority of our own painters of child-life incident. "Subject" this picture can hardly be said to have at all in the ordinary sense. It is simply the representation of the first thing any person might meet sallying forth in the lanes about Ecouen, near Paris (where M. Frère lives and paints), without the slightest *arrière pensée* of picture manufacture. Even, however, if any person had sought refuge from this identical storm with these very children, and had paid them not the slightest attention, it would be difficult to imagine that they could have looked so delightfully unconscious of attracting observation, and so entirely absorbed and subdued as children, like birds, are, during the mysterious gloom, and the strange sounds of patter and rustle, of a storm. *Les extrêmes se touchent*, says the French proverb; and in the works of M. Frère the confines of literalness and simplicity seem to lose themselves on the borders of imagination. The true artist, like the poet, shows us gold and gems glittering where we least expect to find them, and compels our sympathies for that in nature at which we

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"TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE," BY E. LE POITTEVIN, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"CHILDREN OVERTAKEN BY A STORM," BY E. FRERE, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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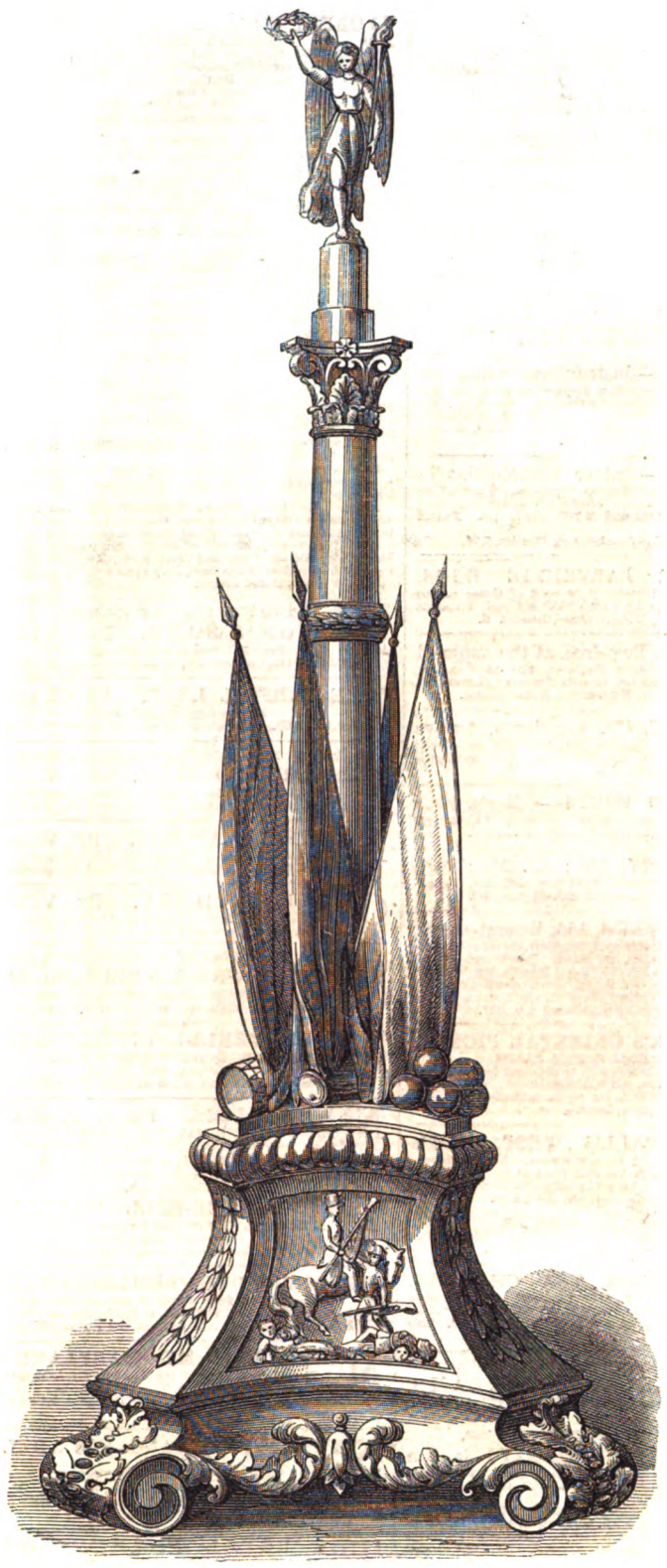


PLATE PRESENTED BY VISCOUNT GOUGH TO THE 87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

might have hardly deigned to look. Here, for instance, we must needs interest ourselves for a little while in this group of children caught in the storm, some distance, perhaps, from the home at which they may be anxiously expected. First we notice the elder girl, with her dress drawn up, with heedful foresight, over her head, and screening her little sister under the canopy thus formed—an embryo type of the generous love of womanhood and maternity. Next we are charmed with the slight touch of fear in the little one cowering for protection. Then we note, as characteristic of a little man, the independent feeling of the boy sitting a little apart, with folded arms, and silently speculating, like a philosopher, upon the phenomena he watches so intently. In this way the reader may proceed till he works out his own idyl from these simple materials, till, as we have done, even the covered cart, vanishing through the mist and rain, becomes a thing of human interest, and we feel provoked we cannot see the driver and demand whether he has been so churlish as not to offer these little ones "a lift," if perchance he is going in the direction of their home. In this way he might amuse himself in fancy ever so long; but it would be still longer before he began to think anything about the actual painting and technicalities of this picture. In all which behold that concealment of art which, according to an adage too well known for repetition, proves its perfection.

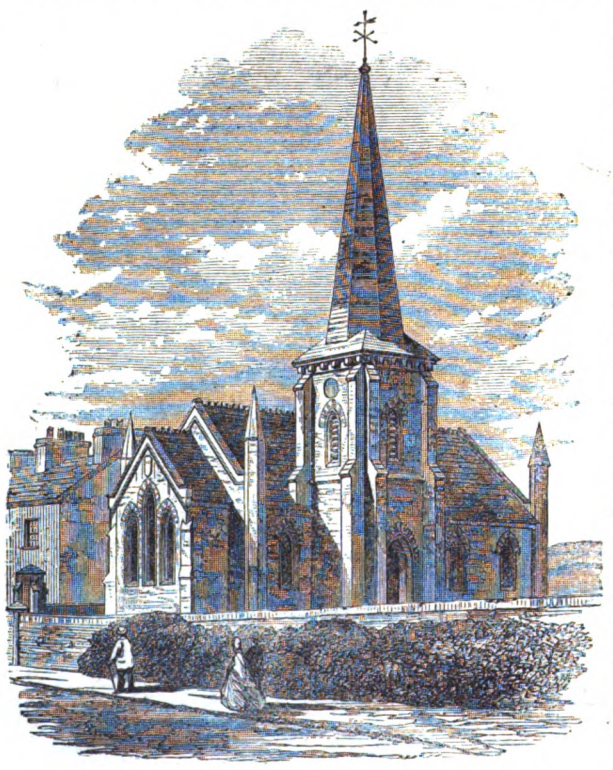
PLATE PRESENTED BY FIELD-MARSHAL GOUGH TO THE 87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

WE have much pleasure in giving to our readers an Engraving of a piece of plate lately presented by Field Marshal Viscount Gough to his old regiment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The pedestal is triangular. On one side is a spirited representation of the capture of the Eagle of the 8th French Light Infantry by the 87th Regiment, under Major Gough, at the battle of Barrosa, fought on the 5th of March, 1811. On another are the different badges and distinctions of the regiment. The third side bears the following inscription, worthy of the donor and most gratifying to the regiment:—"Presented to the officers of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers by Field Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., K.S.I., in remembrance of companionship in arms and gratifying association in time of peace." Lord Gough, then Major Gough, commanded through the whole of its arduous service in the Peninsular War this fine and always thoroughly national regiment, at that time designated "The Prince of Wales's own Irish Regiment." For its many distinguished services during this war the 87th was made a fusilier regiment. This plate is by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co.

THE DALRYMPLE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, UNION MILLS, ISLE OF MAN.

THIS chapel, which was opened on the 29th ult., was erected as a memorial of the life and labours of a singularly good and useful man. A native of Scotland, possessing the strong religious feeling which marks the people of that country, and of cultivated intellect, James Dalrymple, among many other useful works, brought his zeal and knowledge to bear upon giving religious instruction in the thinly-peopled district in which he found himself located. And, not satisfied with ministering to the spiritual need of those around him, Mr. Dalrymple self-educated himself so as to be the doctor of the poor within his reach. Being a man singularly practical in his nature, of large grasp of mind, and quick in the appreciation of truth, he soon picked up enough of knowledge to make himself useful in a district where doctors were distant and patients poor. He had one invariable rule of action—to charge nothing for his services to any individual, however wealthy, while to the poor he gave both advice and medicines gratuitously. Being a man of great vigour and endurance, he often walked many miles to visit a patient who was too ill to wait on him, so that in the course of time he became known in almost every nook of the island; and wherever he went he was sure to be met with the friendly recognition or blessing of some of the many hundreds whom he had benefited. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-four.

The foundation-stone of the memorial chapel was laid on the 25th of June, 1862, by Captain John Hamilton, of Villa Marina, Greenock, an old and intimate friend of the deceased. The building is 39 ft. long by 19 ft. broad, is calculated to hold about 130 persons, and is a great ornament to the village. The architect is Mr. John Robinson, of Douglas, and the contractor is Mr. Henry Robinson, of the same place.



THE DALRYMPLE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, UNION MILLS, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. KERR.

THE workpeople of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester have recently presented a valuable vase to W. H. Kerr, Esq., on his retirement, as a token of the esteem in which they hold his conduct as an employer and as a gentleman. The vase is china, having a fine mazarine or cobalt-blue ground (for which colour Worcester has always been celebrated), and upon which the subjects are painted in the style of the Limoges enamels. The principal subject is designed from Homer's hymn, called "The Furnace," and represents Homer singing to the potters of Samos, who, in return, present him with some of their vases. It is also valuable in the history of the art, as showing the high esteem in which it was held. At that time the productions of the potter were not unfrequently given as prizes to the successful competitors in the various public games, then esteemed manly and honourable. The reverse side has an enamel ornamental scroll with a figure centre; on the neck of the vase are suspended, on each side, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, also painted in enamel, which are remarkable for their fidelity of expression. The gold borders are in the Greek style, relieved by chasing, and producing a charming effect by contrast with the silver-work. It is elegantly mounted, having on each side a silver handle, the top of which represents a griffin's head, and the lower part the claws. Beneath the illustration of Homer is a fringe of silver, besides which there are borders and beadwork of silver running round the vase, all being in character with the other parts. The mounting was intrusted to Messrs. Manning and Manning, silversmiths, Worcester, who, at considerable risk, have been successful in adding much to the graceful and characteristic appearance of the vase. It stands on an ebony pedestal, on which is a silver plate,

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO W. H. KERR, ESQ., BY THE WORKPEOPLE OF THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER.

bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to W. H. Kerr, Esq., by the workpeople of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, as a token of their affectionate remembrance and regard."

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, LOUGHTON.

WE give a representation of the national schools which have recently been erected at Loughton, Essex. This pleasant village, situated almost in the heart of Epping Forest, has for some time needed improved schools in consequence of its growing importance. The present buildings are designed for 200 children, with residences for the master and mistress in the centre, and were erected principally at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland, and a few influential residents. The architect was Mr. Thomas Henry Watson.

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, LOUGHTON, ESSEX.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Brynog, Cardiganshire, the wife of Herbert Vaughan, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church, St. Helier, Jersey, by the Rev. John Read Munn, Vicar of Ashburnham, Sussex, and the Rev. Ph. Filleul, Rector of St. Helier, Herbert Taylor Reade, Esq., V.C., Staff Surgeon, to Anne Mary, only child of the late Thos. Duhamel, Esq., of Jersey, and stepdaughter of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of Richmond Green, Surrey.

On the 7th inst., at Whitton, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. Carter, J. A. Emerson, Esq., of Antigua, W. I., to Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Blanshard, Esq., of Withernwick, Yorkshire. No cards sent.

On the 7th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Vicar, the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Joseph Orpe Brookhouse, Esq., M.D., of Nottingham, to Harriett Emily, only child of the late Captain Charles Scott, of the 27th Bengal N. I. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Huntingdon, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Buckle, Solicitor, Peterborough, aged fifteen years, loved and deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 10th inst., at Woolwich, Harriette, the beloved wife of G. Peploe Brown, Esq., Royal Artillery; and on the 12th, at 22, Sussex-square, Hannah Elizabeth, her mother, widow of the late William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council of India.

On the 9th inst., Eliza, wife of William Lutener, Esq., of Dolerw, Montgomeryshire.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., of paralysis of the lungs following diphtheria, Emma Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, aged 49.

On the 11th ult., at his residence, The Castle, Savannah-la-Mar, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. Daniel Fidler, B.D., Rector of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and forty-one years Head Master of Manning's Free School, during which period he never once left the island.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the SICK and WOUNDED POLES.—The only existing and historically-known PICTURE of the MARIA HODEGEDRIA and the INFANT JESUS, painted by St. Luke the Evangelist, never before exhibited, and now brought before the public by the owner solely in aid of the Polish Relief Fund, to which all proceeds of the exhibition will be handed. To be seen every successive week-day for the following fortnight, at the International Fine-Art and Photographic Galleries, 230, Regent-street, W. On view from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Entrance, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great additions to and new experiments in Professor Pepper's LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of Mr. Charles Dickens) read and illustrate a portion of the Tale of "The Haunted Man," and the "Ghost" still walks on the new platform arranged in the large theatre. N.B. The Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dircks and Pepper; and, in order to prevent disappointment, it will be shown every Morning and Evening at Half-past One and Eight o'Clock.

POLYTECHNIC.—Professor PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large institutions in the country for the delivery of his GHOST LECTURE.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, GIUGLINI will make his FIRST APPEARANCE this season in ST. JAMES'S HALL, at the GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MAY 18. This eminent artist will sing:—Romanza, "Dalla sua pace" (Mozart); new Romanza, "Colli Nativi" (Arditi); and the grand scene, "Miserere" (Il Trovatore); with Miss Banks, Orchestra of harps, and choir of 300 voices. Secure Tickets at Messrs. Mitchell's, Cramer's, Chappell's, Keith and Prowse's, and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, 5s., 3s., and 2s. each. Concert commences at 2.30.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC.—United Choirs.—Band of Harps.—A MORNING CONCERT, to be given by Mr. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia), at the Hanover-square Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th of JUNE, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru), Mr. Lewis Thomas, &c. Harpists—Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist of the Queen), Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. John Thomas, &c. Further particulars will be duly announced. Sofa stalls, 15s. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, to be had at the Musicsellers'; at the Rooms; and of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's Night on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Violin, Herr Japlia (his first appearance in England). Vocalists—Fraulein Liebhart and Mr. Santley. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA MATINÉE TUESDAY, MAY 19, Half-past Three.—Quintett in A, Clarinet, &c., Mozart—Lazarus, Carrolus, Webb, &c. Trio Concertante in E, Op. 83, Hummell—Miss Maidlne Schiller (débutante), Ries, and Piatti. Solo Violoncello, Piatti (first time). Solo Pianoforte, Chopin. M. Jules Lefort will sing new compositions. Accompanyist, Engel. Visitors are admitted on payment of 5s.; and members 2s. 6d. each, at the Hall. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at the usual places. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND FANCIES, musically and dramatically Illustrated.—Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 18, and continue to perform every Evening (except Saturday) and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Ausdin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ and SIGNOR PIATTI at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25.—Mr. Hallé will play Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccio for Piano alone, and join Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's Variations in D for Pianoforte and Violoncello. Stalls, 5s; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50 New Bond-street.

S. THALBERG'S MATINÉES MUSICALES. First Matinée, MONDAY, MAY 25.

S. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give Four Matinées at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (being his only appearances in London this season), which will take place Monday, May 25, June 1, June 8, June 15. To commence at half-past Two o'Clock. Stall Subscription for the Series. Three guineas; Single Stall Ticket, £1 1s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four (Stalls), Three guineas; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d. To be had at the principal Musicsellers and Librarians, and of Mr. Fish, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the Plans of the Seats may be seen.

JUNE 22nd, BENEDICT'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on the scale of former years. Immediate application for the few remaining Stalls, One guinea each, is respectfully solicited; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., at the principal Musicsellers', and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W., and at the St. James's Hall.

THE FIRST GREAT INTERNATIONAL SHOW of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, in the week commencing May 25. Private View on MONDAY, May 25 (after 4 p.m.), when the Foxhounds will be judged in public in front of the great Orchestra.

Prices of Admission:—

Monday, May 25 (after 4 p.m.)	..	..	5s. 0d.
Tuesday, 26th (from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)	..	..	2s. 6d.
Wednesday, 27th " "	..	..	1s. 0d.
Thursday, 28th " "	..	..	1s. 0d.
Friday, 29th " "	..	..	1s. 0d.
Saturday, 30th " "	..	..	1s. 0d.

For the use of Schools, &c., Forty Tickets, admissible before 11 a.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, for £1, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office, Barford-street, Liverpool-road, N.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, at Three o'Clock precisely. Tickets, Half-a-guinea; family tickets (to admit three), at the Musicsellers'; the Rooms; and at Miss E. Busby's residence, 16, Howley-place, Maida-hill West.

MR. DEACON'S SECOND SÉANCE of Classical Instrumental Music will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 21, at 16, Grosvenor-street (by permission of Messrs. Collard), commencing at Three o'Clock. Programme:—Quintet in B flat, Onslow; Sonata in C minor (pianoforte), Mozart; Variations in D (violoncello and pianoforte), Mendelssohn; Sonata in A minor, op. 23 (violin and pianoforte), Beethoven; Pianoforte Solos, S. Heller; Pianoforte Quartet in B minor, Mendelssohn. Executants—MM. Sainton, Pollitzer, Webb, Pezze, Severn, and Deacon. Family Tickets to admit Three, One Guinea; Single Ticket, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MENDELSSOHN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
10TH JUNE, 1863.

CEREMONIAL TO BE OBSERVED at UNCOVERING the MEMORIAL of the EXHIBITION of 1851, and STATUE of H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT, in the presence of their RR.HH.S the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and other Members of the Royal Family.

The guests invited to take part in the procession will assemble at the West Dcum of the Exhibition Building.

While assembling Military Bands will play.

The Royal party will be received at the West Dome entrance by the Executive Committee of the Memorial Committee.

Their RR.HH.'S will proceed down the Nave to a Balcony over the Southern Entrance of the Horticultural Gardens, and their arrival will be announced by a flourish of trumpets. "God Save the Queen" will be played by three Military Bands united in the Ante-Garden.

The Council of the Horticultural Society will present an Address.

Military Bands will again play.

After which the Memorial Committee will read an Address.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will order the UNCOVERING OF THE MEMORIAL, which will be announced by a flourish of trumpets and a salute of artillery, after which Military Music will be performed and the Fountains will play.

The Royal Party, headed by the Procession, will then walk round the Gardens, stopping at various points to see the Memorial and the Garden.

The route will be marked by barriers and banners; and it is requested that during the Procession the spectators will remain stationary.

In the event of rain, the line of Procession will keep under the cover of the Arcades.

The Exhibition Building will be thrown open to the Visitors.

GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Sec. Memorial Committee.
W. W. SAUNDERS, Hon. Sec. of the Horticultural.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
10th of JUNE, 1863.
UNCOVERING OF MEMORIAL OF EXHIBITION OF 1851,
In the Presence of their RR.HH.S.
The PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

Cards of Admission, price 15s., if obtained before the 27th of May; 20s. up to 9th of June; and 30s. on Day. A. MURRAY.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS for Orphan and Necessitous Children.

The Committee have the honour to announce that his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES has graciously consented to LAY the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW SCHOOLS on SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Those Ladies who collect sums of not less than five guineas will be provided with Special Reserved Seats, and will also have Votes for Life at all Elections. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY WHITE, Sec.

P.S. The Secretary will be happy to supply purses and to afford every information.

Office, 5, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., May 16, 1863.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—On Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, and Whit Tuesday there will be CHEAP EXCURSIONS to BRIGHTON, leaving London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington at 9 a.m., returning from Brighton for Victoria at 7 p.m., for Kensington at 7.15 p.m., and for London Bridge at 7.30 p.m.

Fares there and back—9s., 6s., 3s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

The Kensington train will call, going and returning, at Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Crystal Palace, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon.

WHIT SUNDAY.—HASTINGS for 3s. 6d.
On Whit Sunday Excursion Trains will leave London Bridge and Victoria at 8.10. a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.30., for

Hastings, returning at	..	..	..	7. 0 p.m.
St. Leonards "	..	..	..	7. 5 "
Eastbourne "	..	..	..	7.10 "
Polegate "	..	..	..	7.30 "
And Lewes "	..	..	..	7.55 "

Fares, 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

WHIT-SUNDAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO PORTSMOUTH, &c.—On Whit Sunday Trains will leave London Bridge and Victoria at 8 a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.20 a.m., for

Portsmouth, returning at	..	..	..	6.30 p.m.
Havant "	..	..	..	6.40 "
Chichester "	..	..	..	6.55 "
Woodgate "	..	..	..	7. 5 "
Arundel "	..	..	..	7.20 "
Worthing "	..	..	..	7.35 "

Fares—9s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK.

The Directors are prepared to entertain applications for allotments of the Company's perpetual Four per Cent Debenture Stock, which is entitled to the same priority against the property and income of the Company as the present Mortgage Debt, ranking before the Consolidated Stock (amounting to £7,433,700), the Guaranteed Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock (£984,300), the South-Eastern Annuities (41,00 per annum), and the Four-and-a-Half and Five per Cent Preference Shares (£2,091,500).

The Four per Cent Debenture Stock is inscribed in the books of the Company in the names of the allottees, without payment of stamp duty or other expense. The fixed dividend will commence from the day on which the money is received by the Company, and be paid by half-yearly warrants on the 30th of June and 31st of December in each year respectively.

Applications for any amount of the Stock, in sums of £100 and upwards, may be made to the undersigned,

S. SMILES,
London-bridge Railway Terminus, Secretary.
May 12, 1863.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this and the other West-end Fine-Art Collections will find at the RESTAURANT WILDES, 9 and 10, Haymarket (adjoining Mr. Frith's "Railway Station"), first-class Luncheons and Dinners, of which a trial is very respectfully invited, in the belief that the moderate charges and general completeness of service will please even the most fastidious taste.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, HASTINGS. Tariffs of the Manager.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

In consequence of the immediate extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Ludgate-hill, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 160, FLEET-STREET, where, from this date, all communications are to be addressed. By order of the Committee,
May 5, 1863. HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—PRIZE MEDAL.—Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for trade purposes and for family use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability.—66, Newgate-st., London, E.C.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO'S superior Machines for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C., London. They combine every adaptation known to science—are easily learned and operated. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated Prospectus post-free. Shipping-orders executed.

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"Something New is worth buying."—Hampshire Chronicle.
EMILY FAITHFULL, Victoria Press, 83A, Farringdon-street.

NOTICE.—MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES, a popular Edition, price 6s., with Two Illustrations, will be ready on he 25th inst.
RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Now ready at every Library, in 3 vols,

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CORPULENCY.—Fat or Embonpoint in Excess.—Letters to the "Medical Times and Gazette," by A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., explaining briefly his newly-discovered diet system to reduce the weight and benefit the health. Fourth Edition. Price 5s.
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N.B.—Tickets may be had of Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. for Mr. Brinley Richards' Evening Concert, to take place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, July 1, assisted by Mr. Sims Reeves and other distinguished artists.

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12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	12	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	11	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	10	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	12	5	8	0
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6 Dessert forks ..	0	13	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
6 Tea spoons	0	8	6	1 Butter knife	0	2	6
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	3	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 10TH REGIMENT (FIRST BATTALION) AT DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 516.

CASTING A MONSTER ANVIL BLOCK (TO BE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITWORTH GUNS) AT THE MIDLAND WORKS, SHEFFIELD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

FEDERAL ATTACK ON THE HARBOUR DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Charleston, April 5.

At length the long expected moment arrives. Nine Federal ironclads are seen off the Bar, accompanied by twenty-four wooden vessels of war, while others are coming up in the distance. A great number of transports having troops on board are in the mouth of the "Stono" River, and 6000 Federal soldiers have been already landed on "Cole's" Island. Their object is to take the land defences of Charleston in the flank, while the fleet make an effort to force a passage past the forts. Should they succeed, the city of Charleston will lie at the mercy of the North, and its cause, which has sustained so many disappointments and repulses, will receive a great encouragement. But I have every faith in the result of the coming encounter, for never at any time have the Confederates been more determined to do or die than they express themselves now. Every preparation has been made, every appliance pressed into service by General Ripley, the Brigadier commanding, to give the foe a warm reception; and, surrounded as he is, apparently by obstacles that appear insurmountable, his zeal and success seem perfectly wonderful. His headquarters during the coming fight will be in Fort Sumter itself, and, as he expresses it, he will 'fight it low down' until not a brick nor stone is left for another to rest upon before he gives in. If the mail-clad monsters now in the offing are repulsed, it will be to General Ripley and the brave men under him that victory will be due. I send you now a sketch of sinking torpedoes by moonlight in the channels by which the enemy will probably advance to the attack. As this letter must run the gauntlet of the blockading squadron, and may very probably be captured, I will be silent as to how many thousand pounds of powder are contained in each of these strange engines of warfare. In my next letter I will do my best to give a graphic account with pen and pencil of the impending fight, which will be assuredly one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed—armour-plated ships against sand-batteries, earthworks, and brick and stone forts.

Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbour,
Morning of April 8.

The anxiously-awaited attack took place yesterday afternoon, at three p.m. I immediately started for Fort Sumter, whence I intended to witness the fight. Upon my way, as I crossed the Battery promenade to the boat, a scene met my eye which demonstrated undoubtedly that the ladies of Charleston had no undue fear for the result of the attack, which, if successful, would place their homes at the mercy of an exasperated foe. I sketched the scene, and finished the drawing in the evening, while the garrison of Fort Sumter were repairing damages. The engagement, of which no doubt you have received full particulars, lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes. There were eight turreted ironclads, including the boasted double-turreted 'Keokuk' and an immense plated frigate known as the Ironsides. All these marine monsters were armed with eleven and fifteen inch guns. They were all struck by the forts repeatedly; and, after maintaining the fight for the time I named, they steamed away, evidently much damaged. This morning we have ample evidence of the fact. The Keokuk has sunk, while another of the Monitors has been towed away south, disabled. Six ironclads only are left off Morris Island, anchored out of range of our guns. With them is the Ironsides, with all her pumps at work, proving plainly enough that she had been hit below the water-line. Clothes clotted with blood have been picked up that have floated from the Keokuk, and there can be little doubt that she was pierced through and through, and that the loss of life on board her has been severe. I will forward other sketches as opportunity offers of the incidents of the fight, the thickest part of which I witnessed from this place. The Confederate loss does not amount to more than four men killed and about a dozen wounded. There were a few casualties here, and we had two of our guns dismounted by the fire from the ships. The fight may be renewed at any moment if the Federals have the stomach for the attempt; but I think they have suffered too much to provoke another encounter. In my sketch of the Battery promenade during the fight, Castle Pinckney may be seen in the foreground to the left; then Battery Bee, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Beauregard, on Sullivan's Island. In the centre is Fort Sumter, with the Keokuk to the left and the other turreted ironclads. Between Sumter and Cumming's Point Batteries, on Morris Island, on the right, are other Monitors, and the Ironsides. The small, isolated fort in the centre middle distance is Fort Ripley. The Yankee transports have landed some thousands of men on Folly Island, south of Morris Island, who will, as soon as possible, receive every attention.

Evening of April 8.

My Sketch shows all that remains of the boasted Keokuk, that was to take so great a share in destroying Fort Sumter and forcing an entrance into Charleston Harbour. In all probability her guns will be recovered by the Confederates, and the vessel itself may be raised, should the remainder of the Yankee fleet follow the example of the Monitor, which has already retired in a helpless condition, apparently, from the scene of action.

CASTING A MONSTER ANVIL BLOCK AT THE MIDLAND WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MESSRS. STANLEY and Co., ironfounders, Midland Works, were occupied the greater portion of yesterday week in casting a monster anvil block, weighing one hundred tons—by far the largest casting ever made in England. At an early hour the workmen were busily engaged at the furnaces and in the foundry getting everything in readiness for the operation of casting, which began about eight o'clock and continued, under the personal superintendence of the Messrs. Stanley, until three o'clock in the afternoon. The mould—to the unitiated only an immense hole in the earth—was situated in the centre of a spacious casting-room, having on each side a powerful crane, by which the molten metal was conveyed in ponderous ladles from the furnaces to the mould. As the burning flood rolled into the fiery pit sheets of flame and clouds of smoke rose seething and scorching from the mass, and innumerable stars of strange beauty and brilliancy darted forth in every direction. About a quarter past two o'clock the dross which had accumulated upon the surface of the metal in the mould, now almost full, was dragged off, and the top of the mould closed over, the remainder of the requisite metal being poured into it through a central aperture. The metal was run from two large cupolas and two air furnaces. The *Sheffield Telegraph*, from which we have abridged the above account of the casting, states that the anvil block is intended for a 12½-ton Nasmyth's double-acting steam-hammer, resting on a foundation of oak blocks, eleven feet square by four feet deep, and 120 large piles driven ten feet in the ground by steam power; and that the hammer is for forging the homogeneous metal for the large Whitworth guns and projectiles, marine engine-cranks, and other shafts weighing from five to eight tons each.

The appointment of Secretary to her Majesty's Civil Service Commission, vacant by the death of Mr. John G. Graham, has been offered to and accepted by Mr. T. Walrond, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

A telegram from Bucharest announces the death of Prince Nicholas Conaki Vogorides, ex-Caimacan of Moldavia, who died a few days ago in that city.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

Resuming our review of the figure-subjects of this year's exhibition in Trafalgar-square, perhaps first attention is due to Mr. Frederick Goodall's picture (515)—remarkably broad and powerful in effect, and very beautiful in colour—of a Sheikh's widow bearing her little one on her shoulder, going, on the Friday after the funeral, according to the Arab custom, to weep over the desert grave of her husband, and break and place a palm-branch upon it. There is a touching expression of suppressed grief in the moist eye and the hopelessly set lips. The fine artistic qualities of this painter are also seen in his remaining works, "The Opium Bazaar" (166) a Cairene Scene—"An Egyptian Tambourine Girl" (268); "A Nubian Coffee-bearer" (419)—the two last admirable in character as well as colour.

Mr. Faed has sent nothing to be ranked near his "From Dawn to Sunset;" but there are three pictures of the high average quality, and in the larger manner of recent works. "Train up a Child in the Way it should go" (213) represents a little girl set by her mother to put a button on the father's sleeve: but the moral of the proverb is hardly helped by the workbox being placed on the floor for the baby to pull about and "ravel" the cotton. This is one of those trivial attempts to render the meaning super-obvious which are so common in English art, and should be protested against in such a painter as Mr. Faed. "The Silken Gown" (377) illustrates the old song—

And ye shall walk in silk attire, &c.,

the burden of which the old mother whispers in the daughter's ear, tempting her the while with the presents brought by the rich old suitor, who is seen "hobnobbing" with the huckstering old father, in high shirt collars, in a further room. The struggle in the poor girl's face between love for her own "Donald" and filial affection is successfully rendered. A comely "Irish Orange-girl" (273) is Mr. Faed's third contribution. We observe, through all their charm of colour and execution, that in these pictures the forcing of passages gives a partial and patchy effect of conventional lighting which misses the simple breadth of nature. This defect becomes very perceptible in the engravings from Mr. Faed's pictures, especially when viewed at some distance.

Mr. Hook, who has found the subjects for three pictures in the Scilly Isles, does not interest us in his fisher-folk, nor excite our admiration with his seacoast views quite so much as usual. Both sea and land have a rather hard surface effect, very little modified by the subtle charms of transparency and atmosphere; and in his figure-painting the handling is sometimes obviously careless. The last remark applies especially to his very uninteresting "Prawn-catchers" (176), but also with much force to "The Sailor's Wedding Party" (219), where that sheepish nonentity, the light-haired young sailor bridegroom, shows to quite unnecessary disadvantage beside the natty, dark-eyed, very pleasant-looking bride, who at once wins our sympathies. Apart from this, it is an excellent subject for a picture. The wedding party have come by water from their poor hovels in the distance to a retired nook of the coast where, under the sky by which they are so embrowned and in view of the sea upon which their future fate depends, they are to have the wedding-feast, of such unaccustomed delicacies as fowls, roast beef, &c., which the salt with the jovial face hands from the boat, and grog to follow, we presume, for to this end is not the old mother lighting a fire? The most entirely satisfactory is "Leaving at Low Water" (335). A fishing-smack lies out at the end of a long, low, crazy jetty, from which the tide has retired, leaving it covered with seaweed; near the boat we see the fisherman carrying a little son pick-a-back, making preparations to follow another smack passing in the offing out of the harbour inlet to the deep-sea fishing, and the wearisome watch through long hours of sun and starlight. On the beach the wife, accompanied with her boy, stands with the stock of provisions she has prepared; but her heedful love will not let her rest there; she must needs take off shoes and socks to wade out to the boat to see that all is safely and comfortably stowed away for him whose last thought, should he never return, will be of her. There is true poetry and pathos in this common incident of humble seafaring life.

Mr. Horsley has no picture so highly wrought as his "Checkmate next Move," which we engraved last year; but three pictures carrying us, like that work, back to Old English life and manners, have all his pleasant humour, totally free from vulgarity, and, saving only a slight tendency to coldness of tone, his characteristic excellence of painting. These are, "The Morning of St. Valentine's Day" (157), in which a young beauty endeavours to account for the pile of love-missives before her by careful scrutiny into the looking-glass; "My Lady and her Children" (414), a pleasant scene of children romping; and "Attack and Defence" (306), a couple of gallants, in all the pride of satin doublet and mantle, escalading a turret window defended by three Stuart beauties with all the resources of the garrison—to wit, fan, lapdog, and bowl of flowers, which is being emptied, water inclusive, upon the head of the upper assailant.

Mr. Poole is scarcely recognisable in No. 191. The picture has neither his best qualities (especially those of less recent works) nor his more salient peculiarities. The subject was presumably suggested by the passage quoted from "A Greek Pastoral." The costumes may of any date, therefore we will infer it represents an Arcadian shepherd wooing a Greek girl in the classic times. Some poetical feeling in the conception is all that can be claimed for this work. Its technical shortcomings cannot be ignored. The colouring is unpleasant, both of landscape and figures; the first has nothing suggestive of Greece, and the second has marked disproportions of drawing. The meaningless and impossible folds of the drapery were evidently not studied from nature. Mr. Webster has two pictures with the accustomed charm of simple truth, but showing the recent tendency to heaviness and ineffective opacity in a more marked degree; "A Tea Party" (159), with a group of children round the table improvised from a stool, at which the eldest presides, with a dignity imitated from that of the granddame sitting near them; and "Alone" (165), a pathetic picture of an old labourer, a recent widower, and childless, sitting in sad retrospect beside his lonely hearth, unable to fix attention upon the Book before him, the only source of comfort left. Mr. Joseph Clark does not yet rid his painting of the cold clay or buff tone and the weak, because evidently undecided, handling which have prevented full and general recognition of an unaffected, unforced, and quite unvulgar truth to humble life, which is as rare in the English school as it is delightful. His picture, "After Work" (122), is an advance upon the latest, but not equal to earlier, works. The subject is a mechanic seated at his fireside surrounded by his family of three generations, with one child on his knee, poring, with absorbed interest, over an illustrated paper. Mr. Cope has two of those domestic pictures—in which he has found a *délassement* from more arduous work—"A Music Lesson" (46): a girl, delighted with her task of preceptress, guiding the chubby fingers of her little brother over the keys of the piano; and "Morning Lessons" (221), a nursery-scene of less interest. Such subjects conciliate a favourable reception, but cannot blind to the fact that the practice, it would seem, of mural painting at Westminster has deprived Mr. Cope's easel-pictures of some of the distinctive qualities of oil painting. The small works under notice are maplike in the equal separation of parts, woolly in texture, and have a monotonous regularity of touch. Mr. J. Lewis has a repetition in oil of his water-colour drawing exhibited some years since, "A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai" (158), painted for the present Marquis of Londonderry, the Frank (as all travellers from Western Europe are called) here represented receiving an obsequious sheikh. This painting loses some of the subtle delicacy and finish of the drawing.

Mr. Herbert's "Judith" (506) has the proper profusion of trickets, according to the apocryphal story, and the lily crown she wears shows a learned respect—so an inscription on the frame invites believing—to the Rabbinical tradition which makes her steep the emblem of innocence in the blood of her victim; but the picture has peculiarities which in other artists we should consider artistic deficiencies, though in this instance we are asked to believe that they are the results of an ascetic theory. We wish to give full recognition to elevated aim and earnestness of purpose, we cannot, however, pretend to estimate pictures by any esoteric process. To our uninitiated apprehension this is, then, but a poor, puling Judith, with impossibly pinched-up infantine features, curiously like the conventional face the painter gave to his hysterical Magdalene, and in some other subjects; but—often as the character has been represented—quite unlike the nobler idea of this heroine given by any of the greater or even third-rate masters,—as witness, for a single example, that magnificent Judith, by Christoforo Allori, in the Pitti Palace. The unpleasant tone of this picture is at first quite staggering. We beg the visitor to observe, however, that, as Judith stands, the sword of the Assyrian in her hand, nerving herself to strike off the head of Holofernes, she is, we presume, intended to be in the light of a lamp at the head of the tent. Still, making full allowance for the unison of yellowish hue this would give especially to the flesh, no conditions will explain such unnaturally hard enamelled texture and such unbroken leathery colour.

Mr. W. H. Hunt has a small picture—solidly painted, and excellent in expression, but rather harsh in colour—entitled "The King of Hearts" (146), a little boy in Henry VIII. costume on a bowling-green about to throw one of the toy-balls. The disappointing portrait of Dr. Lushington (613), by the same artist, we shall review in our notice of the portraits.

No painter hitherto comparatively little known has sent a work more remarkable, both for expression and execution, than the illustration of Tennyson's "Dora" (250), by Mr. A. H. Burr. The hard old farmer, Allen, sits, at late afternoon, beside the hearth from which he has driven his son and niece (the former for refusing to marry the latter), but with the grandchild, to whom he had softened, at his knee. The struggle between stern severity and late remorse is very finely rendered in the moistened eye, clamped mouth, and strongly-working rugged features of the old man as seen by the glow of the firelight reflected upon them. The widow of his son, and Dora, the niece, stand doubting and fearing at the farm door.

Mr. E. Crowe contributes an interesting picture, though a less elaborate effort than his "De Foe in the Pillory," which we engraved last year. The subject is "Brick Court" (797), outside the door of Goldsmith's residence on the morning of his death, where the beggars and vagrants, deserving or otherwise, from whom the kind doctor never withheld his charity, have collected. We congratulate Mr. E. Nichol with having quite freed his painting from the blackness with which it was chargeable: it is now full of light and air, while his broad humour, force, and truth to Irish character are more than ever conspicuous. All his works deserve attention. "The Insolvent" (66), a sturdy vagabond diving into his empty pocket after a refusal of credit from the inexorable old woman behind the counter; "Waiting an Answer" (101), an old gentleman smiling at the contents of a letter brought in hot haste by the tatterdemalion fuming and panting behind the screen; "The Hope of the Family" (242), a father bursting with wrath at the shock-headed imp of mischief, his son; and "Renewal of the Lease Refused" (397).

Mr. Lucy's picture, "The Reconciliation of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough" (44), deserves respectful mention as a well-intentioned work on the arduous scale of life-size; but the colouring suggests unfavourable comparisons in such a subject. It is some stretch of probability to represent Gainsborough after his long illness, and within a few days of his death dressed, on a sofa, and not in his bedchamber.

Mr. Yeames has made a great advance in "The Meeting of Sir Thomas More with his Daughter after his Sentence to Death" (522). Good colour, drawing, composition, and handling are here exhibited in well-balanced proportion. The fatal procession is just passing out of one of the gates of the Tower walls, when his daughter precipitates herself, staggering and fainting, towards Sir Thomas; she is withheld from falling on his breast by the guards, but he is permitted to give her his "fatherly blessing, and many godly words besides." The emotions and varied expressions of the actors in and numerous spectators of this touching episode are rendered with very great dramatic force and propriety. Mr. Princep is another rising painter, who has made a great advance upon his work of last year. But the progress is in one direction, and is not marked by the equal balance of qualities to which we have just adverted. Gorgeous richness and intensity of colour, derived from the Venetian school, and proving a strong rather than a refined sense of chromatic beauty, must be freely conceded to No. 423, by this artist; little else, however, can be said in its praise, either as regards the drawing, character, or power of telling a story. The subject is the estrangement of two lovers. They meet at the foot of a palace staircase. The gentleman has doffed his cap in stiffest salutation (as it would seem, though his gesture is very ambiguous), but the lady—whose plainness seems a wanton waste of the best means of giving point, interest, and even probability to the situation—passes, making no sign, beyond the well expressed working of love and resentment she cannot hide from her tell-tale features. Above, on a landing-place, guests observe and make mischievous comments on this lovers' quarrel. The lines from Coleridge's "Christabel," quoted in the catalogue—"Whispering tongues can poison truth"—can only be intended as a motto for the picture. The costumes are Italian, of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Ansdell has exhibited nothing better in drawing or colour more vigorous without exaggeration, or more free from the mechanical hardness with which his works are sometimes chargeable, than "The Wrecker" (468). A hard-featured old Cornish wrecker stands on the still windy beach, while the waves still run high after a recent storm, watching to seize as lawful prize any remains of an unfortunate vessel that has gone to pieces. He has laden his pony already with some of the spoil, and eyes with callous expectancy a spar just drifting ashore. A picture of a Majo on a spirited, gaily-caparisoned mule, with his Maja mounted behind him, "Going to the Fiesta, Granada" (430), making reverence to a wayside shrine, and with the Alhambra and the snowy Sierra in the distance, is another large and important contribution by Mr. Ansdell. The execution is careful and good, and we would only object that the tone looks rather cold for Spain. A Scotch sheepfarming scene (404) is like the artist's more usual work. Mr. Barwell's "Reconciliation" (441) is almost a high-life counterpart to the scene from "Dora" represented by Mr. A. H. Burr. There is the old squire relenting over the grandchild, and the daughter (or rather, in this instance, the two daughters) contriving an introduction for the offending son's poor widow. This picture can claim small consideration on mere technical grounds: the handling is uncertain, almost slovenly, yet it has the high merit of expressiveness. The piteous struggle of emotion and appealing look of the poor young widow are full of pathos.

Mr. Lawler's "Sick Call" is far in advance of any previously-exhibited work. A little hardness and crudity of colour remain, but the twilight effect and expressions are deserving of high praise. The scene is a river intersecting some Flemish town. The priest has been sent for to a deathbed. Absorbed in prayer and surrounded by his acolytes, he carries the viaticum in a ferry-barge rowed in strenuous sympathy by a man en blouse. A poor woman sits in bitter grief on the side of the barge, her face buried in her hands; and a boy looks wistfully over the bows in the direction they are going. On the opposite shore a woman comes to the margin of the river to do reverence to the good priest. There is a deep sentiment of poetry in the saddening tone of the dying day, and of genuine feeling in this sorrowful and pious group. Such a scene might well win our tolerance and respect for any religion.

Mr. E. Armitage has been a rare and sparing contributor to recent Academy exhibitions. He has been principally engaged, we believe, on the fresco paintings of the Catholic Church of St. John. He now, however, sends a work of high character, "The Burial of a Christian Martyr in the Time of Nero" (622). The scene is the interior of the Roman catacombs, those extensive, even then disused labyrinths where the persecuted Christians sought refuge, contrived subterranean chapels for worship, and buried their dead during the first centuries of our era; where the earliest portrait (traditional as to resemblance, of course) of our Saviour, dating from the third century, has been discovered; and where, legend says, are tombs to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. From above by a cord through one of the airholes the body of a young martyr, slain very probably, we may suppose, in the arena of the Coliseum, is being let down. The inertness of the lifeless mass is expressed with admirable knowledge of anatomy and masterly drawing. Around are parents, relatives, and friends, their silent, undemonstrative grief and sorrow chastened by Christian resignation. One maiden—a sister by nature, probably, as well as faith—holds the martyr-crown of evergreens to place on the cold brow; others piously prepare the snowy shroud and stony niche. This work is deserving of more attention than it is likely to attract in its rather disadvantageous situation, because it is the only example of that severe Academic style in which religious and often historical subjects are rendered on the Con-

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tinent. This style aims at almost the dignity of sculpture—in the drawing and modelling of the nude and in the treatment of the drapery. Colour, handling, and texture are considered as inclining to sensuousness or materialism, and nothing is sacrificed to mere picturesqueness. There is great prejudice against the style among English artists, and it is much decried by critics; but when adopted by a true artist (and it is seen to an unfair advantage in other hands) it is capable of the noblest results. And we cannot help regretting that it is not pursued by more of our painters, for it would certainly be useful as a protest against much of the vulgarity and meritriciousness of the English school, as pre-Raphaelitism has been against empty and conventional brushwork.

Mr. Gullick contributes one of the very few scriptural subjects in the exhibition—a picture illustrating the text from St. Luke, "And Peter went out and wept bitterly" (450). With some evidence of technical immaturity, there is deep expression of remorse in the head of Peter, and the accessorial figures and objects (particularly the cross) are very suggestive. Mr. Hayllar, whose Cromwellian "Practical Joke" we recently engraved, has another picture drawn from the same period. The subject (the same as that of a picture by Mr. W. Field in the British Institution) is founded on the story of the three officers condemned to death, who were permitted by Cromwell to draw lots which one of the three should die for the others. The expressions, at the critical moment when the pretty, little, shy child who draws the lots for them takes out the papers, of suspense but resignation in the three, and of sympathy in the spectators, even including the Roundhead soldiers that will form the firing party, are finely realised. We must, however, still allude to a slightness, almost slovenliness, of handling which, even admitting it is of use as a foil to the expression, is carried to an extreme. There is another affecting and very meritorious picture from this period of our history, "True to Death" (565), by Mr. Goldie, where Sir George Lisle, undaunted at the prospect of his own immediate execution, stoops lovingly over his expiring friend, Sir Charles Lucas, who has just been shot down by a file of Cromwell's soldiers. Mr. J. Gilbert's remarkably spirited, dashing, and vigorous cavalier "Army on the March: the Rearguard with the Baggage-waggons" (480) we shall engrave, and have, therefore, a better opportunity of describing.

Mr. G. F. Watts has a poetical version of "Ariadne" (523) seated in pensive reverie on the seashore of Naxos. The playful tricks, with the clue of the labyrinth, of the tame panther left with her after, perhaps, a night's revel, by her new lord, Bacchus, cannot divert her thoughts from wandering towards the old love, or her sad eyes from wistfully scanning the distant horizon in search of her lost Theseus. This work indicates a delicate and refined imagination, but seems frail, feeble, and wanting in genuine force and vitality both of conception and execution, when one thinks of the vividness, strength, and gusto imparted to all their myths, both in poetry and art, by the Greeks. Mr. Watts, with all respect for his true and rare artistic temperament, seems to us never to have had a just perception of some of the elementary conditions of oil painting. His laboured method of thin, final painting with both opaque and transparent hues sacrifices texture, effect, and purity of colour; in fact, just those qualities most peculiar to the material. The embroilment of unpleasant, mottled, and smoky hues in the white dress of Ariadne cannot be accepted as good painting. In a small head of "Virginia" (270) the artist has evidently aimed at greater solidity than usual; but the attempt is too timid to be more than a partial success. Mr. A. Hughes's "Home from Sea" (530) is a very touching picture of a sailor-boy conducted by a sister, after, perhaps, his wilful absence, to a simple grave in the village churchyard where sleeps, with no recording stone, perchance, a broken-hearted mother. There is a genuineness of pathos here not often found in similar works; but the colouring has an inharmonious intensity—it is nature seen with fevered vision. Mr. Rankley has not, within our recollection, painted anything so manly in execution and strong in character as his picture of a gipsy encampment, with a young female in the character of a home missionary reading the Parable of the Sower (504) to the swarthy inmates of a large tent in the foreground. The young lady is rather insipid in painting; but the gipsies are variously discriminated, according to character and sex, with great truth of observation. Mr. Hodgson's "First Sight of the Armada—Lighting the Beacon" (569) has much originality—inclining, however, to the melodramatic; and the figures are scattered in defiance of all propriety of composition. The old hag with her crucifix, prophesying the success of the holy Catholic armada, is unnecessarily obtrusive. The fiery and blood-red clouds surging up at sunset are not the less imaginative in conception because some omen of the approaching storm was probably visible before it burst upon the Spanish galleons; but the peculiar colours here given are difficult to believe as truly representing any natural phenomena. Nevertheless, this sunset, as we have said, imaginatively indicates such a probable effect as would deeply impress spectators in a superstitious age, either to the timid, as a portent of the fire and slaughter to be scattered by the invader, or to the bolder, as his "condemnation," to borrow a figure from Mr. Ruskin's description of Turner's "Slave Ship," "writ in blood along the sky." "The Token of flight to Robert the Bruce" (621), by Mr. W. J. Grant, is powerfully painted but rather commonplace in conception. Mr. G. Smith shows diligent and profitable study of his exemplar, Mulready, in "Registering the First Born" (132), but the expressions are slightly forced. Mr. Burgess's "Spanish Post-office" (351) is not only very well painted but has an air of truth to Spanish life as it really is which few English pictures possess.

Few painters are entitled to so much respect as Mr. Dobson for his continued adherence to subjects of a pure, an elevated, and a religious character. His "Holy Family returned from Egypt" (340) has the chaste and unforced simplicity of many similar works, while the absence of technical display, which does not, however, preclude the legitimate sweetness and beauty of colour here found, is especially appropriate in the treatment of a comparatively domestic incident in the life of our Saviour. In such a theme, too, the artist's quietest feeling, and a certain formality reminding us of German religious art, seems not altogether out of place. We could, however, wish to see the peculiar type of face of the women and children in Mr. Dobson's works less uniformly repeated. How charming Mr. Dobson can be when he paints from real German nature may be seen in his "Frühling" (181). Mr. H. O'Neil, the painter of "Eastward, ho!" hardly supports his reputation in the picture—rather superficial in thought and heavy in execution—entitled "The Power of Music" (398). The subject is the turning of two assassins, hired to murder Stradella, the composer, from their purpose through hearing his organ-playing in a church of Northern Italy, whither he had fled, from Venice, to escape the vengeance of the relatives of the noble lady he had secretly married. Miss Osborne has a carefully-painted picture, "Sunday Morning" (579), of an old Dutchwoman supported to church by her daughter, which is admirable in character and sentiment, and free from the exaggeration to which Miss Osborne sometimes inclines. Her "Carriage and Pair" (717), two little Dutch or German children drawn in a rude sledge by older companions, is also very praiseworthy, though slightly black in passages. We must candidly say we should have hoped, after her admirable picture of last year, to see Miss Solomon make good her vantage ground more decisively than in her "Good-night" (668). Mr. S. Solomon's intense original feeling, and thoroughly Oriental character, are not quite so conspicuous as usual in "The Betrothal of Isaac and Rebecca" (567). Mr. G. Leslie's "War Summons, 1485" (716), represents the delivery of a letter by a man-at-arms to the Lord of Paston Manor, summoning him and his retainers to the aid of Norfolk in the Wars of the Roses. The summons has rudely broken up a pleasant family party on the garden terrace before the manor house. Rather too much is made—at least, too obviously made—of the effect of the letter on the various branches of the family, who seem, especially the younger ones, prearranged for effect. The picture evinces, however, that power of realising the past which distinguishes all this promising young painter's works. By Mr. J. Burr there is a very noteworthy picture, humorous in character, bright and sound in painting, of a travelling tinker before a cottage door examining with dubious scrutiny the interior of a copper-kettle, a family heirloom, the careful housewife or eldest daughter and several children waiting in grave suspense for his report. The excessive expenditure of labour in M. Dykeman's contribution (609), and—from the supernatant oil—the almost necessarily heavy, cloggy surface deprives us of much of the pleasure it might otherwise afford. This remark should be insisted upon, as young artists have a mischievous tendency to imitate the mechanical finish found in such painters' works. Mr. A. Johnstone's style inclines more than ever to artificiality, and the injurious effect of this is more especially felt in such a subject of simple pathos as "The Land of the Leal" (277). In Mr. Hicks's contributions this year we find artificiality, not only of style, but of feeling. Much might be expected from this artist's undeniably great executive powers, but he must keep clear of the shoals of impossible prettinesses. His "Woman's Mission" (497), illustrated in three pictures framed together like a triptych, is tinselled and theatrical; and his wedding-scene, "Changing Homes" (703), is still more objectionable for its dandyism and showy gentility. Of Mr. Walker's "Lost Path" (713), apparently a most touching picture of a poor vagrant woman, with an infant folded under her scant shawl, lost in the snow; of Mr. Archer's picture, "The Sancgraell" (581), hung over the door of the North Room; and Mr. Stanhope's mediæval version of "Juliet and her Nurse" (624), in which the head of Juliet seems remarkably sweet, we cannot speak with absolute certainty in their present position. But, from what we know of previous works by at least two of these artists, we may safely assert they deserved, like many others here, more consideration at the hands of the hangers, especially when such specimens of art as Nos. 684, 549, 544, and 660 are found on the "line"—not to speak of still more pitiable performances in the best places by R. A.'s and A.R.A.'s.

Our limited space compels us to content ourselves with simple mention of noteworthy works by Mr. G. H. Thomas, two small pictures painted by command of her Majesty, "The Coronation of the King of Prussia—the Princess Royal doing homage" (25), and "The Marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice" (85); Mr. Boughton, "Hop-pickers returning" (506) — observe the truthful effect of twilight; Mr. Gale, "The Jews' Wailing-place, Jerusalem" (403); Mr. W. Nichol, "The Morning of Departure" (603)—a widow at dawn watching her sleeping son, who is about to join his regiment as Ensign; Mr. Webb, "The Shepherd of Jerusalem" (593), in which the shepherd's head is less successful than the Syrian sheep; Mr. J. C. Waite, "The Pilot's best Light" (731)—an old pilot reading his Bible on Sunday—a very commendable little picture; M. R. Lehmann, "Roman Beggars" (454)—excellently drawn, but heavy in tone; Mr. Martineau, "The Last Chapter" (568)—very disappointing after the picture by this artist in the International Exhibition; and Messrs. F. D. Hardy, G. B. O'Neil, Linnig, J. D. Watson, Drummond, Brodie, Rossiter, Thompson, Pott, Morgan, Erwood, Clay, W. M. Egley, J. Campbell, jun., Wehnert, G. Hardy, Long, Pettitt, and Peyton.

The landscapes, portraits, and sculpture we must defer till our next notice.

There are few things in art we should more heartily welcome or applaud than a reasonably faithful and adequate reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece, "The Last Supper." It is well known that hardly a vestige of the original in the refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan, can be said to exist. In 1545 the great oil picture was already in a ruinous state; and now even the double repaintings by impudent and incompetent bunglers have almost entirely disappeared. The only, or at all events the most promising, plan to obtain an approximate reproduction would, of course, be to keep as close as possible to the best copy—namely, that made, with the sanction of the great Lombard, by Marco d'Oggione, the friend and scholar of Leonardo, and which is now in the possession of the Royal Academy. We may remark, by-the-way, that it is much to be regretted that this and many other art-treasures belonging to the Academy—including the series of diploma pictures which so well illustrate the history of British art since Sir Joshua—are not rendered more readily accessible to the public. Apropos of Marco d'Oggione's copy of the Cenacolo, we might suggest that it would be a noble subject for reproduction in chromolithography by the Arundel Society. The immediate occasion which has called forth these remarks and what we have further to say is, however, the exhibition at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, of—by courtesy, we will say—a copy, by Mr. Selous, of Leonardo's masterpiece, which claims to be a "restoration," though in regard to the composition in no material respect differing from D'Oggione's copy. We cannot imagine for what reason, except to mislead, this word has been used, since a "restoration," even if applied to the remains of the original at Milan, would be impossible. As regards the present copy, we must not for one moment hesitate to say that this is a most lamentable failure; that, except in size, it cannot possibly have any resemblance to the solemn original, since it is so unlike not only the best copies of "The Last Supper," but every other known work of Leonardo. The drawing of the heads is painfully feeble, the rank colouring as dissimilar as one can well imagine from what such a painter would have given in such a subject, and from the intense but always sedate tone of "La Belle Ferronière" and "Mona Liza" in the Louvre, "La Carita" at the Haghe, "La Vièrge aux Rochers," and even works less indisputably from his hand. The expression, which is the crowning glory of Leonardo, is replaced by mere grimace. Mr. Selous is not unfavourably known for his large scenic representations of ancient Jerusalem; but such work, however plausible, does not qualify for undertaking a task none but a figure-painter of consummate ability should have attempted. Our reverence for the genius of Leonardo compels us, therefore, to say that such a misrepresentation is nothing short of reprehensible, more especially as we see it is, injuriously to public taste, to be propagated in chromolithographic copies by Messrs. Day and Son.

The most popular of all Raphael's Madonnas, the "Madonna della Seggiola," in the Pitti Palace, Florence, has been engraved in line by the celebrated French engraver Calamatta. This admirable work is, we are inclined to think, the most faithful of the innumerable engravings of the famous original. Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co., of Berners-street, are the English publishers. We may take this opportunity to observe that this firm (in part successors to Mr. Gambart) have opened, in connection with their branch establishment in Fenchurch-street, a gallery with an exhibition of British art, which comprises specimens of a considerable number of living artists, including "The Black Brunswicker," by Millais.

That capital humourist "Phiz" (H. K. Browne) has just completed a series of lithographic drawings (excellently printed in colours by Messrs. Hanhart, and published by Messrs. Fores, the well-known sporting-print publishers of Piccadilly) which might form a companion to one of Leech's similar series immortalising the exploits of Mr. Briggs. The hero of "Phiz" is a certain Mr. Pippins—very uncertain, by-the-by, in his "seat," and who may perhaps be recognised by many of our sporting friends. The plates, bound together, are entitled, "How Pippins Enjoyed a Day with the Foxhounds," and represent this courageous but corpulent Pippin from the "meet" to his arrival, "man and horse considerably *baked*," near enough to have "a nice view of the finish," together with the various untoward incidents in the interval, and the trudge home at night, after having "enjoyed himself immensely." Over and above the fun and drollery throughout, the plates have much artistic spirit, and every one familiar with foxhunting and knowing the points of a horse will appreciate the fidelity of the drawing.

In our sketch a fortnight since, of the rise and progress of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, now the "Institute," and which we gave with an Engraving of the new façade to the gallery, Pall-mall, we quoted a statement relative to an early dispute among the members from Sarsfield Taylor's "Fine Arts in Great Britain," which Mr. Henry Warren, the president of the institute, has written to us to correct. Feeling that personal considerations might have influenced the author, we gave our authority for the statement with a distinctly-expressed reservation; and, although we had had a somewhat similar explanation from other quarters, we now frankly give Mr. Warren's version in his own words, as is fairly due to him in his official capacity. The president writes:—"There was no 'obscure artist named Massey,' but a most highly-respected and honourable gentleman named Maisey, who occupied the chair by general choice for a certain period, when a change took place in all good understanding, and in no 'cabal,' Mr. Maisey continuing till his death a highly-respected member of the society."

We omitted to state that our Portrait of Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, which appeared in last week's Number, was from a photograph taken by Mr. Bassano, of Regent-street.

BIENNIAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE customary Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists was thrown open to the public at the Palace of Industry on the 1st of May. This will be the last of the biennial series, as it is in future intended, for the convenience of young artists, to hold an exhibition yearly. Differences of opinion must always be expected to arise between the number of painters who desire to exhibit and the jury of individuals whose unenviable duty it is to select and hang their pictures. In this case the outcry against the committee was so loud and violent as to reach the Emperor's ears and to cause his interference. Without, however, in any way passing judgment upon their decision, he proposed that the rejected pictures should form a separate exhibition, at which the public might decide upon their merits.

After a careful examination of the accepted pictures we cannot come to the conclusion that the committee have exercised undue severity. As a whole, the exhibition is certainly below the average, although some undoubtedly fine pictures are exhibited. These, however, will be found, as a rule, to bear the names of such veterans of the modern French school as Bellangé, Auguste Bonheur, Corot, Daubigny, Flandrin, Gérome, Leleux, Philippoteaux, Rousseau, Yvon. Unfortunately, several well-known names (among whom may be noticed Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Meissonier, Pils, and Henriette Browne) are "conspicuous by their absence."

As in most French exhibitions of paintings, the military element is very conspicuous, and on entering the Grand Salon d'Honneur of the Palais d'Industrie the first impression of the visitor is that he is surrounded by a grand trophy of bayonets and tricolored flags. On examining, however, in detail, these pictorial records of military triumphs, we find that they relate principally to events of quite recent interest. M. Yvon has a colossal "Battle of Magenta," with the houses in the narrow street occupied by Austrian troops, who are assaulted by a serried mass of Zouaves, painted larger than life, and armed with the bristling sword-bayonets that almost glisten over the canvas. M. Yvon's poses are good; but the canvas seems too crowded; the attacking troops are jammed together so closely that there appears to be no room whatever for action. M. Hersent's "Prisoners of War" is an episode of the Italian campaign, spiritedly and cleverly painted. The talented Philippoteaux has sent a carefully-coloured "Fight at Montebello," representing the moment when General Forey gave the word "En avant!" "The Charge of General Desvaux's Cavalry at Solferino" on the Austrian squares, after their loss of the heights, is very ably handled by M. Armand-Dumaresq, who has evidently studied with care the Hungarian regiments formed into square to receive the attacking cavalry brigades. In this same Salon there is also a "Battle of the Alma," by M. Jumel de Noireterre, ordonnance officer to his Majesty—a large picture, but interesting from the vast extent of ground depicted, and from the consequently diminutive size of the allied troops; and another soldierly performance by M. Beaucé, who exhibits his long-talked-of "Disembarkation of the French Troops at Beyrout, in 1860," remarkable for its fidelity as to the site and for the portraits of all the principal personages who held commands in the famous French expedition in aid of the Syrian Christians. Fatigued with the glare of battle, it is quite refreshing to gaze for a moment on the beautiful portraits of the Emperor and Empress of the French, by Flandrin and Winterhalter; they will be well remembered by most of our readers, as they were lately exhibited in England, in the picture galleries of the International. These portraits, those of the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, Count Cavour, Count Ornano, Governor of the Invalides, and one or two other official likenesses, with the records of the wars before cited, almost complete the list of the contents of the Salon d'Honneur, in which the pictures ordered by the different Ministries are privileged to hang.

The unofficial pictures are arranged in the galleries according to the alphabetical order of their author's names. M. Hippolyte Bellangé, who has grown grey in the service of art, appears to great advantage in the present salon with his "Review Day in front of the Tuileries under the First Empire," "An Episode of the Retreat from Russia," and the "Fight in the Streets of Magenta," all three admirably painted. M. Bellangé's "Review on the Place du Carrousel" is especially remarkable for an exactitude of detail that does not, however, sacrifice the general effect; and the peculiar military costumes of the First Empire have been studied with the care which characterises all the productions of this painter. M. Auguste Bonheur well sustains the honour of his name with three first-rate "souvenirs" of animals, the finest of which, we think, is the No. 198 of the catalogue, "Sheep on the Seashore, a souvenir of Lower Brittany," wherein the golden fleece of a flock of Breton *moutons* is imitated in such a manner as to bear very close inspection. The great landscapist Daubigny has presented three chefs-d'œuvre, "The Vintage," "Morning," and the "Banks of the Oise." For tone of colour, for drawing, and for general effect, nothing more truly artistic is exhibited. M. Hébert, the worthy pupil of David D'Angers and of Paul Delaroche, exhibits the "Young Girl at the Well," the property of the Empress, and "Pasqua Maria," belonging to the Baroness James de Rothschild: they are both masterpieces of this painter's style. The name of M. Hanotean deserves also to be cited for his landscape subject, "The Wetnurse of the Poor." The effect of the sunlight playing through the tall trees is very ably produced. M. Lefeu's life-size picture of "Louis XVII. and Simon at the Temple," is one about which we hope to say more on a future occasion, as well as about M. Loyer's admirably painted "Death of the Poet Gilbert on the Pont-Neuf," and M. Louis Muller's "Gambling—Throwing the Dice," a large picture that attracts much attention from its vigorous treatment.

Of another order of merit to the above, the works of Droz, Gustave Doré, Gauthier, Mélin, and Jules David, deserve very honourable mention at our hands.

The sculpture division of the salon is displayed in the garden nave of the palace; the large proportions of the building dwarf the subjects considerably, and certainly detract from their general effect. On the whole, the chisel is more successful than the brush in this exposition: the "Jupiter and Leda" (Schœnewerk), the "Nais" (Frison), and the "France and Italy" (Vela), offered by the ladies of Milan to the Empress, are highly commendable. A small model in wax of the "Winner of the Derby" with his jockey, is an artistic bijou that will please all lovers of horseflesh.

Amongst the architectural designs and engravings there are also many subjects of able conception and execution.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy intends sending some first-class thorough-bred Arab horses to England as a present to the Prince of Wales.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have appointed the Earl of Dudley to be a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

The Queen has appointed Thomas Jarvis, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

The *Tygodnik* states, on the authority of official documents, that the active Russian army now comprises, after the reductions which have been made, 335,000 infantry, 61,000 cavalry, 55,000 of the reserve, 60,000 artillerymen, with 2000 cannon—making a total of 510,000 men on paper. The real effective force, however, is considerably less, not exceeding 300,000 men.

By a statement made by the Commissioners of Customs at Bombay, dated March 21, 1863, and forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India in London, it appears that during the months of January and February of the present year no less than 51,950,789lb. of cotton, of the value of £2,705,635, were shipped to England from Bombay alone.

A return just issued respecting the Royal Forests and Woodlands shows that the total extent of plantations made before the year 1810 was 2575 acres; the total extent of natural woods, of oak, beech, &c., was 9748 acres; and the total extent of plantations made since 80 is stated at 39,687 acres: together, 51,610 acres.

With a view to promote enlarged investments of capital in model dwellings and other establishments for the benefit of the working classes, the council of the Society of Arts has instituted a statistical inquiry into the results hitherto obtained, including family dwellings of every description, model lodging-houses, dormitories, refuges, baths and washhouses, soup-kitchens, coffee-houses, &c.

THE PROGRESS OF YEARS.—They do not go from us, but we from them, stepping from the old into the new, and always leaving behind us some baggage no longer serviceable on the march. Look back along the way we have trodden. There they stand, every one in his place, holding fast all that was left in trust with him. Some keep our childhood, some our youth, and all have something of ours which they will give up for neither bribe nor prayer: the opinions cast away, the hopes that went with us no farther, the cares that have had successors, and the follies outgrown, to be reviewed by memory, and called up for evidence some day.

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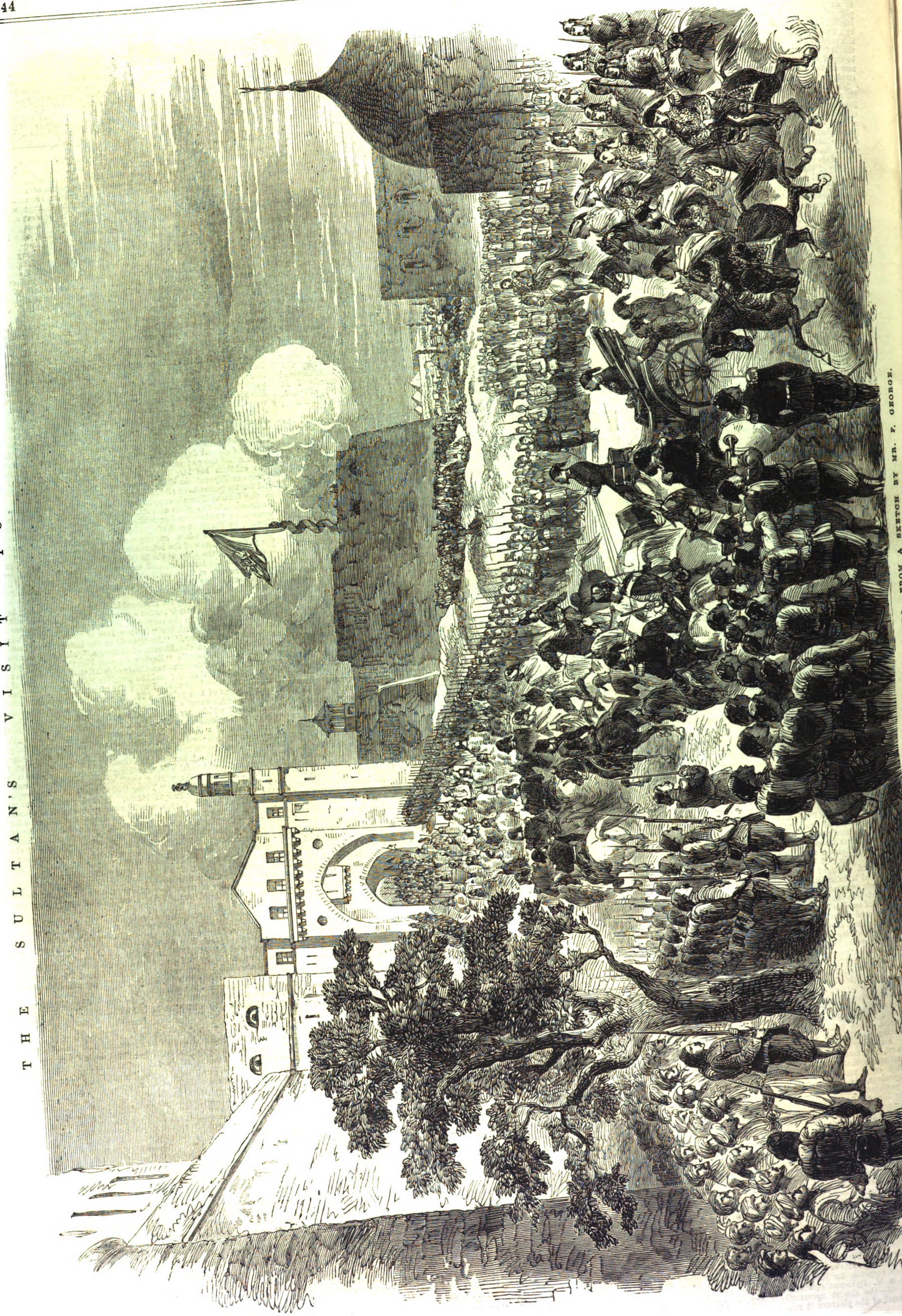
THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO EGYPT.



THE SULTAN ENTERING THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. GEORGE.

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THE SULTAN'S PROGRESS THROUGH CAIRO—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. GEORGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

By the opening of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy we are reminded of the existence of a relic of considerable interest in connection with the history of the foundation. Such is the chair in which, ninety-five years since, Sir Joshua Reynolds took his seat as the first President of the Royal Academy of Arts, at their first place of meeting, in Pall-mall. It will be recollected that Reynolds reigned paramount at the Academy until the feud through Fuseli being elected Academician over Bonomi, in whose behalf the President had been over zealous. Sir Joshua then quitted the chair deeply offended, and wrote a cold and courteous farewell. The Academy endeavoured to soothe him; and the King, through Sir William Chambers, conveyed the Royal wish that Sir Joshua would continue president. He relented, and resumed the chair, but only to resign it with more kindly feeling, after an occupation altogether of twenty-one years. He last appeared in the Academy on Dec. 10, 1790. During his lecture a

THE ORIGINAL PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

great crash was heard, and the company, fearing that the building was about to come down, rushed towards the door. Sir Joshua, however, sat silent and unmoved in his chair. The floor, which had only sunk a little, was soon supported, the company resumed their seats, and the President recommenced his discourse with perfect composure. He afterwards remarked that, if the floor had fallen, the whole company must have been killed, and the arts in Britain, as a consequence, thrown back two hundred years. Sir Joshua concluded his discourse with these emphatic words. Speaking of Michael Angelo, he said:—"I feel a self-congratulation in knowing myself capable of such sensations as *he* intended to excite. I reflect, not without vanity, that these discourses bear testimony of my admiration of that truly divine man; and I should desire that the last words which I should pronounce in this academy and from this place might be the name of—Michael Angelo." As Sir Joshua left the chair, Burke went up to him and said,

> The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
> So charming left his voice, that he awhile
> Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.

The chair has been disused for the last three years, and is now preserved at the Academy with reverential care as a relic.

Talking of chairs, at the recent sale of the effects of Lady Olivia Sparrow, at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, two ivory inlaid chairs, taken by Warren Hastings at the time he was Governor-General of India, were sold for £410. Mr. Hastings sent altogether six chairs to England. Two of them went into the possession of Princess Charlotte; after her death and the acceptance of the throne of Belgium by her husband, they were sold to Lord William Bentinck, and were presented by his Lordship to the late Lady Olivia Sparrow. The other four chairs are in the possession of the Marquis of Hertford and Baron Rothschild.

The study of ornamentation in metal has, of late years, been a subject of considerable interest in association with the improved taste of our art-manufactures. The late exhibition at Ironmongers' Hall will not soon be forgotten, and has only been exceeded by the metal-work in the Loan Collection at South Kensington, which, it should be recollected, was assembled under advantages altogether unprecedented. The subject is of paramount importance to our archæologists, and at the meeting of the London, Middlesex, and Surrey Societies, on the 6th inst., some very interesting observations were made by Mr. Charles Baily on mediæval locks, ornamental ironwork, &c., with the advantage of illustrative drawings. Of Saxon work we possess little; but Mr. Baily referred to a MS in the British Museum which contains much curious information respecting the metal-work of that period, when the scroll or volute predominated;—the ironwork of the principal door of Staplehurst Church, in Kent, with its dragons and fish, and hinges with serpents' and dragons' heads, resemble Roman work;—and the Norman ironwork, characterised by its scrolls and horizontal bar hinges. In the thirteenth century, when the doors were covered with ironwork, the closing rings were as ornamental as the hinges, the cross in many instances forming the nucleus of the design. In the fourteenth century the ironwork became more elaborate, in accordance with the architecture, as in the fine door of St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth. A splendid collection of locks was furnished by Mr. P. C. Hardwicke, whose taste and judgment are well exemplified throughout this architect's new hall and library in Lincoln's Inn, where the details of the metal-work are very characteristic. The Elizabethan ironwork was remarkable for the foreign style of its ornamentation, especially in its scroll foliage and fleur-de-lis. Next, the iron was stamped and worked with a die, and brought up by hammering. The railings of Dean Wootton's monument, in Canterbury Cathedral, are a fine specimen of this period. Sir Christopher Wren greatly improved the working in iron of his time. His London churches abound in specimens of gates, weather-vanes, and pendental designs and sword-irons. Mr. Baily well observes:—"Had Wren only produced the ironwork at Hampton Court he would well deserve his great reputation. In his colleges and City halls the examples are numerous." Mr. Baily added as an interesting fact that, from some correspondence extant, one Huntingdon Shaw, of Nottingham, is proved to have been the maker of the Hampton Court gates, from Wren's design. A drawing was shown of some curious wrought-iron work existing on a staircase in a house in Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Baily, in conclusion, exhibited a lock of German workmanship, presumed to have been the diploma-work of an apprentice: it bears an inscription in German verse, with the date 1734. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baily for his valuable communication.

We have not yet done with locks. Mr. T. Wright has lately exhibited to the British Archæological Association a Roman padlock, or spring-bolt, and a Spanish lock of about 200 years since, showing the mode of its operation. Mr. Octavius Morgan has also exhibited and described to the Archæological Institute three remarkably fine steel locks of Nuremberg work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: they are etched and engraved with patterns of elegant design; the largest consists of no less than 150 pieces. Mr. Morgan brought also a "scratchback," of the last century, and a curious steel for striking a light with flint, of the sixteenth century.

The Camden Society has just issued a volume which promises abundant interest to the curious in wills: it is entitled "Wills from Doctors' Commons," and includes many of memorable persons—members of the Royal family, eminent prelates and noblemen, persons who played important parts during the great civil war; well-known poets, philosophers, and physicians; divines; and, lastly, some distinguished ladies.

The late Mr. Apsley Pellatt was a man of considerable ingenuity in that elegant branch of manufacture—Glass-making—with which his name will ever be honourably associated. To him we are indebted for the most exact account of the art, a small quarto volume, entitled "Curiosities of Glassmaking; with Details of the Processes and Productions of Ancient and Modern Ornamental Glass Manufacture," published in 1849. This volume (in the literary portion of which the author was aided by Mr. John Timbs) has now become a scarce book. It contains the experiences of a lifetime unceasingly devoted to the study and practice of the art; and it would be difficult to point to a work more minute or conscientious in its details. It concentrates the information to be found in the works of Neri, Merrett, Kunkell, Blancourt, Loisel, Deaudenart, Bontemps, and others; and blends with their researches certain curiosities of glass manufacture familiar to those practically engaged in glassworks, but comparatively little known to amateurs of the art; this portion of the volume being the result of Mr. Pellatt's own experience and investigation. The work has illustrations beautifully printed in colours.

Paris is about to part with one of its "metal-work" localities—a piece of ground upon which were established the Government forges and the manufactory of arms when the Kings of France occupied the palaces of St. Paul and of the Tournelles, and which site, up to the other day, retained the name of the *Forge Royale*: it is now being intersected by a new street nearly parallel to the Rue St. Bernard. Another of the curiosities of Paris is about to disappear to make way for a new street to be opened in the Faubourg St. Antoine—namely, a large tract of ground which was cultivated by market-gardeners, who supplied that quarter of Paris with vegetables, and who resided there in small thatched cottages, now being removed.

THE SULTAN'S RECENT VISIT TO EGYPT.

The Turkish squadron, with the Royal yachts, arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 7th ult. His Majesty the Sultan landed about noon at the Raseltin Palace, and was received by the Viceroy of Egypt and State dignitaries. For some time past the Egyptian Government had been making great preparations for the reception of the august visitor. No expense was spared to make it as magnificent as possible. The palaces placed at the disposal of his Majesty in Alexandria and Cairo had been re-decorated and furnished in the most gorgeous style, the interiors presenting a spectacle only to be imagined by reading the marvellous descriptions in the Arabian nights. The retinue of the Sultan numbered some 700 persons. Fuad Pacha (Seraskier), with a large Staff, was in attendance upon his Majesty. The Sultan remained two days at Alexandria, visiting all the objects of interest at that place. All the Government offices and the inhabitants, both European and native, vied with each other in doing honour to the occasion. The town was brilliantly illuminated every night. On the 9th the Sultan left by a special train, composed of twelve splendid State carriages, for Cairo, where similar honours awaited him. He spent one day at Halim Pasha's beautiful Palace of Shoubrals, and another at the Pyramids, where he passed nearly three hours in carefully examining every object of interest. He also visited Kalals Saidiah, the strong fortification erected by the late Viceroy at the apex of the delta, where the Barage traverses the two branches of the Nile, and which, last year, Sir James Outram examined and pronounced to be a most formidable work. Our Engravings, on pages 544 and 545, illustrate his Majesty's progress through the streets of Cairo and his arrival at the citadel.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 10TH REGIMENT.

On the 8th instant, the first battalion of the 10th Regiment, quartered in the Dublin garrison, was presented with a new set of colours by the Lord Lieutenant. The scene chosen for the ceremony was the space in front of the Viceregal demesne, Phœnix Park, known as the "Nine Acres." No regiment has seen more active service, and none has been more distinguished, than the 10th Regiment of Foot. The battalion marched to the ground about three o'clock, and, after the usual evolutions, formed into line. A more soldierly or even body of men it would be difficult to find in the service. On the ground were General Keys, Major-General Ridley, Colonel Stephens, Colonel Wetherall, C.B., Colonel Knipe, Colonel Mayou, and Colonel Haines. A detachment of the 36th Regiment, under the command of Major Butler, kept the ground. Troops of the 10th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Guards were also in attendance, as well as a few of the Metropolitan police, mounted and unmounted. His Excellency and Staff, followed by private equipages, arrived about twenty minutes to four o'clock. Amongst the Viceregal Staff were Colonel Foster and Captain W. Moore, A.D.C.'s; Colonel Marshall, Captain M'Knight, and Captain Lascelles. His Excellency, mounted and in full uniform, rode up and down the line, having received the usual salute on entering the field. The inspection having terminated, his Excellency fell back to the position occupied by the new colours, accompanied by the Staff, and Colonel Sir Sidney Cotton and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, of the 10th Regiment. Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Hollingsworth, the junior Ensigns, received the new colours in due form, and placed them on the pyramid of drums in the ordinary way. The Rev. H. N. Wheeler, chaplain, then performed the service appropriate to the occasion; and, after an eloquent speech from the Lord Lieutenant, in which his Excellency narrated the services of the corps and graphically depicted almost every action in which it had been engaged, the colours were presented in due form to the Ensigns, kneeling, followed by a Royal salute and the National Anthem. Lieutenant-Colonel Longden returned thanks in a speech of much feeling. It was a sad reminiscence which he had to relate, that of the members of the battalion to whom Lord Gough intrusted the old colours just twenty years ago, only three officers and fourteen men survived to receive the new colours at the hands of his Excellency. The colours were then trooped in the usual way and the troops marched off the ground. Field Marshal Lord Gough was absent, owing to family affliction.

The Caduceus, of 1106 tons, belonging to Messrs. Temperley, of London, sailed from Southampton on the 5th inst. for Melbourne, Victoria, with 396 Government emigrants, under the care of Dr. William Arthur, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Miss Ellen A. Smith, matron.

The Rev. W. Cureton, D.D., Canon of Westminster, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg (section of Oriental languages). Dr. Cureton belongs to the principal academies of Europe, and is a member of the French Institute.

The New Chinese Squadron.—Our Liverpool correspondents have obtained some particulars relative to the vessels which have been built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, for the squadron that Captain Sherard Osborne has been forming in this country for the Emperor of China. The Tien-Tsin, iron screw gun-boat, which has been completed within the last few weeks, measures 150 ft. in length, 25 ft. in breadth, 12 ft. 8 in. in depth, and her tonnage is 450 b.m. She is entirely of iron, very strong, and her general fittings and armament are arranged after the plan of the most approved vessels of her class in the British Navy. Her engines are a pair of direct-acting horizontal screw-engines of 80-horse power, for which Messrs. Laird received a prize medal at the International Exhibition last year. Messrs. Laird have lately supplied duplicates of these engines to her Majesty's Government for the gun-boats Jaseur and Newport The Tien-Tsin is armed with one 68-lb. pivot-gun and four 32-lb. broadsides, while her decks are arranged to receive another pivot-gun if required. The Tien-Tsin steams (fully laden, with stores, coal, &c.) 9½ knots per hour. She is under the charge of Commander Nicols, and sailed from Falmouth for Hong-Kong last week. The Quangtung, an iron paddle-wheel steam gun-boat, is another vessel which has been built by Messrs. Laird for the Chinese squadron. Her length is 185 ft., width 24 ft., depth 12 ft. 3 in., and tonnage (b.m.) 522. She is entirely of iron, divided into water-tight compartments; and her bow is made particularly strong, with a projection below the water which will serve as a ram. The ship is armed with one 68-lb. pivot-gun forward; one 32-lb. Whitworth pivot-gun aft, four 32-lb. broadside guns, one 24-lb. howitzer, besides the usual boat's guns. The crew consists of about ninety men. During her trial-trip the speed of the Quangtung, with the two after boilers shut off entirely, was seven knots, the engines making 18 revolutions. At a previous trial, when the vessel was in light trim, she realised a mean speed of over thirteen knots, the engines making 36 to 37 revolutions, with an indicated horse-power of 700. The Quangtung shipped her powder in the Mersey on Thursday week.—*Daily News.*

TESTIMONIAL TO R. HUTCHISON, ESQ., LATE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

We this week give an Engraving of a very handsome piece of plate which has been recently presented by the volunteers of Liverpool to Robert Hutchison, Esq., late Mayor of that town, who during the term of his office had distinguished himself by the hospitality and encouragement which he had shown to the volunteer movement. The plate, which is of the value of three hundred guineas, was subscribed for by all ranks, and designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer,

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE EX-MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

silversmith, of Liverpool. It consists of a covered tazza of silver supported on a stand of tasteful proportions, which rests on a massive pedestal, the whole being about 24 in. in height. The pedestal or base is quadrangular in form, and around the stand are grouped several combinations of military emblems, arranged to represent each branch of the service, and also to form a highly artistic group, so skilfully thrown together as to form a massive and highly interesting composition, from the centre of which springs the support of the tazza. The group referred to consists of piled arms, colours, and ammunition, including a massive field-gun and pile of balls, intrenchment tools, muskets, carbines, and swords, and also cavalry banners and infantry standards. On each of the four sides are cleverly-modelled figures representative of the cavalry, artillery, engineer, and rifle branches of the volunteer service, the whole executed in frosted silver, the stand and tazza, as well as the cover of the latter, being highly burnished with slight but characteristic ornamentation. A beautifully-modelled "lither" bird, in frosted silver, placed on the centre of the cover, forms an appropriate apex to the general design. Our Engraving is taken from a photograph by Mr. William Keith, of Liverpool.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Mary Eyre, late of the Rue du Marecago, Bruges, in Belgium, where she died on the 16th of February last, has been proved in London by her nephews, Edward and Henry Eyre, Esqs.—the personal property in England being sworn under £50,000. The will bears date December last, and a codicil the month following. Her available property and effects she leaves between her nephews and nieces, the children of her brother Charles. Miss Eyre, the testatrix, having an interest and claim to the Chandos mortgage moneys depending in the Court of Chancery, directs that, should the same terminate in her favour, a sum of £10,000 is to be paid therefrom to the Right Rev. Lord William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton.

The will of George Thomas Whitgreave, Esq., of Moseley Court, near Wolverhampton, and of Eaton-square, Pimlico, was proved in London by his son, Henry B. G. Whitgreave, Esq., the acting executor—the other executors appointed being Frederick Squire, T. C. Farthing, and Charles Eccles, Esqrs. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The testator's family is of ancient descent, and have been long settled in Staffordshire. It was an ancestor of the testator who sheltered Charles II., at Moseley Court, after the battle of Worcester. Mr. Whitgreave was Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire, had held the office of High Sheriff for that county, and was a magistrate. He succeeded to the family estates in 1816. He has been thrice married, and died at the age of seventy-six, having executed his will in December last. To his relict he bequeaths an immediate legacy of £3000, and a further sum of £9000 and all the jewels. To his eldest son, who inherits the freehold estates, he leaves his various services of plate. Provision is made for younger children; the residue of the funded property is also left amongst them in certain proportions.

The will of James Tulloch, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Montague-place, Bedford-square, was proved in London by the surviving executors and trustees—namely, the relict, and Charles Rivington, Esq., of Fenchurch-buildings. The personalty was sworn under £90,000. The will bears date Oct. 25, 1848, and contains many liberal legacies and annuities, all of which are to be exempt from the payment of legacy duty. To his relict he bequeaths a life interest in his property, which upon her decease is to be divided amongst his children; but, on failure, then to the eldest nearest of kin to his wife born in the testator's lifetime; but if she leaves no such kindred, then to certain parties described in the will, who are to assume the name of Lushington Tulloch, and to embody the testator's armorial bearings with their own. The testator has made liberal provision for his sister Margaret. His collection of pictures on the decease of his relict, in the event of neither of his sons being alive at time of her decease, he bequeaths to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and which are to bear this inscription—"Presented by the late John Tulloch, and his brother, James Tulloch, F.R.S."

An inhabitant of Franchault (Cher), named Besson, has just reached his 102nd year. He enjoys perfect health, and only a few days back went on foot on business to a fair at Aix, a distance of five miles.

A bill brought in to alter the boundaries of New Zealand declares that henceforth for all purposes the boundaries shall comprise all territories, islands, and countries lying between the one hundred and sixty-second degree of east longitude and the one hundred and seventy-third degree of west longitude, and between the thirty-third and fifty-third parallels of south latitude.

Californian Wonders.—In California the vineyards cover 4500 acres, and in 1861 a million gallons of wine were made. Pumpkins reach 250 lb., and potatoes 7 lb. Crops of sixty bushels to the acre are not rare, but the yield of barley is from thirty to thirty-five bushels. The big-tree grove is eight miles long; the largest tree measures 123 ft. in circumference twelve feet from the ground. The first house built in San Francisco was in 1835; in 1861 there were 11,265 houses. The largest gold nugget found in California weighed 195 lb. In 1861 one million dollars' worth of quicksilver was exported from this country. There are also extensive beds of sulphur, asphaltum, and plumbago, and large lakes and springs impregnated with borax. The children born here are on the average larger, and there are more twins born here, than in any other part of the world.—*Californian Paper.*

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HATHERTON.

The Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, D.C.L. and P.C., Baron Hatherton of Hatherton, in the county of Stafford, a politician and statesman of note and prominence, who died on the 4th inst. at his fine seat, Teddesley Park, Penkridge, Staffordshire, was the only son (by his wife, Anne Craycroft, daughter of A. Portal, Esq.) of Moreton Walhouse, Esq., of Hatherton, and was grand-nephew, maternally, of Sir Edward Littleton, fourth and last Baronet of Pillaton Hall, in the county of Stafford. He was born on the 18th of March, 1791, and was educated at Rugby School and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which University he became a D.C.L. in 1817. He assumed the name of Littleton on succeeding to his grand-uncle Sir Edward's estates in 1812; and he that year entered Parliament as M.P. for Staffordshire. He sat in the House of Commons till 1835. He was throughout his political career of the Liberal Whig party, and in the preparation of the Reform Bill of 1832 he was at the head of the Parliamentary Boundary Commission, whose report was afterwards adopted with little modification. In 1834 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, but resigned the secretaryship in the next year, and was not a member of the following Melbourne Administration. On May 11, 1835, he was created a Peer with the title of Lord Hatherton, and in 1854 he was made Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, which appointment ill-health caused him recently to resign. His Lordship was an exceedingly accurate man of business, and was greatly respected by public men of all parties. He exercised much charity and hospitality in his county (Staffordshire) and took a great interest in agriculture there. He was deservedly popular with all who knew him. Lord Hatherton married, first, Dec. 21, 1812, Hiacinthe Mary, offspring of Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K.G., by whom (who died Jan. 4, 1849) he had an only son and three daughters. Of the latter, two were married—viz., the late Viscountess Newark and the present Countess of Cavan. Lord Hatherton married, secondly, Feb. 11, 1852, Caroline Anne, widow of Edward Davies Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne, and daughter of Richard Hart, Esq., of Wirksworth, by whom he had no issue. His Lordship is succeeded by his only son, Edward Richard, now second Lord Hatherton, who has been M.P. for Walsall and South Staffordshire, and who is Colonel of the 2nd Staffordshire Militia. He was born in 1815, and married, in 1841, Lady Margaret Percy, youngest daughter of George, Earl of Beverley, and has a family of five sons. The Lords Hatherton represent, in the female line, the famous old English family of Littleton, Knights and Baronets, of which the celebrated Judge, Sir Thomas Littleton, "the great luminary of the law," and author of the "Treatise on Tenures," had been one time the head.

SIR ROBERT BATESON, BART.

Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park and Moira Park, both in the county of Down, who died, after a brief illness, on the 21st ult., at his seat, Belvoir Park, near Belfast, was the grandson of Thomas Bateson, Esq., of Lancashire, and afterwards of Orange Field House, in the county of Down; and was the eldest son of Thomas Bateson, Esq., by his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Lloyd, F.R.S., of Hulme Hall, Lancashire. He was born on the 13th of March, 1782, and was created a Baronet on the 18th of December, 1818. He was first returned to Parliament in 1830 for the county of Londonderry; he was re-elected for the same county without opposition in December, 1832; January, 1835; July, 1837; and July, 1841. He retired in May, 1842, and was succeeded in his seat by his eldest son, Robert Bateson, Esq., who died at Jerusalem in December, 1843. Sir Robert Bateson was throughout his long and consistent career a firm and unswerving adherent of Conservative principles. In all relations of life he bore himself as a thorough and highminded gentleman; and, whether as landlord, friend, of relative, his loss is very generally and sincerely lamented. He married, April 27, 1811, Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson, of Ballynaguille, in the county of Limerick, and leaves five sons and two daughters. Of the latter the elder, Maria Catherine, is the wife of Sir Beresford B. M'Mahon, Bart.; another daughter, who was married to the late Captain J. N. Gladstone, M.P. (brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer), died in 1862. Sir Robert Bateson is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir Thomas Bateson, the second Baronet, who has sat in Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and who has been a Lord of the Treasury. He was born June 4, 1819, and was for a time in the 13th Light Dragoons. He married, Feb. 24, 1849, Caroline Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of George, Lord Dynevor. Sir Thomas's next brother, Samuel Stephen Bateson, Esq., barrister-at-law, is now heir presumptive to the baronetcy. He married, in 1854, Florinda, eldest daughter of Viscount Castlemaine.

SIR JOHN W. POLLEN, BART.

Sir John Walter Pollen, second Baronet, of Redenham, Hampshire, was the eldest son of Sir John Pollen, the first Baronet, by his wife, Louisa, only daughter of Walter Holt, Esq., of Redenham. He was born on the 6th of April, 1784, and succeeded his father, as second Baronet, the 17th of August, 1814. He was M.P. for Andover from 1820 to 1831, and from 1833 to 1841, and was much respected. He married, September 9, 1819, Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Craven, of Chilton House, Wiltshire, by whom he has had no issue. He died on the 2nd instant, and is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, the third Baronet, son of the late Richard Pollen, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and of Rodbourne, Wiltshire, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, of Westbourne, Middlesex. He was born the 19th of October, 1815, and married, June 5, 1845, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of John Godley, Esq., of Killigar, Leitrim, and has a son and four daughters. Sir Richard Hungerford's next brother is John Hungerford Pollen, formerly in holy orders of the Church of England, now a Roman Catholic, who was a distinguished Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and who painted the splendid ceiling of Merton Chapel, an object of the greatest interest to visitors to Oxford. This family of Pollen is of Lincolnshire origin, and springs from an eminent London merchant, Edward Pollen, who died in 1636, and whose greatgrandson, John Pollen, Esq., M.P. for Andover and a Welsh Judge, had an only son, Sir John Pollen, who was created a Baronet, April 11, 1795, and was father of the Baronet just deceased.

SIR W. L. WRAXALL, BART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, second Baronet, of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, was the elder son (by his wife, Jane, daughter of Peter Lascelles, Esq., of Knights' House, Herts) of the well-known historian and writer, Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall, Judge Advocate of India, who was created a Baronet Dec. 21, 1813. Sir William Lascelles Wraxall was born in 1791, and succeeded his father in 1831. He died, unmarried, at Passy, near Paris, on the 2nd inst., and is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Frederick Charles Lascelles Wraxall, the third Baronet, who is son of the late Lieutenant Charles Edmund Wraxall, R.A., by his wife, Ellen, daughter of John Madden, Esq., formerly of Richmond, Surrey. Sir Frederick was born in 1828, and was for some time an Assistant Commissary in the Turkish Contingent. He is well and very creditably known as the author of various essays, original works, and translations. He married, in 1852, Mary, daughter of J. Herring, Esq.

COMMANDER ROBERT HERON BURTON, R.N.

Commander Robert Heron Burton, R.N., who perished in the wreck of her Majesty's ship the ill-fated Orpheus, was born in 1829, and entered the Royal Navy in 1841. He was employed on the coast of China for five years in the Agincourt, flagship of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., and served at the destruction of piratical forts at Maluda Bay in 1845. He was in the expedition to Brunl, Borneo, in 1846. As Lieutenant of the Hermes he co-operated with the army during the Kaffir War in 1851; and was gazetted for his gallantry while in action with rebel war-junks and batteries, and for his successful command of boats in numerous encounters with pirates. From 1854 to 1857 he was Lieutenant of the Malacca, which accompanied the late Prince Consort on a visit to the Emperor of the French in September, 1854; and also made a trial-trip to the coast of Scotland, and escorted her Majesty from Hull to Grimsby. While commanding the Triton on the west coast of Africa, from 1857 until 1861, Burton captured seven slavers, and was complimented by the Admiralty on the high state of discipline of his ship. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Jan. 31, 1861, and was Commander of the Orpheus when she was recently wrecked on Manukan Bar, New Zealand. Commander Burton had four medals for his services. He was lineally descended from a Yorkshire family of known antiquity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA.—If you are deterred from studying the problems we publish as "Chess Enigmas" because they are not given on diagrams, you deprive yourself of much amusement and instruction. We have space only for a single diagram conveniently, and many of the very finest compositions must, therefore, of necessity be printed as "enigmas" or be omitted altogether.

T. C. U.—They are all clever, but your hieroglyphic notation occasions a great deal of needless trouble, and is sure to lead to mistakes. Why will correspondents, who have no skill in picture-writing, persist in grotesque attempts to draw the men when the discription of them by initial capitals is so easy and so sure?

E. D. C.—It is under examination.

W. N.—In the position given Black need not take either Pawn.

BLACK KNIGHT.—Your "obstinate friend" is quite wrong. The White King, in the situation mentioned, or in any analogous one, cannot move on to any square commanded by the imprisoned Knight.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1001 by Derevon, A. B. C., Bluecoat, W.D., M.P., Stanley, Civis, T. V. K., Alexander Smyth, Gregory, Iota, Victoria, Pip, S. M. B., B. O., Larry, A Clerk, F. C. L., I. Harris, Vernon, T. M. K., Old Joe, Percy, D. D., Etonensis, Benjamin, Ernest, Garryowen, A. Z., 1863, Lotty, An Old Sub, A Lady, Rector, Harrovian, Derby; H., Carlton Club; F. R. S., T. Smith, Peon; R., of Bradford; Gorilla, Box and Cox; M. H., of Peckham; Herr Kling, R. M. T., Argus, L. S. D., R. S., H. D. S., Clericus, H. M. S., Dauntless, Miles, Boston Stump, I. Andriessen, Wee Pawn, Edinburgh, H. T. N., B. A., A Student, F. A. S., N. C. John Gilbert, C. Paris, Charley, Omega, Felix, Sisa, N. F. B., Query, I. B. S., Q. E. D., Cambridge, Lex, Temple, Omicron; D., of Jersey; Antiquary, I. G. C., Carolina, Phiz, Telegraph, Captain, H. V. de R., Samuel, McMull, Diggory, Simple Simon, E. S., Hartlip, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1002.

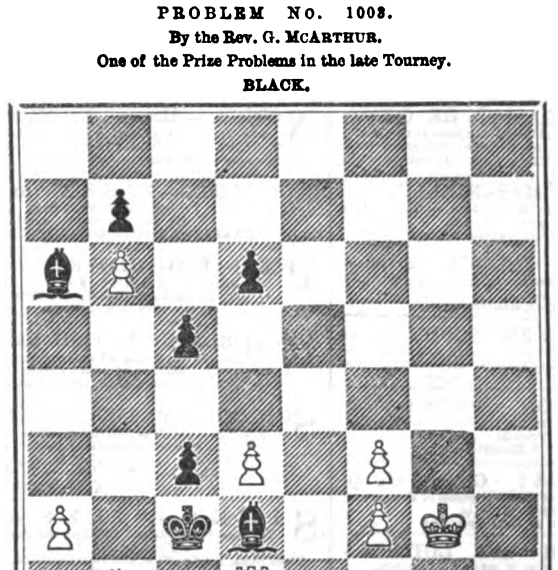
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Q B P	P takes B (best)	3. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
2. R to Q Kt 2nd	K to Q 4th	(If K to Q B 3rd, White plays Kt to Q Kt 8th, checkmate.)	
(If B take Kt, White's Queen takes Pawn, checking, and mates next move. Again, if Black at move 2 play Kt to Q 7th, White's Rook takes Kt, and mate follows next move.)		4. Kt to Q Kt 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1008.

By the Rev. G. MCARTHUR.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, can give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A match of chess has lately been arranged between Mr. STEINITZ, a young player of Vienna, whose excellence at the game we have before spoken of, and Mr. F. DEACON. The prize, which has been offered by the London Chess Club, falls to him who first scores seven games. To prevent a needless and troublesome protraction of the match, one hour only is allowed to each player for twelve moves, and four games must be finished every week. At the time we go to press the score stood as follows:—Mr. S., 3; Mr. D., 1; Drawn, 2. Of these the following is the first and prettiest:—

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. P takes P	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	12. Kt to Q 5th	
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	(Well played. After this White has an irresistible attack, and he maintains it admirably.)	
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	12.	Q to K 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
(This form of the opening first occurred, we believe, in a game between Von der Lasa and Mr. Staunton, which was continued thus:—		14. B to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd
WHITE (V. de L.)	BLACK (S.)	15. B tks K B P (ch)	K to B sq
6.	P to Q 4th	16. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	17. P takes B	Q takes K P (ch)
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th	18. Q to K 2nd	Q takes B
9. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt to Kt 6th	19. B takes K B P	B to K B 4th
10. R to K Kt sq	Q takes K R P	20. Castles on K side	
11. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K 2nd (ch)	(White is a piece deficient, but his position is worth half a dozen pieces.)	
12. B to K 2nd	Castles	20.	Kt to Q 2nd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K sq	21. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
14. Kt to K R sq	Kt takes B	(Taking the Bishop would only have hastened his defeat.)	
And Black wins.)		22. R takes B (ch)	Q takes R
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	23. R to K B sq	Q takes R (ch)
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th	24. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd		25. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
(Jaenisch recommends K to K B 2nd, which, he thinks, relieves White from all difficulty. It appears to us, however, that Black has still the better game.)		26. Q to Q 3rd (ch), and wins.	
9.	Q to K 2nd		

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A dashing little Game between Mr. P. MORPHY and Mr. C. MAURIAN, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board. K's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19.	R takes Q
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B takes B	Q to Q B 3rd
3. P takes Q P	Q takes P	21. B takes Q R P	Q takes Q Kt P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	22. B to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th
5. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	23. P to Q R 4th	R to K 7th
6. B takes B	P to K 5th	24. P to Q R 5th	R to K 3rd
7. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	(Frightened, and no wonder, at that terribly persistent pawn. Mr. Maurian thought afterwards, however, that he might have drawn the game by playing Q to Q Kt 7th, and certainly that move would have given his opponent some trouble.)	
8. P to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt 4th	25. K R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B sq
9. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	26. R to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
10. B to Q 2nd	Q takes Q Kt P	27. R to K 5th	
11. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	(The termination is very finely played by Mr. Morphy.)	
12. B takes P	Kt takes B	27.	R to Q R 3rd
13. Q takes Kt (ch)	B to K 2nd	28. Q R to K sq	R to Q B sq
14. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	29. B to Q 4th	Q to Q R 3rd
15. P to Q 4th	Castles (on K's side)	30. R to K 7th	Q takes Q B P
16. P to Q 5th	K R to K sq	31. R to Q 7th	K to B sq
(Q R to K sq would have been much better play.)		32. P to K B 3rd	
17. P takes Kt	B to Q B 4th	And Black resigned the game.	
18. P takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q sq		
19. Q takes R (ch)			
(The best course, desperate as it looks, for a tame exchange of pieces must have led in the end to White's having the worst of the fight.)			

THE CHARM OF CHESSPLAYING.—In fact, there is nothing in the way of amusement about which people throw into the sea such mines of pleasure as this same Game of Chess. It possesses all qualities that are good, and none at all that are bad. It even combines fascinations of opposite kinds, a quality entirely special to itself; for it is peaceful, and at the same time warlike; it is light, and yet profound; it is manly, and yet womanly; you can play it by daylight, and you can play it by lamplight; you can play it in the house, you can play it on the lawn; you can play it in a railway-carriage, you can play it with board and men, and you can play it without either. It costs nothing, it is reputable, it is dignified, and it becomes all classes and all ages of life. And it has a wealth that no other game can even approach. Its changes, if not literally endless, are at any rate past counting. Their beauty is like Cleopatra's—

Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.

Cornhill Magazine for May.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THALLIUM.—An ingot of this new metal, weighing 5963 grains, discovered by Mr. W. Crookes (see the notice of his lecture in our Number for April 4 last, p. 387), was exhibited at the meeting of the members of the Royal Institution on Friday, the 1st inst., by Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, now Mayor of Newcastle. It was produced at his chemical works at Washington, near Durham, and is the largest piece yet shown of this remarkable metal.

MAGNETIC ACTION ON CLOCKS.—In the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine* Mr. Wm. Ellis, of the Greenwich Observatory, gives an account of some experiments made by him in order to ascertain whether it would be possible easily to change permanently the rate of a clock by the action of magnets, and thus avoid the necessity of touching the pendulum. The clock employed was one whose pendulum, vibrating seconds, consisted of a wooden rod fitted with a lenticular-shaped bob of lead. Near the lower end of the pendulum rod was fixed a permanent bar magnet in a vertical position. Above this, and supported by the clock-case, was fixed another magnet, entirely similar, also in a vertical position, and so placed that, when the pendulum rod was at rest, the lower end of the fixed magnet was precisely over the upper end of the pendulum magnet. The broad part of the magnets was towards the front. The clock rate having been found with the pendulum magnet only in position, the fixed magnet was then added, and the rate determined with this magnet placed at different distances above the pendulum magnet. The clock was rated with the poles of each magnet in reversed positions with respect to the other magnet, giving four sets of observations. Between each set, and again at the completion of the observations, the clock rate was determined with the pendulum magnet only in position. These determinations of the clock's normal rate were very satisfactory as respects steadiness of rate; the changes produced by the action of the magnets on each other may therefore be considered exact. When the adjacent poles of the two magnets were similar, the effect of the repulsion retarded the clock; when the adjacent poles were unlike, the effects of the attraction accelerated the clock. As respects change of rate, it appeared for a given distance of magnets that, when the adjacent poles were similar, the clock was not retarded to the same extent to which it was accelerated when the poles were unlike. Tables of the results of observations are given, which will be studied by those who are interested in these remarkable phenomena.

THE HONEY-BEE is now generally admitted to be not indigenous to America. John Josselyn, in 1663, says, "The honey-bees are carried over by the English, and those in New England thrive exceedingly;" and Thos. Jefferson (in 1787) says, "The Indians concur with us in the tradition that the honey-bee was brought from Europe, but when and by whom we know not. The bees have generally extended themselves into the country a little in advance of the white settlers. The Indians call them the 'white man's flies,' and consider their approach as indicating that of the settlements of the white." "The honey-bee is now diffused far up the Missouri," says Prince Maximilian of Wied, "and its honey is cut out of the hollow trees by Indians and whites." The extraordinary manner in which the honey-bee has thriven in America since its introduction is shown by the production of wax in Cuba, where bees have been cultivated very extensively since 1772. According to Humboldt, the average export of wax between 1774 and 1779 was only 81,000 lb.; in 1803 it amounted to 1,281,000 lb. The average annual amount of exportation for the first thirty years of the present century is given as 2,084,280 lb. of wax and 2,521,320 lb. of honey. The quantity has probably considerably increased during the last twenty years. We know little of the diffusion of the honey-bee in America south of the Antilles and Mexico. It is found in Honduras, but does not occur in New Granada and Venezuela. It was introduced into Brazil from Portugal in 1845, and has been there greatly diffused. It does not appear to exist at all on the Australian continent, which appears to be very poor in honey-gathering insects. These particulars are extracted from an article, by Dr. A. Gerstäcker, in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*, which contains, also, classified lists of varieties of the honey-bee. In conclusion, he enters into the question of the acclimatisation of new forms of bees, and recommends the Egyptian bee as valuable for introduction into Europe, partly on account of its beauty, and partly on account of its unwillingness to use its sting—a peculiarity of all African bees as well as of the Italian bees. He doubts whether the fine East Indian bees would bear a northern climate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S fourth lecture, given on Thursday, the 7th inst., was devoted to "The Chemistry of Geology as manifested in the Formation of Rocks and other Metamorphoses," the principal agents being heat and water, but especially the latter. Aërated water (rain) falls on the surface of the earth and vegetation, whereby it takes up carbonic and other acids, and is then absorbed by rocks through capillary attraction. Sinking into the ground, its chemical action becomes greatly increased by pressure, and is then enabled to dissolve out the constituents of the various rocks and replace them by other substances, thus causing an entire rearrangement of their particles. Thus are formed limestone, sandstone, slate, &c. Even granite (composed of mica, felspar, and quartz) is now considered to be of aqueous origin, and to contain in its structure water in the proportion of two gallons to a cubic yard. The effects of the chemical action of water are also remarkably shown in the fossil remains of animals and plants, whose chief constituents (nitrogen, carbon, &c.) are found to be almost wholly replaced by silica, as seen in fossil trees, shells, coral, &c. By the chemical action of water, also, felspar is changed into kao-lin, the material of Chinese porcelain. Many of the changes in the strata of the earth are doubtless due to electric action, which must be generated by the processes now going on. The degrees of change are shown to be various. Some rocks retain a stratified appearance, whilst in others, of igneous origin, this is obliterated. Even upon igneous rocks, such as lava and basalt, water is shown to exercise a powerful action; and to the combined energies of chemical force and heat are, doubtless, to be attributed the wonderful phenomena of volcanic eruptions, thermal springs, &c. In fact, the more we investigate into the mysteries of nature, the more evidence we obtain of the paucity of violent convulsions, of the steady action of definite laws, and of our own ignorance of their operation.

PROFESSOR VOELCKER, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 8th inst., his subject being "The Chemical Properties and Productive Powers of the Soils of England." After referring to the soil constituents essential to the life of plants, especially lime, magnesia, silica, and phosphoric acid, and stating that to Liebig was due the credit of introducing and defending the mineral theory, and thus giving the deathblow to the "humus theory," the Professor proceeded to insist on the danger of looking too much at the mere chemical properties of soils, and consequently thinking it sufficient to merely replace in them what had been taken out by plants, according to a somewhat mechanical process. He gave an account of experiments made by Messrs. Way, Townsend, and Huxtable, and himself with various manures on different soils, which showed that soils not only possess the power of selecting from the manure the constituents they need, but also of giving off what is injurious to them, a real power of extraction, absorption, and rejection; this physico-chemical power varying exceedingly according to the nature of the soil, whether light or heavy, sand or clay. The results of these experiments were duly set forth on diagrams, and tend to show the great importance of further research into soils with the view of determining their essential properties, and thereby acquiring the power of manuring them with more discrimination than has hitherto been done. With regard to the continuance of the productive powers of the soil of England, the Professor expressed his conviction that there was not the slightest ground for anxiety. By means of improved methods of cultivation, and the application of fossil and other manures, now so abundant, the fertility of our country may be considered as inexhaustible.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S ninth lecture on "The Science of Language" was given on Saturday last (the 9th inst.). He commenced by referring to Locke's statement that the signs of ideas are the material of all our knowledge, adding that language, as it were, labels these ideas. In considering the origin of language and its relation to mythology the philosophers of the last century adopted the deductive method, beginning with theory instead of facts. The historical school of the nineteenth century pursues a contrary course, using the inductive process. Yet the works of Locke and Horne Tooke are of exceeding value. Locke's theory that words are ultimately derived from roots, which signify sensible ideas, was closely examined and proved to be true by illustrations taken from various ancient and modern languages—e.g., comprehend (meaning to grasp together), distil (drop in), disgust (cause a bad taste), spirits (breath), &c. Hence a great advance is made in a language when it employs metaphors to express the actions and emotions of the mind. When first used, metaphors were doubtless employed in senses half real and half ideal. The relation which exists between language and the early mythology of the Greeks was illustrated by reference to the well-known stories of Diana and Endymion and Orpheus and Eurydice. Etymologically considered, Diana (the moon) looks at Endymion (explained to mean the setting sun), and Orpheus (the sun) alternately follows and precedes Eurydice (explained to mean the dawn). Thus these myths were not originally so puerile as they may now appear.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S third lecture "On Sound," given on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., was mainly devoted to experimental illustrations of the sound-wave. It began with the exhibition of a machine constructed by Wheatstone, similar in its action to that of the syren, water being employed to produce sound instead of air. Afterwards, by means of the syren the Professor determined the number of vibrations executed in one second by a tuning-fork to be 384; and the length of the sonorous waves excited by these vibrations was calculated to be nearly three feet. The perfect unison of two tuning-forks vibrating at the same rate was made manifest to the ear, and the combination of the vibrations of the two forks by means of mirrors were made visible by a luminous figure described by the forks upon a screen. The combination of the vibrations of two forks whose vibrations are in the ratio of 1 to 2, 2 to 3 (the chords of the octave, the fifth, &c.) respectively, were rendered manifest first to the ear and then to the eye. It was thus shown that the simpler the ratio of the vibrations of the two forks, the more perfect was the unison as appreciated by the ear, and the more simple was the luminous figure described upon the screen. The changes of form which the figures undergo, when the ratio of vibration is slightly altered, were also demonstrated. In conclusion, the physical foundation of the gamut, as determined by Pythagoras, and confirmed by Newton, Euler, and others, was explained and illustrated by means of the monochord.

PRFESSOR ROSCOE will give the Friday evening discourse on the 22nd inst. "On the Direct Measurement of the Sun's Chemical Action."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nos 1204, 1205.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. TWO SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

AFFAIRS ABROAD AND AT HOME.

An association which is known as the Peace Society has just held its forty-seventh anniversary meeting. Looking to the date of its establishment, it would seem as if its functions were more necessary now than at the time of its foundation. At that period, now verging on half a century ago, the world was just tasting the repose which had succeeded to we hardly know how many years of war; and a considerable time elapsed before there was any practical justification for the establishment of a society the mission of which was to circulate the doctrines of peace and amity amongst nations. Since the inauguration of that symbol of international friendship — the Exhibition of 1851—mankind has, with curious infelicity, taken care that the Peace Society should stand no chance of dying of inanition; and there was certainly no lack of material for the speeches of its members and supporters at their recent meeting. For, in taking a survey of the condition of affairs abroad and at home, the main interest centres on warlike proceedings; while, in considering the future, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the sphere of hostile collision is more likely to be enlarged than contracted. In Europe Poland continues in arms against Russia; in North America the civil war rages hotly; in Mexico, invasion is resisted in a manner wholly unexpected; in China secession, or rebellion—according as the word is used by the different parties—still holds its own; while England is really carrying on a little war in that country, not so much on her own as on account of that Tartar dynasty which it has been her supposed mission for many years to dragoon into the pale of civilisation. Within these several belligerent situations there lies the germ of new war-like complications. No one can say how soon France may declare war against Russia, ostensibly on behalf of Poland, but with a sidelong glance at the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, if it should happen, as is not unlikely, that the latter Power should take part with the Czar. But it is well believed that it is the determined policy of the Emperor of the French not to enter on another contest with Russia, except on the same conditions as those on which he undertook the former war with that nation—namely, in alliance, offensive

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN ROTTEN ROW.

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and defensive, with England. If the feeling of the English people is represented by the member of the trades' unionists who formed one of a deputation of that body on Monday to Lord Palmerston, and who desired that steps should be taken at once to give Russia a "thrashing," it is quite possible that such a combination for such a purpose may be brought about. The operations of the French in Mexico must ere long be conducted on a large scale; and if the policy which is supposed to have dictated that expedition be carried out, it will involve a war between France and the Northern States of America, the former power becoming the ally of the Confederates. Even if such an event be thought somewhat remote, it can hardly be denied that where so many small causes of difference, if not of dispute, exist at present between England and the Federal States, they may at any moment take an aggregate shape and ripen into a *casus belli*. So much for the prospects of the future; a word or two now on actualities.

Probably at no period of the contest in America has more interest been felt than in the movements of General Hooker, the present commander of the Army of the Potomac. Unquestionably some sympathy is felt for a Federal General who exhibits at once boldness and skill. The tactics which Hooker adopted had within them the elements of brilliant success; but the materials with which he had to work are apparently unfitted for such a system as he has pursued, especially when he is opposed to leaders so daring and vigilant as Lee and Jackson, ably seconded as they are by their singularly mobile troops. By a bold and unexpected movement Hooker, dividing his forces and crossing the Rappahannock at different points, succeeded in placing the bulk of his army on the road between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and, therefore, in the rear of the Confederates, leaving a corps under General Sedgwick to occupy the attention of the enemy by advancing upon the battle-field of Fredericksburg. Not in the least taken aback, Stonewall Jackson, by a rapid counter movement, outflanked Hooker himself, and fell fiercely on his right wing; and for two days a series of obstinate encounters—a battle, divided as it were, into four or five acts—ensued, and when the latest accounts left America there could be no doubt of Hooker's entire failure. On the third day he was standing on the defensive, intrenching himself, his front completely changed, no longer between the Confederates and Richmond. He had their whole army in his front and the rivers Rappahannock and Rapidan in his rear; while Sedgwick's corps, which had continued to threaten the Confederate army, was assailed, defeated with great loss, and driven back across the river. The position of the Federal General is such that he will be subjected to an attack in force by the Confederates, and, unless a military miracle is wrought, we do not see anything for him but a choice between capitulation and being driven into one of two rivers, according to his selection. Assuming his defeat, the question arises whether such an occurrence will be considered decisive of the war. We confess we think not. It would be quite possible for the Confederate Army to follow Hooker and march upon Washington, but it is much to be doubted whether such a course will be pursued. Apart from the perils of an attack on Washington, which city would of course be defended by the concentration of all the Federal troops which could be got there, so that something like a siege would ensue, it is not unlikely that the Confederate statesmen would look at an assault on the capital of the once United States more from a political than a military point of view. The capture of Washington by the Secessionists would exasperate the Northerners and goad them to fresh efforts against the South; while, as a matter of policy, it may seem to Jefferson Davis and his advisers judicious to let it appear that the war is not aggressive on their part.

Glancing far south on the American Continent we find General Forey pressing on Puebla only by inches, and everything tending to show that if it is really intended by the French to conquer Mexico they must set about it in their usual fashion—that is, by propitiating fortune by the display of strong battalions, and operating with at least 100,000 men. The supposed military promenade through Mexico is proved to be a delusion, and a resistance akin to that of Spain to the French in the Peninsular War has been inaugurated with no little success.

The struggle in Poland assumes larger proportions. Temporary checks of the insurgents only cause new bands to spring up in new directions; and the National Committee is still supreme at Warsaw, and issues its decrees with all the assurance of an established Government. In the meantime there come tidings of an outbreak in the Russo-Polish provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine; and with them statements that Russia is fully alive to the extent and the gravity of the contest into which she has entered. In Prussia the dispute between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies remains unsettled; while the Upper House not only supports the King against the Lower Chamber, but encourages him in the policy which he has adopted with respect to Poland. The Greek question is practically in abeyance; and it is uncertain still whether the solution of all difficulties which it is supposed would be found by the placing of a boy Prince on the throne will be effected. In Greece itself something very much akin to anarchy prevails, so much so that the English and French Ministers seem to be absolutely in a fright for their own personal safety. In France the farce of an election to the Legislative Corps is being played, with a liveliness and a variety of incident which are characteristic of our neighbours, although, probably, M. Persigny does not see the drollery for which he is unconsciously answerable.

While something like what has been stated above may be taken to be the condition of other countries, the inquiry naturally arises what are we doing at home. On the whole, we may venture to say not badly. Our Parliament has adjourned for an unusually long Whitsuntide recess, earned not so much by excessive legislative labour as by the production of a vast deal more talk than was predicated of this Session. The London season is in full swing, and, influenced by a reaction from the torpidity of the last two or three years, is showing immense vigour and continuity. We are fêting the Prince and Princess of Wales with unabated ardour and loyalty; we have waded through a wet and muddy Derby with less grumbling at the weather than might have been the case if the rain were not so welcome to the agriculturist; we are finding outlets for plethora of capital in new schemes in which the Stock Exchange rejoices; and we are hoping that the plan of the Government for providing employment for the operatives in the North, by means of improvements in the sewerage, paving, and water-supplying of the towns in which they live, will do much towards averting a social calamity which has been steadily advancing upon us. At this moment, when the country is about to take one of its very few general holidays, and which marks, as it were, a turning-point of the year, such a comparison as the above is far from discouraging.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The elections continue to excite much interest. It is finally decided that M. Thiers stands for the second electoral division of Paris, as well as for the sixth division of the Department of the Nord (Valenciennes) and the third division of the Bouches-Du-Rhone (Aix-en-Provence). His electoral committee in Paris is formed, with M. Dufaure as its chairman. In their published letter of thanks to M. Thiers for coming forward, the Paris electors say that their object is to "form a great Liberal party on constitutional ground, to effect a serious control of the finances and develop gradually the political liberties of the country." M. Berryer will stand for Marseilles. Count Montalembert and M. Casimir Perier are also candidates.

M. de Persigny has struck a serious blow at the semi-official assumptions of *La France*. That journal has just received a "first warning" for having affected to express the secret sentiments of the Government, and "distorted and travestied the policy pursued by the Government in the elections in a manner calculated to mislead public opinion."

It is rumoured that thirty batteries are to be added to the artillery of the French army, and that the horses lent out some time since by the War Department to the farmers are coming back quietly.

Prince Napoleon has presented his Highness Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The siege operations at Puebla are progressing favourably. A telegram coming from Cadiz states that on the 12th ult. the French had taken the suburbs of San Josef, Guadeloupe, and Loretto. Admiral Jurien de Lagraviere has relinquished the command of the French fleet at Vera Cruz to Admiral Bosse, and has arrived at Brest. He is bearer of news from Puebla to the 17th ult., at which date it was asserted that the French had captured a redoubt situated at the corner of the Plaza de Armas.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued, creating a new Ministry for the colonies.

It is said that the Ministers intend to appoint new Prefects for the provinces.

Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, has met with rather a severe accident. His horse threw him, and he received considerable injuries.

The sentence of imprisonment and hard labour at the galleys against the Granada Protestants has been commuted into the same number of years' banishment. The European deputation is at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

The King has returned from Cintra, and is now residing at the Ajuda.

The Duke De Brabant has arrived in Lisbon; he was received at the Royal Arsenal, where he disembarked, by the Ministers and other high functionaries.

The frigate Don Fernando has arrived at Lisbon, after a voyage of three months.

A portion of the Crown diamonds are to be sold to realise the value of about £60,000.

The premiums awarded to Portuguese exhibitors at the London Exhibition have been presented. The King presided at the ceremony.

The tone of the Portuguese press is highly sympathetic towards Poland.

The Cortes have been occupied with the dispute respecting the election of Senator Latino Coelho.

ITALY.

Attention has been drawn in Turin to the late debate in the English House of Commons upon Naples and its prisons. In the Senate yesterday week, Signor Deforesta, pursuant to notice, brought the matter to the attention of the Government. The Minister replied. He expressed his thanks to the statesmen who had defended the cause of Italy in the English Parliament. He refuted the assertions relative to the press, the prisons, and public safety made by those members of the English Parliament hostile to Italy. He stated that economic improvements and judiciary and administrative reforms had been realised within the last two years, and defended the policy of the French Government against the accusation of duplicity which had been brought against it by a senator. "The occupation of Rome," continued Signor Peruzzi, "is a fact no less painful for the Government of the Emperor than for that of King Victor Emmanuel. But it is impossible to overlook the difficulties of the Emperor's position." Signor Peruzzi then demonstrated the complicity of the reactionary party in all the countries of Europe with Rome. He further stated that brigandage had sensibly declined, and that the support of the country was secured to the Government, "which," he said, "employs its efforts in order that the French flag should no longer protect the conspiracies going on in Rome." In reference to the cases of Mr. Bishop and Count Christen, Signor Peruzzi proved the legality of their condemnation. The Italian Government could not make any difference between foreigners and Italians. The Minister of Justice then spoke with reference to the assertions which had been made in the English Parliament relative to the administration of justice. Signor Deforesta declared himself satisfied with the explanations of the Ministry.

PRUSSIA.

There appears to be little likelihood of the early settlement of the dispute between the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies. Indorsing the recommendation of their Committee on the matter, the Chamber, in their sitting of yesterday week, resolved, by a vote of 295 to 27, that the Cabinet Ministers could not claim to be exempt from the disciplinary authority of the President of the House. The President, Herr Grabow, proposed to give the Ministers time until Monday, and then, communicating the resolution of the Committee, to request their attendance at the sittings of the Chamber. Herr Forkenbeck, however, proposed that a distinct summons should be at once addressed to the Ministers to be present at the sittings of the House, in accordance with article 60 of the Constitution. The latter proposition was agreed to by 167 to 138 votes. The Ministers did not appear, but made a show of yielding, in a letter read to the Chamber, which concluded by stating that "the Ministry have not asked that the President should relinquish his right of interrupting their speeches, but only that he should declare that he has no disciplinary privileges, especially that of calling the Ministers to order." The Chamber replied to this by passing a resolution refusing to make any alteration in their resolution of the 15th inst. The Chamber further resolved that, until the Ministers resumed their seats, they would not proceed with the question of the reorganisation of the army, and resolved that the debate on the address to the Crown should be placed upon the order of the day for the next sitting.

A telegram from Berlin, of Wednesday, states that the Ministerial representatives from the Marine Department made their appearance at the meeting of the Committee on the Budget, where their unexpected presence created surprise. The impression among many seems to be that the Ministers are rather inclined to abandon the high ground which they so readily took up. Nothing certain, however, is known as to the course they mean to follow.

At the sitting of the Upper House, on Wednesday, a vote of thanks was passed to the King for the attitude he and the Government had taken on the Polish question. Some members of the House seized the opportunity to make attacks of the most vehement and extravagant character upon the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier and the War Minister were present, but neither took any part in the discussion.

Herr von Bismark was present at Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, and read a Royal message, in which the King says:—"The House has indirectly approved of the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued." Herr von Bismark then left the House. Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King. Herr von Sybel and Count Schwerin seconded this motion, which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

The Progressist party of the Chamber of Deputies has prepared the draught of an address to the King, in which the whole of the present situation is examined. The document concludes as follows:—"The Chamber of Deputies approaches the Throne at a moment when it hopes that no definite decision has been come to. It fulfils a conscientious duty in declaring, with the deepest respect to your Majesty, that it is obliged to refuse any co-operation in the present policy of the Government, and that it will make use of every constitutional means to ward off the greatest misfortune which could fall on the country and on the dynasty—a war under the domination of the present system."

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris has officially denounced as false the letter published in the *Czas*, attributed to the Prussian Commander at Irenoclau, arranging with a Russian General the movement of troops on the frontier. The Ambassador also points out other inventions of the same character, and complains of the practice indulged in of calumniating the Prussian Government.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia we have received New York journals to the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

At six o'clock on Saturday evening, May 2, General Stonewall Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, threw himself impetuously on the extreme right of the Federals, formed by Major-General Howard's corps. That corps consisted chiefly of German troops. Without waiting for a single volley from the Confederates, this corps abandoned their position behind their breastworks and fled, panic-stricken, towards head-quarters. To retrieve the day General Hooker sent his own old army corps, then commanded by General Berry. This corps succeeded in checking the advance of the theretofore victorious assailants, and drove them back into the intrenched position lately vacated by the German troops. The Confederates captured twelve pieces of cannon. The Federals lost General Berry, and the Confederates are reported to have lost General A. P. Hill in the engagement with General Berry's corps.

On the next day, Sunday, General Jackson continued his attack. He commenced the onslaught at 5.30 a.m., and the battle raged until 11.30. At the end of that time the Confederates had gained about a mile and a half of ground, and had driven General Hooker from Chancellorsville, which had been his head-quarters. A correspondent of a New York newspaper writes of this day's fight in front of Chancellorsville as follows:—

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2000 of them having fallen into our hands.

In the afternoon several attempts were made to force the Federal lines, but they were repulsed by the Federal artillery. General Hooker was busy throughout Sunday night and Monday intrenching his present position, and was confident of his ability to hold it against the enemy. Monday was a very quiet day throughout the lines.

On Sunday there was fighting in front of the batteries which crowned the heights above Fredericksburg. After six hours' fighting General Sedgwick, by a brilliant charge, captured the Confederate guns, including the celebrated Washington Artillery Company, which had figured in every engagement on the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

On Monday the Confederates above Fredericksburg were reinforced by General Longstreet's column, which had just arrived from Suffolk. This force enabled the Confederates to regain the positions they had lost the day previous and to drive General Sedgwick across the river. This hazardous operation was accomplished between midnight and two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Confederates raked the bridges, creating much confusion and causing considerable loss of life. They also pressed the Federal rear when they discovered he was retreating, and harassed it incessantly. With the remainder of his corps he marched off to United States' Ford to join the main army under General Hooker.

The Federals crossed the Nansemond River at Suffolk, and again four miles below that place. They encountered the Confederates and captured eight guns.

General Banks has occupied Opelousas and Washington, Louisiana. The Federal attack on Grand Gulf failed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Vallandingham, the leader of the Northern Peace party, has been arrested at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, by a detachment of soldiers, who battered down the doors of his house to reach his room. His friends rang the town fire-bell, collected a mob, and endeavored to rescue him, but were unable to prevent his being carried prisoner to Cincinnati. General Burnside is said to have ordered his arrest for making seditious speeches in Ohio.

Mr. Redgate, one of the owners of the cargo of the Peterhoff, has applied to the Court for permission to testify on his own account. The Court refused the application, on the ground that Mr. Redgate, being a citizen of Texas at the time of the Secession, must be regarded as an alien enemy. The examination of the cargo continues.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 27th ult. the steamer Ada Hancock, while plying in the harbour of San Pedro, in the southern part of this State, exploded her boiler, killing forty out of sixty passengers, and wounding the rest, save seven. Among the killed is Hiram Kimball, the Mormon missionary.

INDIA.

The news brought by the Bombay mail comes down to the 29th ult.

All India was rejoicing on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The Government had fixed the 1st of May for the commemoration of the event in the Bombay Presidency, and preparations were being made to celebrate it with great splendour.

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India had reached Simla, where it was supposed they would remain for some weeks.

The formal opening of the Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline by the Governor of Bombay took place amidst much rejoicing on the 21st of April, at Lanowlie, the top of the incline. There was a public holiday in Bombay on the occasion, and special trains conveyed the directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and a large number of the European and native inhabitants, to the scene of the imposing ceremony.

The Government general order announcing the abolition of the Indian Navy was issued on the 22nd of April. On the 30th of April the Indian Navy was to cease to exist as an effective service. The officers receive honorary promotion on retirement. The dockyard establishment is to be maintained till further orders.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai, by telegraph from Suez, to April 9. Pekin is quiet. The rebel bands have been driven away from the vicinity of the settlement at Tien-Tsin. Reinforcements are supposed to have been sent to the relief of Foochan. Saigon and Japan are both reported quiet.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

AMERICA.

(Per steamer Glasgow.)

NEW YORK, May 7.

The *New York Herald* of to-day says:—"Intelligence received from General Hooker's army is to the morning of the 5th inst. The battle had not been renewed, owing to two days' heavy rain rendering any aggressive movements on either side impracticable. General Sedgwick's division has succeeded in crossing (? recrossing) the river, and has joined Hooker's column. Generals 'Stonewall' Jackson and Hill are dangerously wounded. General Ransom is reported killed. Washington despatches state that General Heintzelmann's division, 30,000 strong, had left Washington to reinforce General Hooker."

General Hooker is reported to have captured from 6000 to 15,000 prisoners, and to have lost 6000 men. Up to Tuesday evening there was nothing definite known except the fact that many thousands were killed and that the battle was not decided.

The Federals are reported to have cut the Confederate railroad communication between Vicksburg and Richmond, Charleston and Tullahoma.

Military were sent from Cincinnati and Columbus to quell the riot at Dayton consequent upon Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. Telegraphic communication to Dayton was interrupted.

The second attack of General Sherman's expedition on Haines' Bluff was repulsed with a loss of eighty killed and wounded.

The Federal Government intends to commence the enforcement of the Conscription Act at once. The list of Provost Marshals at present appointed for the different districts is published.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—Lemberg, May 21.—Intelligence received from Gonice states that an insurrection has broken out upon the further side of the Dnieper at Charkow, Pultawa, and Cseringow. Near Charkow 1000 insurgents are posted under Russian officers. The *Gazette of Narodowa* says that above 1000 insurgents have occupied Zwiahel in Volhynia. Near Kiew the insurgents have suffered a defeat. A thousand students from the University of Kiew have joined the insurrection. The Warsaw Credit Bank has declined to afford the Government a loan of a million roubles.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The area of the Polish insurrection is extending to a very serious degree. With the exception of two districts, the whole of the Ukraine is in a state of insurrection, and a provisional insurgent chief has been proclaimed. In four districts of Podolia the insurrectionary spirit has manifested itself, the peasants, however, remaining quiet; and in Volhynia the insurrection has broken out at five different points. The amnesty has been spurned on all sides, and the Revolutionary Committees are bold and active.

The revolutionary Town Captain of Warsaw, in order to prevent the emigration of despondent citizens, has issued a proclamation forbidding any person to leave Poland without a passport from the National Government.

The telegrams from Warsaw represent the National Committee as becoming daily more bold in the issue of proclamations regulating the government of the country. One of the latter proclamations relates to financial operations, and declares all financial acts and ordinances of the Russian Government to be null and void; and another forbids the Parisian banker, M. Alexandre Laski, accepting the presidency of the Warsaw Bank. The Lithuanian Provisional Government has issued a proclamation emancipating the peasants of Volhynia, and assuring to them religious liberty and the partition of all landed property.

M. Ostrowsky, a Councillor of State, has been appointed Director of the Interior in the Administration of Poland, in place of Count Keiler, who has been called to fill another post.

Private letters from Poland state that the Russian Government has ordered its officers and civil functionaries in Poland to send their wives without delay into the interior of Russia.

The Academical Senate and the municipality of Helsingfors, in Finland, have refused to sign an address of devotion to the Emperor of Russia in relation to the Polish insurrection. The inhabitants of Abo, the second capital of Finland, have also refused to sign the address recommended to all the Russian provinces by the military Governors. A decree of the Minister of War has been issued, ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

Pressure has been used at Constantinople to induce the Government to join in remonstrance to Russia with reference to Poland. Even the Shah of Persia has been asked by France to join in the diplomatic action. The Turkish Government at first refused, on the ground that Turkey was not a party to the treaties of 1815. In consequence, however, of a renewed request, the Porte has agreed to take part in the matter, and has dispatched a note to St. Petersburg.

The Norwegians have seized the occasion of the visit of Prince Czartoriski to Christiania to manifest their sympathy with the Poles, at the same time according to the Prince a most enthusiastic reception.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was yesterday week elected without opposition to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Daniel O'Connell.

The formal commencement of the construction of the Lewisham and Tonbridge Railway took place on Saturday last, and a large festive party assembled to do honour to the occasion.

The landowners and other inhabitants of Radnorshire have determined to perpetuate the memory of Sir G. C. Lewis in some tangible form. It is also proposed to erect a memorial of him at Hereford.

A master mariner and a ship carpenter have been committed for trial by the Liverpool magistrates on a charge of scuttling the Earl of Derby, merchant vessel, off the coast off Ireland.

A fire occurred in Sherborne-street, Strangeways, Manchester, on Wednesday morning, which was only subdued after property to the amount of £12,000 had been consumed. It broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Neill, but extended to the adjoining mills and houses, several of which were damaged.

At the opening of the Cheshire adjourned Sessions on Monday, the chairman called attention to what he designated the alarming increase of crime in the district. The cases, he said, were both serious in number and quality. There were sixty-six cases in six weeks.

The Hastings life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, went off in a gale of wind on Tuesday from the east, and saved, under perilous circumstances, the crew of a fishing-smack which was wrecked on the rocks off Hastings.

A full report on the relative precedence of the Corporations of Dublin and Edinburgh has been made to the Lord Lieutenant by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and has been transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. "There is reason to believe," says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "that this report establishes beyond all question the superior rights and higher precedence of Dublin."

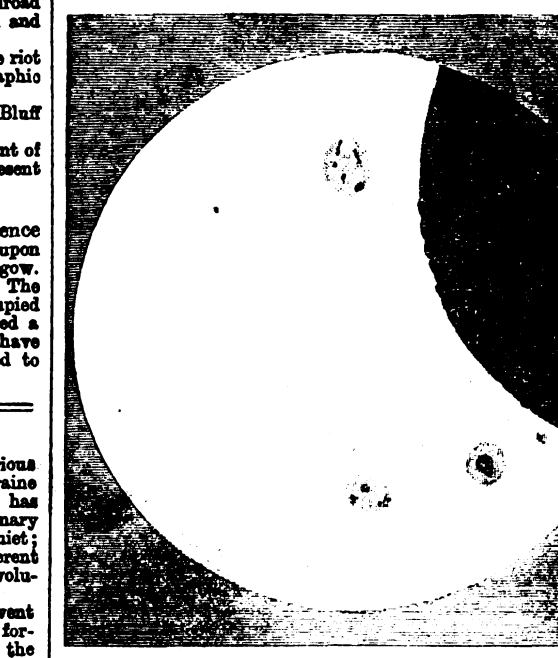
During a brief but violent thunderstorm which passed over the Staffordshire Potteries yesterday week the tall and handsome spire of St. Mary's Church, Tunstall, was struck by lightning, and five yards of the stonework of the topmost portion was destroyed. The falling masses of stone crushed through the roof of the church, destroying a number of pews. A number of palisades in the churchyard were also broken, together with the recently erected wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company, which had been carried close by the church.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT LIVERPOOL.—The monument and statue erected at Liverpool by public subscription having been at last completed, were inaugurated on the afternoon of Saturday last, in the presence of some 30,000 or 40,000 persons. The monument is situated in the magnificent open place one side of which is formed by the principal façade of St. George's Hall, and forms a most interesting feature amongst the architectural attractions of the town. The monument was designed by Mr. Lawson, of Edinburgh, and the statue by his brother, a pupil of Mr. Adams, of London—both costing about £5000. About two thousand volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sir J. Jones, K.C.B., were grouped in the vicinity of the monument. When the statue was uncovered a salute of nineteen guns was fired, the bands of the various volunteer corps struck up a martial air, and the vast multitude gave three hearty titanic cheers.

An influential meeting of cotton spinners was held in Manchester on Tuesday, at which an association was formed to protect its members against the frauds perpetrated by the native cotton dealers of India. They, it seems, seriously adulterate their cotton, and as the dealers in Liverpool have determined that no allowance for false packing shall be made "after passing the scales," the spinners find themselves without any remedy but such as the newly-formed association may devise. An instance was related where a stone 10 lb. weight was found in one bale of cotton, and the owner paid for it at the rate of 1s. 6d. per lb.

The reports of Mr. Farnall and Mr. Rawlinson to the Poor Law Board of the results of their inquiries in Lancashire as to the employment of the operatives, were published in the *Manchester Guardian* of Thursday. Mr. Farnall reviews district by district, the state of the distress, so as to show the number of unemployed hands and loss of wages in each place, but does not summarise the results; while Mr. Rawlinson specifies what works could be engaged on, and what sums might be advantageously borrowed for that purpose. The works are chiefly sewerage and drainage, the construction of cemeteries, and the like. Ashton-under-Lyne might advantageously expend £89,620; Blackburn, £70,000; Oldham, £100,000; Rochdale, £70,000; and other places large amounts.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.



THE above figure represents the eclipse of May 17 at its maximum. There are some groups of spots on the sun's surface, and the edge of the moon is rough in places, showing the lunar mountains projected on the bright background of the sun. The view was taken with a five-foot telescope.

As seen near the metropolis, the moon entered upon the sun's disc at 5h. 42m. p.m., Greenwich time, at a point 88 deg. from the vertex towards the west, or nearly at the right-hand extremity of the sun's horizontal diameter. The eclipse was at its maximum at 6h. 29m. p.m., when nearly one-third of the solar diameter was covered by the moon; and ended at 7h. 12m. p.m., about half an hour before sunset, the last contact occurring a little to the left of the apparent upper point of the disc.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Lord Henry Seymour was only proved in the London Court on the 29th ult. It contains many peculiarities. The will, bearing date June 19, 1856, has accompanying it no less than nineteen other testamentary documents, the whole written in the French language. There are executors appointed separately for England and for France; those for England being Richard Wallace and Edgar Disney, Esqrs. The personalty in England was sworn under £80,000. After making bequests of several legacies and annuities, he leaves a certain reversionary interest to the London Lunatic Asylum. The residue of his personal estate he bequeaths to the hospitals of Paris and London; and such part of his succession as may fall to the hospitals at Paris is to be untransferable. The testator directs that his favourite horses are to be kept free from work and well fed. His chief groom, he states, will be able to carry out his intentions; and ample funds are provided for that purpose.

The will and codicil of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire, were proved in London by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., and the testator's son, C. Sykes, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The testator died on the 21st of March last, having executed his will on the 6th of July, 1847, and added a codicil on the 30th of October, 1861. The late Sir Tatton succeeded to the baronetcy and the Sledmere estates in 1823. He attained the age of ninety-one, and is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, the present Sir Tatton Sykes. The personalty—except certain parts which the testator has made heirlooms, and some complimentary legacies and a sum of £10,000 to the present Sir Tatton Sykes—he has bequeathed amongst his younger children.

The will of Robert Cotesworth, Esq., of Cowdenknows Earlstown, Berwick, Scotland, and of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, was proved in London under £80,000 personalty, the executors nominated being the relict, together with the testator's son, William Cotesworth, Patrick F. Robertson, and John Davis, Esqrs. To his widow he leaves a life interest in his estates, real and personal, making a provision, by way of annuities, for his eldest son and daughter, leaving to them also certain estates, and to each a sum of £15,000 on the decease of his widow; bequeathing to his son William his interest in his business, and appointing him also residuary legatee.

Nathaniel Cranch Moginie, Esq., late of Chiswick, formerly of St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, solicitor, and of Phillimore-place, Kensington, died possessed of personalty estimated at £30,000. Mr. Moginie has bequeathed to the Kensington Dispensary, the school attached to the Rev. J. Stoughton's chapel at Kensington, London City Mission, London Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, a legacy of £50 each.

In our Impression of the 9th inst. it is stated, in reference to the will of Viscountess D'Alti, that her husband, Viscount D'Alti, became a naturalised British subject and domiciled in England. This statement, we are informed by Messrs. Maberly and Beachcroft, of King's-road, Bedford-row, was not correct, the fact being that in the year 1842 he obtained letters of denisation only, and that he has since been Portuguese Minister at different Courts, and for the last five years at Rome, where the death of the Viscountess occurred.

Another batch of Lancashire emigrants left Manchester last Saturday on their way to Australia. They took passage by the Southern Ocean.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has consented to become a patroness of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and has forwarded a liberal contribution to its funds.

A deputation from the Cape Race Light, Signal, and Telegraph Company, introduced by E. Baines, Esq., M.P., had an interview on Tuesday with the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, at the Board of Trade, for the purpose of submitting plans for establishing a steam light-ship off Cape Race, with the view of preventing the recurrence of such fearful calamities as the recent losses of the Caledonia and Anglo-Saxon steamers. The light-ship is to be provided with the means of telegraphic communication with the North American shore.

IVORY CHAIRS BROUGHT FROM INDIA BY WARREN HASTINGS. (To the Editor).—In your last Impression I observed notice of some ivory chairs having been sold which were brought from India by Warren Hastings; and it was stated there were only six, the two sold and the four remaining in the possession of different persons. I beg to inform you that at Longford Castle, near Salisbury, there are *six* inlaid ivory chairs which were brought or sent over by Warren Hastings as a present to *Queen* Charlotte, and came, either by purchase or gift, into the possession of the late Earl of Radnor.—F.

On Wednesday evening the Mayor of Salford (W. Pearson, Esq.) gave the annual soirée, at Peel Park, in celebration of the reopening of the Museum and the opening of the Exhibition of Works of Art. The exhibition of pictures is in the south gallery, and consists of contributions from many of the principal patrons of art in this district. Among the company were the Mayor of Manchester, many members of the Corporations of Salford and Manchester, and several clergymen and ministers. The number of ladies and gentlemen present was upwards of four hundred.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A seat for the City is vacant by the death, on Sunday, of Mr. Western Wood.

A heavy gale passed over London on Tuesday, and did considerable damage.

The Ludgate Station and Junction Railways Bill has been withdrawn.

The pictures which belonged to the late Mr. Augustus Egg were sold on Monday at Messrs. Christie's. The amount realised was £4020.

The result of the concert given by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt at St. James's Hall, last week, for the benefit of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, is a contribution of £526 to the funds of that charity.

Henry Bedford, who victimised numerous tradesmen by representing himself as a nephew of the Duke of Beaufort, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

At a special meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, called for the purpose on Saturday last, the Prince of Wales was elected a fellow of this society, the usual procedure of election by ballot being dispensed with. Saturday was also the first promenade day of the season, and, in spite of the unpropitious weather, the terraces were thronged with visitors.

The election of representative of the Greek community of London to the second National Assembly at Athens, in the place of Mr. G. P. Lascaridi, who had resigned, was concluded on Wednesday, when Mr. Charilaus Tricoupi, late Chargé d'Affaires of Greece in London, was elected.

The Lord Mayor has tendered his resignation as Major of the London Rifle Brigade. It seems that Lieutenant-Colonel Warde has proposed that the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2nd battalion of the brigade should be given to the Hon. W. S. Knox, M.P., and this proposal meets with the support of the members of the brigade. The Lord Mayor and his friends consider that as a Major of the battalion he is entitled to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and, as he is to be passed over, he resigns his commission.

At the distribution of prizes on Monday evening to the students of the School of Art, St. Thomas, Charterhouse (in connection with South Kensington Museum), which took place in the theatre of the museum, his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman delivered an appropriate address on the advantages of art as a means of recreation. Mr. Cole then distributed the prizes, seventy-eight in number, to the successful students. The gainers of the two highest prizes were Miss Wherry, an engraver for watches, and a plasterer. A testimonial was also presented to the master, Mr. Clack, by the students. The Charterhouse Schools of Art are self-supporting, the students having paid in fees upwards of £180 in 1862.

Last week the births of 1875 children—919 boys and 956 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1881.——In the first week of May the deaths in London were 1459. In the week that ended last Saturday they fell to 1350. The average number of deaths, as derived from returns of weeks in ten years, 1853-62, nearly corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 1214. The number of deaths from smallpox was lower than in any other of the six weeks that have elapsed since April 4. In the first week of May the deaths from smallpox were 71; in the present return the number is 61. Five deaths of nonagenarians were returned in the week. The oldest of these persons was a widow ninety-five, and a man ninety-six.

On Monday evening a trades' union deputation, with a memorial in favour of the Polish cause, held an interview with Lord Palmerston, in the library of the House of Commons. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., introduced the deputation, which was a large one, representing the majority of the trades in London. The views of the deputation were very decided. The members were of opinion that, if diplomacy would not accomplish the liberation of Poland, the Government should not hesitate to use other means. One speaker intimated that Russia should be thrashed into compliance. Lord Palmerston, who was very attentive to the deputation, said he could not pledge himself as to the ultimate course of the Government, but he would take care to "convey the sentiments of this important deputation" to his colleagues.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the members of the Peace Society was held at Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus, Mr. H. Pease, M.P. for South Durham, presiding. The secretary read the annual report, which referred at great length to the Taeping hostilities, and said that the committee had memorialised the Government, and the result had been that there had not since been a repetition of those atrocities in the Chinese empire. The committee had had their attention called to the reckless amount of military expenditure, and the increase which the year 1862 showed over the previous year; and they had found that in the last ten years the increase in the military establishment had been above £14,000,000. Petitions, praying retrenchment and economy, were presented, and the Government had taken sufficient notice of them to reduce the expenditure £2,000,000 in the last year. The committee had done their utmost to extend the operation of the society, and would continue to do so over every part of the country. The receipts for the past year, including a previous balance of £994 17s. 3d., had been £2619 11s. 9d., and the expenditure had been £2170 0s. 8d., leaving a balance of £441 11s. 1d. The chairman then briefly addressed the meeting; several gentlemen spoke in support of the objects of the society; two resolutions were adopted—the first pointing to the war in America as a reason why the society should persevere in its work, and the other declaring the principle of non-intervention to be one of the best means of preventing the spread of war.

A soirée of the members and friends of the Pure Literature Society was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. The objects for which the Pure Literature Society has been formed, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, is to facilitate the diffusion throughout the country of literature of a moral and unexceptionable character. Upwards of 2000 volumes of various works already selected by the society were displayed in the room, as well as a large number of engravings. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord C. Russell, the Bishop of Mauritius, and Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.

On Tuesday evening the thirtieth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held in the lecture hall of the Sailors' Institute, Mercer-street, Shadwell, and was presided over by Lord Radstock. The operations of the society for the past year were most successful. The total income had been £3483, and the expenditure £3407.

The annual general meeting of the governors and members of the British Home for Incurables took place on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—Colonel the Hon. P. F. Cust in the chair. A report was read, which gave a very satisfactory account of the condition and progress of the institution. The building at present in the occupation of the British Orphan Asylum, at Clapham-rise, has become the property of the trustees of this charity, and will shortly be opened, and the committee are preparing to raise a special fund of £6000 to defray all obligations and maintain the property in repair, leaving the entire annual income for the purposes of the charity. The annual subscriptions received from May 1, 1862, to March 31, 1863, amounted to £938, and the donations for all purposes to £3564; £5550 had been invested in approved securities; and the balance in the hands of the treasurer was £692. Ten patients were elected—viz., six in-patients, and four for a pension of £20 per annum—from a list of candidates numbering sixty.

The seventh annual meeting of the society for promoting missionary efforts amongst seamen was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report gives some interesting statements from the agents at Liverpool, Plymouth, Falmouth, and other places. The society had at present twelve chaplains and twelve scripture-readers, provided with the necessary vessels and boats for carrying on their labour. The income of the society for the past year had been £7068, being an excess over the last year of £506, and the expenditure amounted to £6428.

The annual meeting of the members of the National Temperance League was held on Tuesday in Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. Samuel Bowly. The general operations of the league during the year included 820 addresses by honorary deputations, 680 lectures by agents, and a mission to sailors, in connection with which 4826 visits had been paid to vessels in the port of London; 99 meetings had been held on board ship, and 128 elsewhere; and 2457 temperance and religious publications had been sold to sailors, of which 301 were copies of the sacred Scriptures. A missionary who had laboured for more than two years and a half to promote temperance in the Army was of opinion that at least 15 per cent of the soldiers in the British Army were teetotallers. A great deal had been done at Aldershott Camp and at the garrisons of Woolwich and Warley. The Military Temperance Society, begun about two years ago at Woolwich, had enrolled 777 members. At Warley, during eighteen months that have elapsed since the Temperance Society was formed, 1571 soldiers had signed the pledge. The meeting was addressed by a number of clergymen and gentlemen.

The anniversary festival of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern—the Earl of Harrowby, president, in the chair. The number of annuitants on the 31st of December last was 108, the number of inmates of the asylum 32, and the number of provident annuitants actually in receipt 455, making the aggregate permanently benefited 595, exclusive of 67 who are deceased. The number of cases of temporary assistance in the year was 124, making a total of 2141. The applications under this head in 1862 were 916, and the grants 544. As regards the provident fund, it was observed that ten more governesses had purchased immediate annuities, making the total number now actually receiving their self-earned annuities 479. The sum received for the savings bank in 1862 was £2502, making a total of £35,166 for the provident fund; in purchase of deferred or immediate annuities in 1862, £11,758; raising the total to £227,449. All this money is immediately invested in Government Securities in the ladies' own names. During the year 226 governesses resided at the home, besides 114 who found engagements while awaiting a vacancy. The registration is stated to be proceeding satisfactorily. The books are entirely free, and open to all ages. Out of 1761 entries in the register in 1862, 916 found situations, with no charge for registering and no percentage on their salaries. The subscriptions amounted to more than £1200.

The 24th annual meeting of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution—Mr. T. Kennedy in the chair—was held at the News Exchange, on Tuesday, for the appointment of officers for the ensuing year and the election of a pensioner, when the result of the ballot was—for Mrs. Rose Wild, 299; Mrs. Mary Livett, 91.

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PLANTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE CUMBEE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

In describing the sketch from which this Engraving is taken, our correspondent writes:—"Though we are in mid March here, the climate is most temperate and beautiful, resembling very much the warm sunny days of June at home. What the heat will be in the summer time you may readily imagine. After May, however, the planters residing on the river banks remove with their families to the 'pine barreus,' or upper country, the malaria arising from the swamps and rice lands making it dangerous for whites to remain during the hot months in the neighbourhood of the river. The trees to the right of the Engraving are three of the loftiest palmettos I have yet seen. The dwarf plant at their foot is the aloe, which blooms once or twice only in a century.

Our other Engraving, from a drawing by the same hand, represents the old negro servants of the planter's family among his children. However repugnant slavery as an institution must be to the English mind, no useful purpose is to be gained by keeping the eyes shut to the undoubted fact that, where the slaves are well treated, many of them grow accustomed to, and happy under, their servitude. This becomes easier when it is recollected that the children of the family grow up among the negro domestic servants, and often learn to regard them with as much affection as they show their own parents.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FRENCH INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The gardens of the Zoological Acclimatisation Society in the Bois de Boulogne have recently served, during eight days, as the rendezvous for deputations from nearly all the families of the canine race. From the fact of this being the first Exposition de Chiens ever attempted in France, the curiosity of the Parisians was aroused, and from the 2nd to the 10th of May the show increased in popularity, twenty thousand daily having paid for admission. On the third day the Emperor paid a long and attentive visit to the dog show, which appeared to interest his Majesty very much. As a matter of course, the following days witnessed crowds of the aristocracy "going to the dogs" in their elegant equipages, which thronged the avenues leading to the entrance of the Jardin d'Acclimatisation, where, following the Emperor's example, many made purchases at very liberal prices.

So far as the show itself was concerned, nothing could have turned out better. But the want of proper arrangements for the reception of the dogs before the show, the delay in the judging (which took place after the inauguration of the Exposition), and the impossibility of getting the catalogues printed in time in consequence of the confusion prevailing from the outset, leave a certain stigma on the generally-recognised talent of the French for organisation which nothing but a second show more ably conducted can efface. A very valuable dog belonging to one of the exhibitors died in the garden from the effects of the cool night air; and this misfortune acted as a warning to many of the owners of fancy dogs, who adopted the plan of calling for their delicate pets after the close of each day's show.

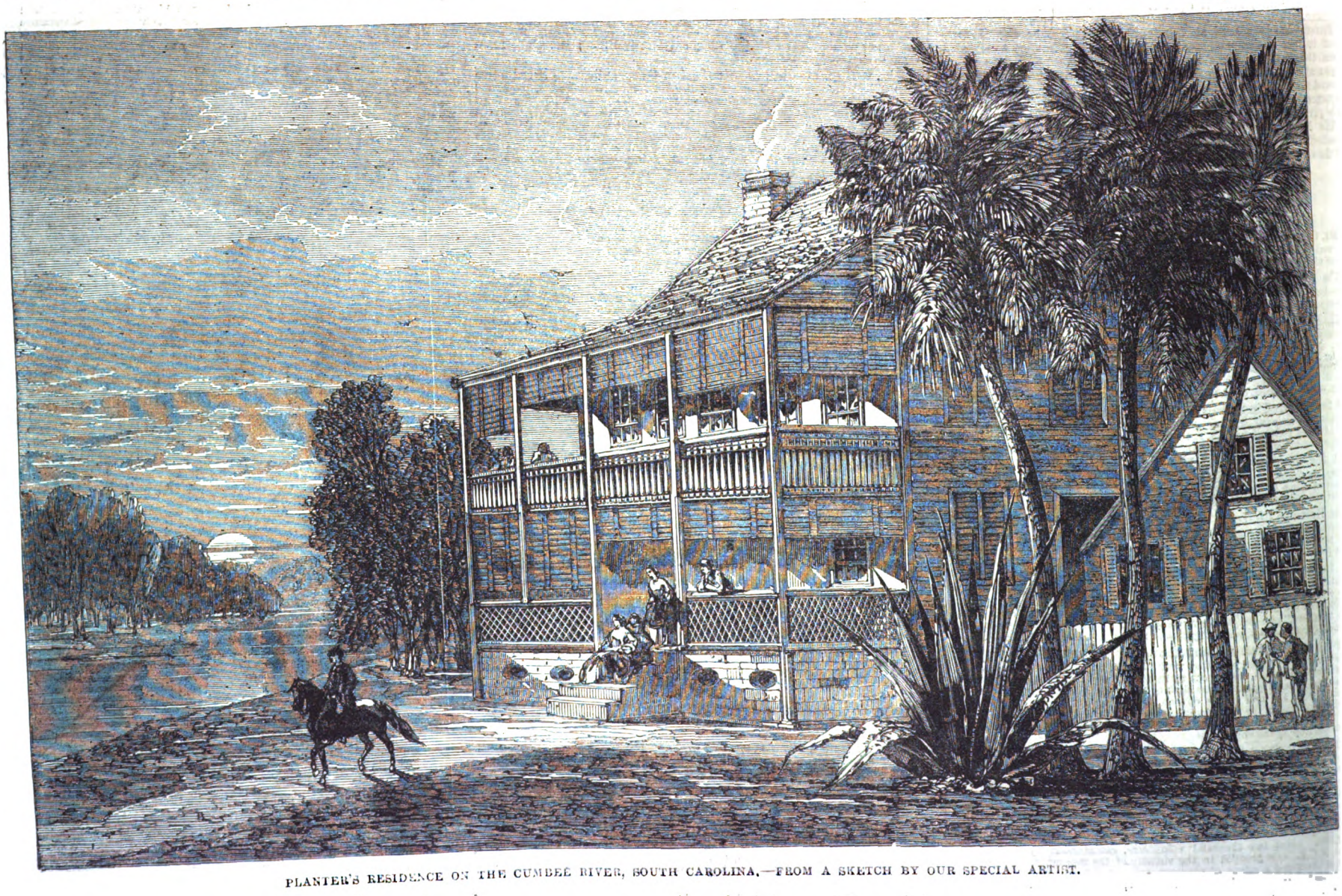
The entire collection of dogs exhibited was divided into six categories and thirty-two classes. The first category (useful dogs) comprised ten classes; the second (hunting dogs), seven classes; the third (pointers, setters, and retrievers), seven classes; the fourth (harriers), two classes; the fifth (fancy dogs), five classes; and the sixth (foreign dogs), one class. There were various prizes allotted to the different classes, and valuable medals of honour to the best dog in each category. The judging lasted several days; and amongst the jurors appointed to award the prizes were some of the most distinguished sportsmen of France, assisted, for England, by Mr. Walker and Mr. Matthias Smith, both of Halifax, to whom we are indebted for valuable information not otherwise obtainable in the absence of anything like a timely official report.

The retrievers as a class, though small in number, were excellent in quality. Mr. J. T. Riley, of Halifax, Yorkshire (who again carried off honours with his famous Bess and Royal, winners of first prizes also at Holborn, Islington, London, Sheffield, &c.), exhibited several admirable specimens of this description. At the Emperor's visit, on Tuesday, Mr. Riley had the honour of an introduction to his Majesty, who graciously expressed himself much pleased with the pair of retrievers (by Royal and Bess) recently presented to him by Mr. Riley.

The kennels of the French fox hounds were admitted by the judges to be superior to anything we have in England, both for scent and speed; but so much cannot be said of the deerhounds and greyhounds, which were mostly inferior.

The St. Bernards generally were also weak in number and quality, only one dog deserving praise. The Labradors and the Newfoundlands may be cited as superior in the two classes to any ever before exhibited in Europe. Among the bulldogs there were few deserving particular remark; however, we noticed one of very superior quality, belonging to Mr. M'Donald, of London. With regard to bull-terriers, the French have a great deal to learn as to the points of breeding.

The pointers, though largely entered, were ordinary in quality compared to those exhibited in England. The celebrated dog "Ranger,"



PLANTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE CUMBEE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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1, 2. The Baron de Ruble's Pure French Hounds of Gascony. 3. French Race of Barbets, for Duck-hunting. 4. Japanese Dog. 5. Kurdish Harrier. 6, 7. Mr. Riley's Retrievers. 8. M. Gaisner's French Griffon.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW, PARIS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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the champion of England, belonging to Mr. Newton, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, carried off the first prize in his class. We may here make the remark that the French pointers are too light for their work, and incapable of undergoing great fatigue. Of the setter class generally, we have only to say that they were but of ordinary merit, and presented no remarkable specimens; but the Russian harriers were a splendid lot, and such a collection as no Englishman ever yet saw at a dog show.

The toy terriers were but few, though first-rate in quality, and principally from England.

In the category of *chiens de luxe* the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels contributed by Mr. M'Donald were very fine, as were also two pugs exhibited by Dr. Gilbert and M. Tamberlik; and it is but just to mention the very beautiful Maltese dog, "Fido," exhibited by Mr. Mandeville, of London, who took the first prize at the Jardin, as he had previously done at Birmingham, Holborn (twice), Islington, and Ashburnham Hall.

The draughts from packs of hounds were exhibited in a booth set apart for that purpose, and divided into suitable compartments, so arranged that the dog groups could be conveniently seen through the rails on either side. The draughts were sent principally by noblemen desirous of giving éclat to the exhibition, the dogs of Prince Napoleon being *en tête*, followed by those belonging to the Comte d'Osmond, the Rochefoucaulds, &c. The most beautiful as to form and colour were M. de Carayon Latour's Vendeans, of that old race of French hounds so famous in the eighteenth century. They were nearly all alike—black, tanned, and white—with long and very graceful ears; and, says a French critic, "their general appearance and qualities must have caused a feeling of envy in the breast of the Duke of Beaufort," the recent achievements of whose pack have not left in France a very favourable impression of his Grace's hounds.

Out of the six categories of dogs just exhibited at the Garden of Acclimatisation we have selected a few for illustration, from photographs taken on the spot for the society by M. Henry Tournier. Our selection cannot, however, do justice to a show composed of nearly a thousand specimens of the canine race.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Whit Sunday. The birthday of Queen Victoria, 1819.
MONDAY, 25.—Escape of Prince Louis Bonaparte (now Emperor Napoleon III.) from his prison at Ham, 1846. The Princess Helena born, 1846. Moon's first quarter, 8h. 47m. p.m.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Augustin, the first Archbishop of Canterbury (died about 610). Victory of the Spaniards at Bitonto, whereby they gained the Two Sicilies, 1734. The first Handel commemoration, 1784. Napoleon I. inaugurated himself King of Italy, with the iron crown, at Milan, 1805. Victory of the Poles over the Russians at Ostrolenka, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Ember week. Venerable Bede (died 735). Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679. St. Petersburg founded by the great Czar Peter, 1703. Order of the Bath revived, 1725. Canton taken by the British, 1841.
THURSDAY, 28.—Battle of Southwold Bay: the Dutch fleet defeated by the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., 1672. Freemasons' Hall, London, consecrated, 1776.
FRIDAY, 29.—Constantinople taken by the Turks, 1453. King Charles II. born, 1630; restored to his throne, 1660.
SATURDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc burnt as a witch at Rouen, 1431. The Austrians defeated by the Sardinians, at Palestro, 1859.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 56	6 17	6 42	7 5	7 30	7 59	8 32	9 7	9 40	10 11	10 43	11 14	11 41	—

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 13	29·627	52·3	45·3	·79	8	50·1	61·2	SSW. WSW.	410	·181
14	29·666	51·8	42·8	·73	10	46·6	60·2	SSW. WSW.	426	·052
15	29·782	53·3	50·3	·90	8	50·5	61·0	S. WSW.	331	·063
16	29·901	52·1	44·2	·76	10	47·4	61·0	SSW. SW.	352	·100
17	..	..	..	..	..	47·3	59·9	..	213	·005
18	29·876	50·1	44·6	·83	10	41·4	59·5	NE. ENE. E.	279	·008
19	29·895	46·0	37·3	·74	10	42·8	47·2	ENE.	761	·323

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·638	29·881	29·797	29·913	29·809	29·878	29·917
Temperature of Air	58·9°	57·0°	57·8°	56·1°	55·1°	55·9°	44·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·9°	50·9°	55·7°	52·3°	52°	50·7°	42·7°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	SSW.	.32	NNE.	ENE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The greatly-successful Comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counterspy, in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone, will appear Every Evening at a Quarter to Eight. After which, BUCKSTONE AT HOME, introducing Mr. William Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East."

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 109, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, R. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged. Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, ANGEL OR DEVIL—Miss Avonia Jones, Mr. J. L. Toole; THE WOODEN SPOON MAKER—Mr. B. Webster and Miss H. Simms; a New Burlesque, by H. J. Byron, Esq., ILL TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, and the Sisters Nelson, Carry, and Sara; and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Commence at Seven.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Re-embellished, under New Management. Re-open for the Last Season of the Grand PANORAMAS of LONDON and PARIS, and Magnificent DIORAMA of LISBON. Series of Orchestral Concerts by a Full Band, under the direction of Mr. W. Howard. Mr. George Buckland in Musical Gleanings. The Juvenile Christy's Minstrels. Mdlle. Johanna Clausen, the eminent Swiss Comique. Solo Vocalist, Mrs. Stewart Howard. Solo Flautist, Master Arlidge: and all the world-famed specialities of this magnificent Institution. Admission to the whole, One Shilling; Children and Schools, half price. Daily, Twelve to Four and Seven to Ten. Acting Manager, Mr. A. NIMMO.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public, at the FINE-ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture, by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A. Price 6d.

JUNE 22, MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, Under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. To commence at Two o'Clock. The full Programme will be published on the 1st of June. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats at the Musicsellers, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

MR. BRIGHT'S avowal of regret that the trades unions in this country do not take more action in political matters has not been expressed in vain. Encouraged by the member for Birmingham, the unions have been pleased to approach Mr. Adams, the American Minister here, with information as to their opinion upon the Federal and Confederate struggle, and have also favoured Lord Palmerston with a visit in the interest of Poland, and with suggestions for the benefit of the Foreign Office. Neither demonstration should be treated disrespectfully, for there is no doubt that, though the individuals composing the deputations may have no personal claim to public attention, they have been instructed to utter the sentiments which happen at present to be those of a very large number of English workmen.

The unions told Mr. Adams that they believed the cause of the North to be the cause of freedom, that they wished for the success of Mr. Lincoln's armies, and that any English sympathy that was manifested for the Confederates was entertained by other than the working classes. The deputation would not have fairly represented the order of mind which is usually found among the humbler orders, and would have been unworthy pupils of Mr. Bright, had they confined themselves to these statements and failed to impute unworthy motives to other persons. It was fitting, therefore, that Mr. Adams should be told that the educated classes in this country favour the South from enmity to democratic principles, and because personal interests are involved in the maintenance of an aristocratic system against which American institutions are a standing protest. We are not disposed to speak harshly even of this kind of talk. It is the language which is taught by the inferior press, and largely used in "the poor man's club," and it is a thousand times better that working men should speak out what they think to be truth than that they should mutter it in secret societies, or whisper it in exchange for passwords and hand-grips, or that they should dilute their honest nonsense with the washy platitudes dear to vestrymen and hireling orators. If they really think that all the persons who are so much better qualified than themselves to form an opinion upon a question of foreign affairs are either haughty tyrants or interested knaves, by all means let them say so, and thus give a practical answer to certain other persons who affect to believe that the English workman requires an elaborate machinery of protection to enable him to express the political sentiments which he is afraid to utter in the face of his countrymen.

We are not vain enough to suppose that we are favoured with the ear of many of those who waited upon Mr. Adams, or that it would be very profitable to attempt to show them that one may be neither a tyrant nor a knave and yet be unconvinced that Mr. Lincoln is a patriot, and that the devastation of a vast and beautiful country is warranted even for the sake of forcing slave emancipation, were such the object of the invaders. Were we likely to be listened to, we might urge that white men have their rights to freedom as well as black men, and, moreover, that if Mr. Davis were to-morrow to send an envoy to Mr. Lincoln announcing the submission of the South on condition that the "domestic institution" were to remain intact, not only would peace be made on those terms by the next telegraph, but Mr. Davis's envoy would be the most popular individual in the Northern States. He would be photographed, fêted, serenaded, and the next week would be anything but a pleasant period in the life of "Massa Greeley," and such of his sable protégés as might come in the way of the exulting patriots of Federalia. This is, however, so perfectly well known to every dispassionate person that it is almost wonderful that masses of our fellow-countrymen can be blind to the fact. But they have been told that this is a war for the freedom of the slave, and they accept with child-like faith an idea which it is so very easy to grasp, and reproduce with an iteration that would be ludicrous if we could see anything diverting in the ignorance of men who honestly believe themselves qualified to govern the State.

While, however, the working class confines itself to an approbation, upon wrong grounds, of the policy of the Government of England, and restricts itself to a regret that our non-intervention cannot be reconciled with active measures in favour of the Northern States, there can be no serious quarrel with men who do no wrong, but simply blunder. We are not going to interfere for the South; we seize steamers that appear to have been fitted out with that intention; we encourage no breaking of the blockade; and Earl Russell and the Earl of Derby, as representatives of the two powers in Parliament, go out of their way to compliment the Prize Courts of America, and to declare that allowance ought to be made for the natural irritation of the Federals at the numerous attempts made by our merchants to sell munitions of war to the South. So far all classes are happily at one, and this is well. But the advice of Mr. Bright bears yet more fruit, and a second deputation from the trades' unions has taken action, perhaps in a way which the bellicose advocate of peace-at-any-price may not so unhesitatingly approve.

A deputation of working men has been admitted to an interview with Lord Palmerston, who, we suppose, to impress them with an additional conviction of his constitutionalism, received them in the House of Commons. They spoke, as usual, in a frank and honest manner. They informed his Lordship that the masses whom they represented felt intense sympathy with the Poles, and desired to convey to him the opinion of the unions that the time had arrived for sternly interdicting Russia from further attempts at putting down the Polish insurrection by force, and that if Russia refused to listen to our mandate we ought "to thrash her into compliance." Lord Palmerston, of course, was all pleasantness and politeness, was exceedingly glad to have met the deputation, thought its sympathy with Poland highly creditable, and would not fail to convey its opinions to his colleagues. It is not impossible that the "hour with Palmerston" may be remembered by many of those working men not to his Lordship's disadvantage. They were received with respect, and dismissed with thanks, by one of the haughty tyrants whom the inferior press tells them to distrust and hate. The frightful tyrant managed to disguise his ferocious nature in the library of the House of Commons.

Well, there is no doubt that a war with Russia would be exceedingly popular. The Crimean War was eminently so, though not one man in twenty who shouted when we crossed the Alma, charged at Balaklava, won Inkermann, and opened the *feu d'enfer* upon Sebastopol had much distinct idea of the cause of the war, or knew more about a Turk except that he wore a turban and had four wives. But there was the gallant old English feeling that we were helping the weak against the strong, and so this became a people's war. We should have the same enemy in a Polish war; and, though few Englishmen have ever seen a Pole, and not all those who have had that privilege have reason to wish to see him again, we know that the Polish nation is being cruelly treated, that men are snatched from their homes and sent to die half a continent away from those whom they love, that women are flogged and outraged, and that children are mutilated and murdered by the Russian soldiery. The news that our Light Brigade had avenged Balaklava by a terrific slaughter of Cossacks would light up a bonfire on every hill in England. But, in the first place, have we a right to interfere? and, in the second, are we willing to pay a fearful war tax? Lord Palmerston at present answers the first question in the negative, and to the second (though working men pay no direct taxes, and are not in the habit of calculating the future operations of a disturbance in our social system) the educated class, heavily and grievously taxed, must also answer "No, unless the honour of England be at stake. *Then* ——." But let us hear that it is so before we talk of war.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, arrived at Balmoral from Windsor Castle on Saturday at four o'clock p.m. The journey throughout was admirably performed, and before leaving Aboyne her Majesty desired her acknowlegments to be conveyed to Mr. Cawkwell, the manager of the London and North-Western Railway, for the efficient manner in which the arrangements for the convenience of the Royal party had been carried out.

The Queen drove out on Monday, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Duchess of Athole. The Duke of Argyll is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

By command of the Queen, a Drawingroom was held on Saturday at St. James's Palace by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived soon after two o'clock at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick of Holstein attended the Court. The Princess of Wales took her station in front of the throne, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family. Her Royal Highness wore a train of rich white silk, having a deep trimming of white crape and wreaths of white lilac and Honiton lace. The petticoat was richly trimmed to match the train. The headdress of the Princess was formed of a diamond tiara, feathers, and tulle veil. The ornaments were diamonds and opals. In attendance on the Princess of Wales were the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Countess of Desart, the Marchioness of Ely and Lady Churchill, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Victoria Stuart Wortley, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lady Charlotte Copley, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Viscountess Chewton, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Viscountess Forbes, the Hon. Mrs. Coke, the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B.; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.; the Marquis of Ailesbury; Lord Harris, K.S.I.; Viscount Bury, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Torrington; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B.; Lord Alfred Paget; and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Prince of Wales was attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Mr. Charles L. Wood, and Major Teesdale. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced in the order of their precedence, after which the names of the ladies attending the Court were announced to the Princess of Wales by the Lord Chamberlain. The reception, which commenced at two, was not concluded until a quarter before six o'clock. The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. The general circle was attended by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right. Hon. E. Cardwell, &c. The Court was attended by about two thousand of the nobility and gentry. The presentations of ladies upon the occasion exceeded five hundred.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louis of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Randolph and the Rev. J. Antrobus officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince Arthur visited the Zoological Gardens on Monday. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Philharmonic concert with their presence.

The bridal present from the ladies of Bristol to the Princess of Wales was presented on Monday afternoon, at Marlborough House, by the Mayoress of Bristol, who was accompanied on the occasion of the presentation by the Duchess of Beaufort.

An evening party was given on Tuesday, by command of the Queen, at St. James's Palace in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Lord Harris, K.S.I.; Lord Alfred Hervey, and Major Teesdale, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House at five minutes before ten o'clock, where they were received by the Duchess of Wellington, the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B.; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.; the Marquis of Ailesbury, and by the other members of the Queen's household. The Prince and Princess were conducted to the Royal closet, where their Royal Highnesses were joined by the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Home Purves; the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald; the Prince of Orange, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales from Marlborough House, and were attended by Baroness von Schenck, Baroness von Graney, Captain Westerweller, and Mr. Becker. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal party were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward to the Throne-room, where the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet Ministers, with the ladies of their families, had the honour of paying their respects. Their Royal Highnesses then passed to Queen Anne's room and, surrounded by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, received the nobility and gentry present. The illustrious circle were afterwards conducted to the drawing-room, where several eminent artists had the honour of performing a choice selection of pieces, both vocal and instrumental. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Lord Steward to supper in the banquet-room at midnight.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse honoured "The Derby" with their presence on Wednesday. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

The Princess of Wales gave a concert yesterday (Friday) at Marlborough House.

Their Royal Highnesses have during the week honoured with their presence the Lyceum Theatre and the Polytechnic Institution. The Prince of Wales visited the *Times* printing-office on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to dine with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Northumberland House, on Friday, the 12th of June.

The Duke of Sutherland has returned to Stafford House from Lilleshall, where the Duchess and family are staying.

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The Duchess of Inverness will be honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner, on Monday next, at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of Somerset has returned to town from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Earl of Kerry have left Lansdowne House for Bowood Park until after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Earl of Winchilsea has arrived in town from Eastwell Park. The Countess and family will return to town on the 30th inst.

The Countess of Ashburnham and family have arrived in Dover-street for the season. His Lordship remains at his seat, Ashburnham-place, Sussex.

Lord Brougham has arrived in London from Cannes.

Lady Chelmsford has arrived at the family residence in Eaton-square from Tunbridge Wells.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

It is rumoured that Bishop Trower is likely to be the new Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Rev. William Oke Cleave, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been elected Principal of Victoria College, Jersey.

The Southampton papers record the death of Mr. George Edmondson, the Principal of Queenswood College, in Hants.

The clergy of the diocese of Armagh, in conjunction with some of the laity, are about to fill the windows in the south transept of the cathedral with stained glass, in the highest style of art, in memorial of their late diocesan.

The Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy elected, on Saturday, twenty-two widows (out of thirty-seven applicants) and twenty-three aged unmarried daughters of clergymen (out of eighty-nine candidates) to life pensions of £10 per annum, and granted small donations to those who were unsuccessful. The number of ladies receiving pensions is 712. The 269th anniversary of the society was held on Thursday afternoon, when there was a full choral service by 200 voices in St. Paul's Cathedral, after which the Lord Mayor presided at the dinner in Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The parish church of St. Peter's, Little Wittenham, in the diocese of Oxford, was reopened, with full choral service, on the 7th inst., having been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower.——St. Michael's district church, Louth, erected mainly by the liberality of the Rev. W. Wright, who gave the site and £1000, was consecrated on Tuesday week.——St. John's Church, Devizes, after a thorough restoration, was reopened on the same day. The Bishop of Salisbury preached.——On the following day the Bishop consecrated the church and graveyard of Brockholese, in the parish of Honley—the former the pious gift of the late Miss Armitage of Honley, and the latter of the Earl of Dartmouth.——Fotherby Church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 7th inst.

The second reading of Mr. Bouverie's "Act of Uniformity" Bill is fixed for Wednesday, June 24. It proposes "To repeal so much of the Act of Uniformity as relates to fellows and tutors in any college, hall, or house of learning." The declarations now required are recited, and the bill proceeds:—"Whereas it is expedient that so much of the said declaration as remains unrepealed should not be required of any fellow or tutor of any college, hall, or house of learning, be it enacted . . . as follows:—"1. That after the passing of this Act no fellow or tutor of any college, hall, or house of learning shall be required or enjoined to make or subscribe the said declaration, nor shall any such person suffer any penalty or forfeiture by reason of his not making or subscribing the same."

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its usual monthly meeting on Monday. Grants of money amounting to £1080 were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Odd Rode, in the parish of Astbury, Cheshire; Whelford, in the parish of Kempsford, Gloucester; rebuilding the churches at Sutton, Surrey, and Newchurch, near Chepstow; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ringstead, near King's Lynn, Norfolk; Binstead, near Alton, Hants; Bradenham, near High Wycombe; Burnham, near Maidenhead; Horton, near Chippenham; Isleham, near Soham, Cambridge; Middlezoy, near Bridgwater; Oldcastle, near Abergavenny; Otford, near Sevenoaks; and Ringstead, near Thrapstone.

An influential meeting of the clergy of the rural deanery of Southwark was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Rural Dean, to consider what steps should be taken to secure a larger amount of episcopal superintendence for the metropolitan portions of the county of Surrey upon the next avoidance of the see of Winchester. The meeting was unanimous in its desire for a division of the diocese; and men of all parties and shades of opinion in the Church were agreed about the great need for an additional number of Bishops. The meeting agreed to petition the two Houses of Parliament that either that part of the diocese of Winchester which, under an Act passed in the reign of William IV., was to be transferred to the diocese of London (which Act Lord Granville is now attempting to repeal), should be formed into an independent diocese, or that at least the county of Surrey, or the metropolitan parishes south of the Thames, should be the exclusive charge of one Bishop. The question of funds ought to prove no difficulty in the way of forming such a see, as the revenues at present enjoyed by the Bishop of Winchester would be more than efficient for both dioceses.

Her Majesty in Council has disallowed the ordinances of the Durham University commissioners, appointed in 1861, which ordinances have recently been under the consideration of the Judicial Committee. The commissioners have declined to amend their ordinances, so that, practically, their commission will soon be at an end, and a new commission will probably be the result. The commissioners recommended that there should be a school of theology, which was to confer, after a two years' course, the new degrees of "Master of Theology" and "Bachelor of Theology," and provided that "no oath or subscription shall be required from any student, member, or officer of the University; but every person proceeding to a degree in the school of theology shall first declare that he is bonâ fide a member of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established." In addition to the schools of theology, there were to be schools of arts and physical science, also conferring the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and of B.S. and M.S., for which no religious qualification was required. The management of the University was to be intrusted to a senate and convocation, the duty of the senate being to provide for the attendance of the students at Divine service, and make such regulations for this purpose as they think fit, provided that no Dissenter shall be required to attend the Church services." The commissioners proposed to have a professor of divinity, a professor of Hebrew, and other professors in various branches of secular learning. The fellowships were to be done away with, and the endowments of them, together with those of the University scholarships, burrarships, proctorships, &c., were to be converted into exhibitions. The proposed ordinances had the cordial support of the Bishop of Durham.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled at Westminster on Tuesday for the transaction of business. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and there were present the Bishops of London Winchester, St. David's, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Salisbury, Bangor, Llandaff, and Chichester. It was ordered that an address should be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their marriage. Many petitions were presented in reference to Bishop Colenso's book, and praying the House to take synodical action in the matter. A long discussion took place in reference to foreign chaplaincies, and the advisability of appointing a Bishop for their superintendence. In the Lower House there was a large attendance of members. A report was brought up from a committee appointed to investigate the contents of Bishop Colenso's book. The report entered with much fulness into the contents of the book, which it condemned as mischievous and dangerous. The report was adopted and conveyed to the Upper House.—— The Upper House was engaged on Wednesday in a discussion in reference to Bishop Colenso's book. An answer to the report of the Lower House on the subject was proposed by the Bishop of Winchester. This answer declared the book to be dangerous in character and subversive of faith in the Bible, but added that, as their Lordships had reason to believe that it would be shortly submitted to the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, they declined to take further action in the matter. The Bishop of St. David's objected to the declaration as to the dangerous character of the book on the ground that no reasons were given for the conclusions arrived at. The Bishop of Salisbury objected to the second part of the answer on the ground that Convocation ought not to wait for the action of an ecclesiastical court before proceeding in the matter. Eventually the answer was adopted. The principal business in the Lower House, on Wednesday, was a discussion on the expediency of relaxing the stringency of the Act of Uniformity.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. W. Jones, Rector of Heneglwys, to be Archdeacon of Bangor; the Rev. L. J. Barrington to be Rural Dean of Welwyn; Rev. T. Woodward to be Rural Dean of Ware; the Rev. W. D. Morrice, Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, to be Canon of Lyme Regis, in Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. T. D. Bernard to Walcot, Bath; Rev. A. B. Chalker to North Benfleet, Essex; Rev. E. Hill to Little Langord, Wilts; Rev. G. V. Housman to Quebec, Canada East; Rev. H. N. Lloyd to Llanvaethlu, Anglesea; Rev. E. Lombe to Swanton Morley, Norfolk; Rev. J. Pycock to Newton, Suffolk; Rev. C. O. Smith to Shelfanger, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. D. Ballance to Horsford; Rev. C. W. Furse to Staines. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. H. J. Garrod to the Manchester Infirmary. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Field to Bickley, Kent; Rev. C. Tudor to Kirkdale, Yorkshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. L. R. Henslow to Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk; Rev. F. Tufnell to Easebourne, Midhurst; Rev. A. Weir to Jesus Chapel, Forty-hill, Enfield; Rev. G. H. Wilkinson to St. Andrew, Auckland. *Curacies:* The Rev. G. Birch to St. Martin's, Birmingham; Rev. J. H. Daudsday to Heston; Rev. C. R. W. Nursey to St. Thomas, Woolwich; Rev. R. J. Simpson to Banham, Norfolk.—*Guardian.*

MUSIC.

The company of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has received a great accession of strength in the person of Mdlle. Artôt, who made her début on Tuesday, in the character of Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento." This young lady is not entirely unknown to the London musical public, for she was here during a part of the season before last, when she was much admired as a concert singer, but did not appear on the stage. Latterly the German journals have teemed with accounts of her dramatic triumphs in the principal opera-houses of that most musical land; so that the success of her début in London was anticipated with a confidence fully justified by the event. Her reception was in the highest degree triumphant; her performance, from beginning to end of the opera, being attended with the warmest demonstrations of admiration and pleasure. Her acting and singing were equally charming. Her personation of the little French vivandière was delightfully gay and sprightly; her *corps de garde* manners quaint and amusing, without a grain of coarseness; while she gave interest to the character by true and natural touches of sentiment and feeling. She is a singer of the very highest class; her rich gifts of nature being heightened by all the attainments of art.

A new soprano, Mdlle. Elvira Demi, made her début at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Saturday last, in the character of Enrichetta, in Flotow's "Martha." Her essay was not successful; for, albeit she is of prepossessing appearance and has agreeable qualities, yet her performance, on the whole, was weak and unsatisfactory, and she was coldly received. Her excessive nervous agitation evidently had the effect of paralysing her efforts, and we are inclined to think her capable of more than she was able to achieve. There are many less trying parts in which she may be found a useful performer. *Du reste*, the opera was performed as usual at this theatre—Mario being Lionel; Graziani (who appeared for the first time this season), Plunket; Mdme. Didiée, Nancy; and Tagliafico, Sir Tristano. The house was fully and fashionably attended, and the drawing-room dresses of many of the ladies in the boxes gave it a brilliant aspect.

Three operatic performances about to be given at Drury Lane Theatre are exciting great interest in our musical world. These are to be for the benefit of MR. LUMLEY, whose name has been so long associated with Her Majesty's Theatre during the most brilliant and successful period of its history. Why are these performances to be given at another theatre? is a question which everybody is asking, and to which we can give no other answer than that Her Majesty's Theatre was at first contemplated by Mr. Lumley, and that any obstacles which have stood in the way of that intention have not been caused by his worthy successor, Mr. Mapleson. At all events, the greatest of our English theatres is quite sufficient for the purpose. All the great stars of the Italian stage now in London who were formerly members of Mr. Lumley's company have eagerly come forward to testify their respect and esteem for their old director. In the first place, Mdlle. Piccolomini, now the Marchesa Gaetani, has come from Florence to give her assistance at these performances, quitting for once, and with this sole and special object, the privacy into which she has definitively retired. A joint letter from the principal members of the present company of Her Majesty's Theatre, addressed to Mr. Lumley, and signed "Therese Titiens, Antonio Giuglini, Luigi Arditi, P. Vialetti, L. Gassier, Enrico Delle-Sedie, Pietro Ferranti," informs him that they "will be charmed to lend him their assistance, being delighted to have it in their power to be in any way useful to their old director under circumstances so interesting." Mdme. Alboni and Mdme. Amalia Ferraris, moreover, have signified their desire to join in this testimonial, and other offers, we understand, are being made, so that the only difficulty under which Mr. Lumley is likely to labour will be that arising from the *embarras des richesses*. The orchestra and chorus will be those of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Signor Arditi will act as conductor. The performances are to take place on Monday, May 25, Wednesday, June 3, and Monday, June 8. The first will consist of "La Traviata," and the second of "Don Giovanni." The choice of the piece for the last is not yet mentioned.

At the matinée of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, there was another début. This was the first appearance in this country of Miss Madeline Schiller, a young pianist who promises to take a place among the foremost performers of the day. Miss Schiller is of English birth, but of a German family; she has been a favourite pupil of Moscheles, at the Conservatoire of Leipsig; and has already "won her spurs" as an artist by appearing with extraordinary success at the famous "Gewandhaus Concerts" of that city, an ordeal which, successfully undergone, is understood to set the seal upon a young artist's reputation. On Tuesday she performed (with Messrs. Ries and Piatti) Hummel's trio concertante in E major and Chopin's polonaise in E flat, displaying in both pieces a beauty of touch, brilliancy of execution, purity of style, and graceful phrasing in cantabile passages, which charmed the highly musical audience who frequent these concerts. She was applauded to the echo; and the most eminent artists and amateurs present crowded round her, eager to express their sense of her merit and to congratulate her on her success.

The concerts every Saturday morning at the CRYSTAL PALACE become more and more attractive as the season increases in geniality. The concert of Saturday last was even more than usually excellent and successful. Its principal feature was the delightful singing of Mdme. Alboni. She gave Rossini's gorgeous air, "In si barbara sciagura," from "Semiramide," and Donizetti's brilliant Tyrolienne, "In questa semplice," from "Betley;" and also Fioravanti's celebrated "singing-lesson," which she sang with Signor Rovere. All these performances were listened to with delight, and applauded with enthusiasm. The other vocal performers were Mdlle. Rosa di Ruda and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. The lady (little known as yet to the public) is a very agreeable singer, and her aria, "Caro nome," was deservedly applauded. Mr. Wilbye Cooper, who may be ranked next to Mr. Sims Reeves as a tenor, was also very successful, especially in the fine air from Benedict's "Undine." Charles Hallé played Mendelssohn's "Rondo brillant," Heller's "Tarantella in A flat," and one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." And the overture to the "Freischütz," the overture to "Ruy Blas," and a "Dance of Bacchantes," from Gounod's "Faust," were performed with great effect by the excellent Crystal Palace orchestra, under the able direction of Herr Manns. The audience was crowded, filling every seat in the inclosure which forms the concert-room, while numbers, unable to get within that space, were content to listen at a distance.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Concert on Monday last was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse; and the rooms, as usual on such occasions, were crowded to excess. The most interesting feature of the concert was the performance of Professor Sterndale Bennett's overture, entitled "Paradise and the Peri," composed for the Philharmonic Society's jubilee concert last year; a work full of genius, and worthy of companionship with the greatest musical compositions of the age. Mdlle. Titiens was the vocalist. She exerted her matchless powers with the usual effect, and was received with the usual enthusiasm.

Herr ADOLPH SCHLOESSER'S Evening Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday, the 14th inst. was a classical and successful entertainment. Herr Schloesser holds a place among the most distinguished pianists of the day; and, as a composer for the pianoforte, he has a European reputation. A trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, produced for the first time at this concert, and admirably executed by the author, with Mr. Blagrove and Signor Piatti, is worthy of companionship with the finest works of this kind that we possess.

Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" will be performed by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, the 28th inst. The principal singers will be Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves (who will sing "Sound an alarm," &c.), and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The band and chorus will consist of seven hundred performers, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. This will be the last performance of the above oratorio this season.

The arrangements for the "meeting of the three choirs"—in other words, the WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL of this year—are nearly completed. The principal singers engaged are Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley—a great array of vocal talent. The festival will be held during the second week of September. The morning oratorio performances at the cathedral will be:—On Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" on Wednesday, Mozart's "Requiem" and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives;" on Thursday, Schachner's new oratorio, "Israel's Return from Bondage," with selections from the works of Handel; and on Friday, "The Messiah." There will be miscellaneous evening concerts, as usual, at the College Hall; and a ball at the Guildhall on Friday night will conclude the festival.

Herr Richard Wagner's new opera, "Tristan and Isolde," which was about to be produced at Vienna, has been laid aside, or at least postponed, the prima donna, Mdlle. Dustmann, having declared that she was absolutely unable to learn by heart the music belonging to the character of the heroine! The learning and singing by heart of the music of "Tannhauser" and other operas of this composer has always seemed a marvellous achievement; but Wagner seems at length to have overtaxed even German industry and perseverance, and his "music of the future" must be consigned to performers of the future.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—Some movement has at last shown itself in the theatrical world, and a new drama has been produced. The piece is not only new, but, in the ordinary sense of the word, original—that is, unborrowed from foreign sources. Many of its incidents, however, are familiar to the stage, and more than one situation has been traced directly to prior dramas. The author of the piece is a lady, and well known as Lady Dufferin, the Countess of Gifford, and granddaughter of Sheridan. Some of the wit that pertains to "The School for Scandal" is undoubtedly to be found in the dialogue of her Ladyship's comedy, "Finesse; or, Spy and Counterspy," and which was produced on Saturday last with unequivocal success. The drama is in three acts, which are complicated with several plots and furnished with a variety of situations, but which are not exactly consistent or coherent. It must be confessed that they hang loosely together, and that the final tableau is spoiled by the course of the story requiring that the most pathetic and striking effect should be wanting in the requisite background of reality. It is next to impossible to detail the various incidents which compose the narrative, but the general outline may be thus stated. The action takes place in Messina, just previous to the Sicilian revolution of 1811; and the hero of it is Dr. Bertrand, physician to the garrison, one of those characters in which Mr. Wigan assumes the manners of a Frenchman, and which furnish for him abundant opportunity to display his peculiarities as an artist. He is in the midst of a conspiracy, and he relies on his talent for finesse to thread his way through the difficulties of his position. His plan is to substitute another person for the spy waited for by certain political agents of no very reputable character, who are personated by Mr. Braid and Mr. Walter Gordon; and for this purpose a young man, named Jules d'Artigny (Mr. W. Farren), is selected. Bertrand is animated with a hatred of Napoleon, for signing an order for his son's execution as a deserter, and whom he believes to be dead. The superior officer, however, had taken compassion on the youth and allowed him to escape; and this Jules d'Artigny is the same individual, who keeps himself unknown to his father that he may be the more readily trusted in the office of counter-spy, and the difficult intrigue be managed with the requisite fidelity. It is needful that Jules shall be conveyed in a mummy-case to Baron Freitenhorsen (Mr. Chippendale). The Baron is a dreamy theorist, and wishes to try his elixir on a recent corpse, which he believes it will restore to life. Bertrand receives the phial from him and promises to apply it on the tenant of the mummy-case, which he describes as the body of a felon fresh from execution. Of course, he sets Jules at liberty to perform his mission; and ultimately the young man escapes by the window. But another youth enters by the same means, with whom the audience are already well acquainted, John Poppleton (Mr. Buckstone), an amateur sailor, whom the political agents described above have mistaken for the spy they expected, and whose name and passport Jules had adroitly borrowed. He has been made very drunk, and is now glad to avail himself of the sofa in the apartment for a temporary nap. The Baron enters, and, mistaking him for the revived felon, wakes him, and enters into a conversation which is very amusing, the Baron interpreting every phrase of Poppleton into an allusion to the gallows. The fun is somewhat increased by the jealousy of the Baroness, who listens to the dialogue, and gathers from it that Poppleton is the Baron's son by another wife. The Baron provides him with refreshments, and, plying him again with wine, induces him to seek repose in an adjoining apartment. By this time the deceived political agents have discovered the trick, and enter with guards to arrest Jules. Bertrand is now informed that the latter is none other than his son, and, in alarm for his safety, snatches a sword from a soldier and defies all opposition. Poppleton then comes forth, and Bertrand discovers his mistake, but seeks to maintain the delusion, when Jules enters, with intelligence of the abdication of Ferdinand, and armed with power to order the arrest of the conspirators. Mr. Wigan was great in the closing scene, but, as we have intimated, the effect was marred by the audience knowing that no real danger existed. Mr. Buckstone was exceedingly comic as the mock mariner; and Mr. Chippendale as the enthusiastic Baron displayed unusual powers of impersonation. But we must not omit Mrs. Wigan, who, as Mrs. Bobbin, a domestic of the Freitenhorsens, has a character-part, of which she made the most. Her horror of foreigners, and her family tales in illustration of her antipathy, were rich in humour, and sustained the new drama where otherwise it would have been lacking in interest. The strong point, indeed, of the play is in the variety and delineation of character which it affords; and these qualities, we think, will command a considerable period of success.

NEW ADELPHI.—A new drama has also been produced at this theatre, but it is rather slight in fabric though far from ineffective. Its authors are Messrs. W. Brough and Halliday, who have somewhat singularly entitled the piece "The Wooden Spoon Maker." The hero is, of course, Mr. Webster, and the part one of those character-delineations in which he is so generally successful. Reduced by the effects of an inundation to the necessity of making spoons for his livelihood, and believing that his daughter has perished, it turns out that she has been brought up as the squire's child, having been made to replace a dead infant. The parties are, of course, ultimately established in their true relations, and their future happiness secured. The paternal sympathies of the wooden spoon maker were exceedingly well indicated by Mr. Webster.

PRINCESS'.—On Friday week Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took their benefit and final leave for the present of the English stage, previous to their departure for our Australian colonies. The second and third acts of "Henry VIII.," and the comedy of "The Jealous Wife," were selected for the occasion. After the former, Mr. Kean addressed the audience, thanking them for the crowded houses which had distinguished his engagement. He stated that, in consequence of "very flattering and encouraging invitations," they had been induced to venture on visiting "a young and rising country, where we shall meet a kindred race, possessing the same love and reverence for Shakspeare as we feel at home." He, however, trusted that they would return in about twelve months, and close their theatrical career among their friends in England. For that interval of time we shall, therefore, miss the support that these excellent artists have rendered to the cause of the legitimate drama. The stage is about to receive a new development, and the new drama is becoming a source of anxious interest. The public taste, it is understood, already demands more than existing managements have been accustomed to provide; and, with the extension of the arena, new resources must be invoked, particularly as the rising population, with improved educational means, are not likely to be satisfied with mere amusement, but will demand instruction in addition, and that of the highest kind.

The official report respecting the loss of the Sarah Palmer, an iron-built three-masted sailing-ship of 1301 tons, under the command of Mr. Wm. Reid, which was lost off the coast of Ireland on the 28th of April, has been made to the Board of Trade. The loss of the vessel is attributed to the neglect of the master, whose certificate the Court has suspended for six months.

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EPSOM RACES.

EPSOM DOWNS ON A DERBY MORNING

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SALE OF A WINNER ON THE RACE-GROUND.—SEE PAGE 563.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is always a symptom of reviving energy in the House of Commons when discussions grow personal in all senses of the term. Not long ago, in endeavouring to fix a character on a then featureless Session, we ventured to designate our collective legislative wisdom the "polite Parliament." Of a surety that title no longer appertains to the Lower House, for everybody seems to be getting very rude to everybody. This assertion we will proceed to illustrate presently, when we come to consider certain particular discussions which have recently taken place. Then, too, a favourite pastime of the House has been revived, which consists in setting up an individual and hunting him down. No larger Houses assemble than when the demerits of a particular person are shown up by one side and his defence undertaken by the other. Each party seems imbued with that taste for chasing something which we are told is natural and innate in man. Again, on several occasions, but chiefly for the same cause, honourable and more or less obscure members have been very angry with Ministers on account of alleged Parliamentary peccadilloes, and minikin bluster has accordingly been rife. For the benefit of strangers, it may be said that the performances at the Theatre Royal, Westminster—Middlesex side—have been worth attending, at any rate by those who come to witness them only once or twice a year.

Even to the thrice-sodden habitué of the House of Commons of a quarter of a century's standing there has come a novelty. There has been a Welsh debate. Everyone has heard and seen enough, and too much, of Irish debates, and a little of Scotch debates; and it has been a question whether the Scotch members were not more terribly persistent in their opinions and as loquacious, though, of course, not so clamorous, as the Irish. At least the characteristics of these, so to speak, national discussions are always marked, for they are generally passionate as well as provincial in their tone, and their relative boredom is only a question of degree. But for exaggeration of all the features of national debates commend us to the Welshmen. They had on this occasion got the floor to themselves, for even the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who had charge of the bill which was in hand, is a member for a Welsh constituency; and truly the inborn litigious spirit of the natives of the Principality was gloriously brought out. How they did splutter and import consonants into the English language when they got angry, which every one of them did the moment he opened his mouth; and as to any one yielding an inch to the other, why, martyrdom first. The hour was getting very late, and one point only in the first clause of the bill had been dealt with, and was not nearly disposed of, when some indifferent, and therefore insensate, English member hinted at an adjournment, but received an indignant rejoinder to the effect that all the Welsh members were together at that moment, and as it was not likely that could happen so pat again, they would have the matter out then. How it all ended nobody seems exactly to know; but the bill stands for discussion again, and if it is debated in the same way it will help materially to lengthen the Session. Earlier in that same evening there was a regular set-to between the Corporation of the city of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works by their respective champions in the House. Each came out in its special strength, and it was curious to note the tone of the debate. What may be called its flavour was singularly different from that which usually pervades the House. We do not speak of elisions and redundancies of letters—those may be found elsewhere in the House—but of an indescribable something which palpably was characteristic of other assemblies. As the question in issue between the two bodies was their respective fitness for doing certain metropolitan improvement, the House, if it was impartial, ought to have returned a special verdict couched in the phrase "*Arcades ambo.*"

Every now and then in the dull season newspaper readers are amused by the appearance of an *ex cathedrâ* decision on some question of European politics by bodies calling themselves "foreign committees." Some of these are in Sheffield, and some, we believe, in Clerkenwell; but in their haughty opinionativeness they agree remarkably. Well, consciously or unconsciously, as the case may be, this system has been imitated in the House of Commons. At the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee there is Mr. Hennessy, and it is recruited from time to time by such august personages as Mr. Peacock, Mr. Liddell (recently), Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and in moments of Ministerial stress, when the cup of the Government is to be made as bitter as possible, by Lord Robert Cecil. Unfortunately for Ministers, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was himself, when out of office, one of the same type—one of a class of gentlemen who settle diplomatic complications with marvellous ease and celerity, and personify a well-known saying about certain persons rushing in when supernatural intelligences shrink back. Mr. Layard has not yet been trained by office out of his former characteristics, and is always getting in dangerous situations, where he is obliged to be covered by the sevenfold Telamonian shield of Palmerston. This time the row was once more about the sin of the Government in not keeping members together who don't want to stay to hear ponderous orations from little men on Friday nights. Mr. Liddell, who has hitherto distinguished himself principally upon such topics as passing tolls and details of shipping law, crammed into him by local constituents, suddenly appeared as the expounder of the large question of our relations with China. To this everybody made him quite welcome, as they would if he had come down with a prepared speech on the Pragmatic Sanction, the expectation probably being as strong in the one case as in the other. And, accordingly, he was allowed to deliver, for a couple of hours, a by no means bad speech; indeed, one very creditable to his industry; and to illustrate his oratory by his peculiar gestures, the chief of which are founded on studies of the statues of the Flying Mercury, and the severe attitudes of Napoleon at St. Helena, when he was particularly angry with Sir Hudson Lowe. He was followed by Mr. Baillie, who dropped his caustic sentences with slow distillation from his lips. All this time the number of members in the house varied from seventeen to twenty. Amongst them were Mr. Cobden and Mr. Henry Seymour, who were evidently pregnant with speeches. A long pause ensued. Mr. Layard looked about for somebody to follow in vain, and the most indulgent of Speakers at length put the question, which was not interfered with, and the subject lapsed at once. Then up got one after another the members who might have spoken and thus saved the debate from premature extinction, but did not, and implied that it was the business of Ministers to fill up the dull time of the evening and to talk to empty benches. This may be their duty, and it was not denied; but Mr. Layard's excuse was that, there being several other motions on foreign affairs on the paper, all coming on, upon the question that the House go into Committee of Supply, and which he would have to notice, he was under the impression that he could only speak once, and therefore waited to the end of the debate. There seems, however, a set made at Mr. Layard by the clique of members above alluded to as a Committee on Foreign Affairs; and twice afterwards the subject was renewed, and as often Lord Palmerston intervened to protect his somewhat incautious and not over-agreeable subordinate; and on one of these occasions he came down on Sir George Bowyer—poor innocent!—with a crushing reply, which, being put in most tactically just at the right moment, and addressed to exactly the right man, was received by acclamation by the House, although up to that time they had rather inclined against Mr. Layard. On his third arraignment the badgered Under-Secretary fairly gave way, dropped his somewhat blustering and come-if-you-dare manner, and with touching humility expressed his consciousness of not doing his spiriting as gently and as judiciously as he might. There certainly is a burly bearishness about Mr. Layard which tempts baiting, and it is not likely that the little pack which has been set on him will be induced to hold back by his temporary surrender.

It is noticeable that there has been at last a regular party debate on a purely party question, with the forces on each side duly marshalled, with the official whippers-in prominently on duty, and taking their recognised places as tellers on a division which was strictly Ministerial and Opposition in its elements. The question, as everybody knows, was about a mail-packet contract with a Mr. Churchward, which he was alleged to have obtained from Lord Derby's Government as the reward of electioneering services. The crime, of course, was that the matter was not well managed, and the jobbery found out; and the virtuous indignation proper to the occasion took the shape of a resolution of the House not to vote the money which was necessary to the fulfilment of the contract. In pursuance of this resolution Mr. Peel, representing on this occasion Ministerial purity, with vast solemnity and platitudinous elucidation of official exactitude of conduct, made a motion which would have the effect of stopping the necessary supply of money. On this occurred a debate which, overflowing with acrimonious "tu quoques," and ludicrous assumption of virtue by the ins and denunciations of the outs for not having displayed the like when they were the ins, was, on the whole, cheerful and amusing to the bystanders, and eminently characteristic of the performers as an assembly. Sir Stafford Northcote, who had the leading heavy brief for the defence, was wofully put out by the circumstance that scarcely anybody stayed to hear him, either on his own or on the other side; and he uttered plaintive cries for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would not wait to listen to fragments of his own speeches carefully culled from Hansard. But if Sir Stafford was left forlorn for a while, the interest of the debate was only dormant, not extinct; and it took a humorous start when the Attorney-General, being asked to give an opinion on a point of law, did so in his best manner, so that all that was intelligible was, that the chief law officer of the Crown thought the Secretary for the Treasury had made a technical mistake, and was rather in a mess than not. It is probable that he got a wigging for making such an admission, for immediately afterwards he rose again and maundered out that which was intended as a defence of the proceeding, and which won for him from Mr. Malins a remark that he was not very clear, and a taunt expressing a hope that his opinions would not be indorsed by the Solicitor-General. Yes, it even came to that. Comment is superfluous.

In this debate, as in all others of any consequence this Session, the marked position which the Solicitor-General has taken in the House and in the Government was exemplified. With much of the earnestness and a good deal of the copiousness of language of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Roundell Palmer combines a good deal of that tactical and convenient candour of which Lord Clarence Paget is a master, and on which chiefly, if not alone, his Lordship depends for managing the House. With him it is everything; but with Sir Roundell Palmer it is an adjunct to the qualities of a scholar and a practised advocate, a learned lawyer, and a man endowed with great eloquence, who would be a great orator if his professional training had not compelled him to become a rhetorician. As it is, with the practice he has had since he occupied his present office, he has become a first-class debater, and to him has been committed, in most cases, the duty of winding up discussions on the part of the Government. Ministers drew a winning card when they got him to become one of their law officers. A similar position was accorded to Sir Hugh Cairns when he was Lord Derby's Solicitor-General, and there is no denying that he acquitted himself with great ability and attained considerable success. In the debate to which reference has above been made the legal champions of the two parties came into direct collision, and excellent opportunity was afforded of comparing their qualities. There is no doubt that Sir Hugh Cairns did his work well, and infused more than usual spirit into his speech; but it was palpable that he wants both the command of language and the breadth of style of Sir Roundell Palmer, that his argumentation is rather nibbling in its character; while his rival contrives to give his reasoning an air of comprehensiveness and a rising above technicalities, although the advantages of technicalities are by no means despised or unused. Altogether, one feels that if Sir Roundell Palmer had not been a lawyer he would have been a statesman of the highest order; and that Sir Hugh Cairns is very well, and, indeed, very valuable as he is. Of the status of Sir Roundell in the House there can be no better proof than the fact that, when there was a struggle for a hearing between him and another member whose personal claim to be heard for a moment was recognised by a number of members, Mr. Disraeli stated that he was one of those who, naturally anxious to hear him, gave his voice for the Solicitor-General; and Mr. Disraeli seldom troubles himself to call out for anybody.

An omnium gatherum discussion, including the bandying of many personalities, a speech of two hours from Mr. Dillwyn—imagine it; an address one hour long from Mr. Henry Seymour—conceive it; and another in the fiercest Whitesidean style from Mr. Whiteside—conception and imagination must fail here—brought the House on Tuesday evening to the adjournment for an unusually long Whitsuntide holiday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill and the Marriages (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

On the third reading of the Dublin Metropolitan Railway Bill, the Earl of Clancarty having moved the rejection of the bill, a discussion took place, terminating in a division, by which the third reading was carried by 65 to 54.

Earl Granville, in answer to Lord Stratheden, said he could hold out no hope of the Government appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of metropolitan railways until the Committee sitting on the subject had made their report.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COURTS.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for copies of any reports from our consular or diplomatic agents in North America of the decisions or proceedings of prize courts of the United States, and pointed out that, owing to the acts of the American Government, which were inconsistent with the law of nations, and pretensions asserted by them totally unheard of by any mercantile community, a large part of the trade of this country—that with the Gulf of Mexico—was paralysed; and if the present state of things went on there must be war between this country and the Federal States.—Earl RUSSELL contended that it had not been shown that the United States had thrown aside the law of nations, and against all law and justice had interrupted British trade in neutral waters, and the Government was asked while proceedings were pending in the case of a particular ship to declare all those proceedings wrong. The United States' prize courts were proper tribunals, and, he believed, were impartial, and desirous of doing justice, while they deferred with respect to English decisions in maritime international law. It was a fact that many vessels went from Nassau to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and it could not be much complained of that the United States cruisers should be suspicious and vigilant. He counselled forbearance on both sides in any differences which might arise between this country and the United States.—The Earl of DERBY was of opinion that the statement of Lord Clanricarde had been answered, and that he had somewhat rashly adopted the notion of the injustice of the American prize courts. He thought that this question should be approached with good temper and moderation, seeing that a large contraband trade was carried on with the Southern States.—Lord CRANWORTH stated that the law was that any vessel carrying contraband of war bound for a neutral port could not be seized, whatever her subsequent destination might be.—The motion for papers was withdrawn, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Thames Embankment North Side Bill and the Vaccination (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Prison Ministers Bill, after a brief but vigorous debate, was read a third time.

Mr. Layard, replying to Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, declined to lay any papers on the table, or to make any statement, in reference to the Brazilian Minister in this country and our relations with Brazil.

Sir George Bowyer returned to the "case" of Mr. Odo Russell, the representative of this country at Rome, but Lord Palmerston declined to give any information which might be made use of for the purpose of fomenting a quarrel between that gentleman and the French and Papal authorities.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Packet Service Estimates. Mr. Peel moved for a vote on account, with the engagement that no part of it should be applied in making any payment in respect of the contract of Mr. Churchward after June, 1863. This led to an animated discussion, which lasted for some time. On a division the vote was carried by 176 to 168.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Redemption of Rents (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee,

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill, the Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were read a third time and passed.

ACTS OF UNIFORMITY.—Lord EBURY moved the second reading of the Acts of Uniformity Amendment Bill, the object of which is to remove the necessity of persons going into holy orders making a declaration, amongst numerous others, of an unfeigned and assured belief in everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, contending that this declaration was one of the causes which prevented many young men from entering the Church.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to the bill on the ground that, though it referred only to one declaration, it implied the question of subscription or no subscription to the Liturgy of the Church by clergymen. He moved the rejection of the bill.—The Bishop of LONDON, after due consideration, had come to the opinion that the declaration in question was unnecessary, and therefore mischievous, and supported the bill.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S was of opinion that it was a matter of indifference whether the declaration was abrogated or retained; but as it was a grievance to some minds, and a hindrance to young men entering the Church, he would support the bill.—The Bishop of Oxford and Lord Lyttelton opposed, and Earl Grey supported, the bill. On a division it was lost by 90 to 50.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

After some discussion relating to the dismissal of Mr. Magee, the British Vice-Consul at Mobile, the conduct of the Prussian Government in affording assistance to the Russian troops engaged in suppressing the insurrection in Poland, the case of Lord Elphinstone, and other matters, the House was occupied in discussing the position of the Established Church of Ireland, consequent on a motion of Mr. Dillwyn for a Select Committee to inquire how far the present disposition of endowments for religious purposes in Ireland may be so amended as to conduce to the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's Irish subjects. The debate was adjourned.

The House, at its rising, adjourned to the 28th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Earl Granville, in answer to a question by the Duke of Rutland, said the site of the exhibition belonged to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and the building was the property of the contractors. The Government had made a communication to the Commissioners of 1851 relative to the terms upon which the site could be disposed of, and an answer had been returned to that communication, but no formal answer had been received to the letter of the Commissioners. As soon as anything definite had been arrived at, the matter would be submitted to Parliament.

The Savings Banks Moneys Bill was read a second time.

The Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill passed through Committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

THE DERBY DAY.

SINCE Frank Butler, on little Daniel O'Rourke, stole up inch by inch through the mud to the leaders, and placed a third victory to "the black and gold of Bowes," London has had fair weather for its Derby gathering. Hence great and bitter was the dismay when Wednesday morning was ushered in with a dense, cold fog and a steady pour down, which seemed to forbid all hope. Things, however, brightened up towards ten o'clock, and the great British public rode out, as of yore, in four-in-hand, taxcart, curricle, and tandem, to keep high holiday, to see the Prince of Wales, to stimulate hope or to wash down disappointment with champagne and early purl, to indulge in duplicate noses and wooden dolls, and to maltreat their old "Aunt Sally." The more wary had no great confidence in the elements, and deserted the road for the rail; and as they caught glimpses at intervals of their fellows driving stolidly along, not as green-veiled and dusty prophets, but covered with slush to the eyes, looking like one mass of moving macintoshes and umbrellas, and scarcely caring to waken the Surrey echoes with their key-bugles, they might well feel glad that they had stood on "the iron horse," and left The Cock at Sutton to take care of itself. Still, those who arrived by the later trains had their full share of woe. Scarcely a cab was to be got, and those few only at fifty per cent beyond war prices; and the great majority had to plod their miry way, slipping two strides in three up the hill, whenever they had no black and red square ticket to give them the open sesame of the Durdans shrubbery. Even that was a weary path by reason of puddles and the sodden gloom which hung over everything; but still, for an hour before the race, there was no rain to speak of, and the scene in the paddock was as enjoyable as ever. Lord Clifden had steadily held his pride of place over night; but Hospodar and the Gillie had been "coming," and Macaroni had gone two or three points back.

To get near the favourite when he first came into the paddock was almost a moral impossibility. People ran and jumped up and almost stood on each other's heads, to have one peep at him as he proudly followed his trainer, who led the way on his pony, and anon cast an anxious look behind to see that the band of Sussex gamekeepers were well in position. When he at last descended, and gave the word, it was as much as those stalwart guardians of the night could do to form the saddling ring. None watched that process more keenly than the veteran Premier; and there was quite a buzz of applause as Mr. Edwin Parr, own brother to the renowned Tom, removed the hood and sheets, and displayed the results of his eight months' handiwork. At first every one vowed that such a horse was never seen; but, beautiful as his condition was, many thought him hardly so good behind the saddle as they had hoped to find him, and as much on leg as ever. He cannot be said to have thickened much or "grown down" since he was at Doncaster, and he seemed to our eye the beau ideal of a raking miler, with a most perfect temper and a seven-leagued stride which would be severely tested in such deep ground. Macaroni, with Captain White at his side, presented the look of a rare workman, not too big, with his muscle well up, and as corky, both in his walk and stride, as the heart of owner or backer could wish. No one who examined him long could take much comfort to himself about the Two Thousand being "a fluke." Lord Glasgow's three were scarcely looked at, and few cared to expend a moment over the trio from Whitewall. Those who "wished to view Melrose aright" must have journeyed to his stable at Leatherhead, the only right place for the deceiver of some too knowing ones in the East Riding. Early Purl was a mere pony to look at, and all the Whitewall polish had been expended on him in vain. Blue Mantle was as beautiful as ever, but he had broken faith with the public by his temper in the Two Thousand, and, despite his looks, they "would have none of him." The Ranger was a fine, substantial Voltigeur; but Saccharometer was suspiciously weak over the loins, and altogether lacked scale for such a contest. Golden Pledge was quite a third-class chestnut, and Fantastic was rather light in the middle and on leg, but as fine a mover as any one of them. The Gillie, that modern Woodyeates wonder, stripped thicker than he promised to be in his sheets; but, unless there was something more in him than was apparent to the eye, his place in the betting was a false one. There was plenty of Scamander, but he looked slow; and Trojanus might as well, to judge from his rather wooden make, have kept his old name of "The Trojan Horse." King of the Vale was like a grand Cleveland coacher, and how such a top was to be carried through such ground might well puzzle the Premier and all who eyed him. Hospodar catches the eye at first sight, but he will not bear looking into by a Derby standard; and for a perfect little beauty, with hardly enough of him for such a race and eight stone ten, there was nothing like the bright little King of Utopia. National Guard has improved, and "closed his ranks" since last year, and if his trial had been favourable his appearance would have given Richmond good cause to hope. Scarcely any one cared to look for Tom Fool, and Sam Rogers, as he prepared for defeat on Donnybrook, must have mused somewhat bitterly over that persistent run of bad luck which never will permit him to win one of the three great races.

After running the gauntlet of the Prince (who had driven down from London with Prince Louis of Hesse) and "the many-headed," who watched with more than wonted anxiety how the favourite skimmed over or dwelt in the deep ground, Lord Clifden got back first into the inclosure, dropping from his canter into a long, easy trot, and increasing the jaunty air of confidence which Fordham wore. Then the first omen of ill was heard, and Tambour Major and Wells were at loggerheads thus early in the day. The whip had produced no understanding between them when they descended with the other thirty into the bottom; and anon, amidst a steady pourdown, commenced that dreary series of false starts, which amounted to some twenty-five, and reserved the solution of the great secret of the year till (as Benson's chronograph dial records) 3 h. 59 m. 12 sec. 2·10 parts p.m. No persuasion could induce him to go, and thus the whole sporting universe was kept in an agony for nearly fifty extra minutes for the sake of a brute which didn't look worth its stake. There was but one opinion, that Mr. M'George ought to have simply told Wells, after a reasonable amount of failures, that he must perforce look on him as a "dead letter," and that he must either go or stay; and the experience of Wednesday will, no doubt, lead to some Jockey Club rule on the point. It practically came to this at last, as the flag fell to a good start, and the half brother to Kettledrum was "left kicking" at the post. When the first quarter of a mile was travelled, Donnybrook, the Premier's horse Baldwin, Early Purl, and Scamander were in command, with Lord Clifden and Macaroni close at them, and Saccharometer and Fantastic well up. On they swept to nearly the bend, where Fordham proceeded to act on the belief attributed to him, that "no one but myself knows how good he is," and brought his bay right to the front, as if to cut everything down. A few strides further and four horses came to grief, as Saccharometer struck into the heels of Bright Cloud; over him rolled

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the great, lumbering King of the Vale, and over both of them jumped King of Utopia and Fantastic, alighting almost on their noses, and losing lengths at a moment when inches were almost of consequence.

Once fairly over the road, and Fordham came along on the upper side of the course, apparently about half a length in advance of everything; the ever-cautious Challoner stealing along the lower ground, and biding his time. Long before the distance, there began the thunder-shouts of "Macaroni!" "The favourite wins!" "Challoner!" "Fordham!"—horse and man—in one melodious Babel; and so on to the Stand, where Fordham got a pull, to enable him to rise the last hill. But it was Challoner's turn now, and, taking firmly hold of the Two Thousand winner by the head, he called on him with whip and knee, caught the six-thousand-guinea colt, who made a slight stumble in the very last stride, and nailed the Derby for "Naylor and Newmarket" by a short head. So close was the cluster of the first four that till the gigantic "7" went up no one on the hill knew for a certainty which had won; but still there was a vague impression that the day was not for Lord Clifden. Considering the state of the ground, the race was run in capital time—2 min. 52 sec.; as the fastest time on record, on perfectly sound ground, is Kettledrum's 2 min. 43 sec. Rapid Rhone was only beaten half a length for third place; and scarcely a head behind him was Blue Mantle, whose eccentric temper had been undisturbed by the weather and false starts, and who showed that old Ascot form which once made thousands think that the "ribbon" and "the mantle" would be found to match. The stakes were worth about £7000 net; and the Lord of Hooton, and owner of Stockwell, can thus boast, comparative beginner as he is, of having won both Derby and Oaks in twelve months. He is said to win very largely, and his friends, with Messrs. Jackson, Steel, and many of the Manchester division, stood Macaroni like men. No luck could be finer, as it would seem a positive certainty that even over such a deep course Lord Clifden ridden more tenderly, would have beaten everything for speed. Challoner's handling of Macaroni was, as it always is, a model of patience and tact, and he well deserves the honour of having carried off the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand, and the Derby in succession, and three of them for Mr. Naylor. As on little Daniel's day, superior riding and nothing else snatched the Derby out of the fire.

Smolensko, Cadland, Bay Middleton, Cotherstone, West Australian, and Macaroni are the only Two Thousand winners that ever landed a Derby, a double honour, which The Marquis, The Wizard, Pitsford, and Sir Tatton Sykes just failed to achieve. Except when Cadland and the Colonel had their dead heat, this is perhaps the closest finish ever known for it; and had 15 and 7 been hoisted side by side, we should have seen the Lord Clifden tactics reversed, and the attendants at one of the most wretched and unsatisfactory of Derby Days worked up into a state of delirious excitement, which no rain could have quenched. Apart from what may turn up in the Oaks, the result leaves matters very rosy as regards the St. Leger, for which, after this bitter disappointment, Lord Clifden will no doubt be specially kept. Macaroni is unfortunately not in it; but, although Lord Stamford cannot have a cut at the fallen crack with Lady Augusta, he has Automaton, if there are no more training mishaps, to do battle for him. Whether John Scott can change old lamps into new this year seems sadly doubtful; but Blue Mantle, and Ranger are all in it; and so are Saccharometer and King of the Vale, whose "knock out" at Tattenham Corner leaves their long-distance measure with Macaroni a moot question—at least to their owners. And so ended, in rain and gloom, the eighty-fourth edition of the Derby Day.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Adventurer, 1. Isoline, 2. Comet, 3.
Heathcote Plate.—Livingstone, 1. Miss Julia, 2. Welland, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Drummer Boy, 1. Libellous, 2. Ellerton, 3.
Woodcote Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Molly Carew, 2. Procella, 3.
Rous Stakes.—Wingrave, 1. Ace of Clubs, 2. Prince Plausible, 3.
Horton Stakes.—Dirt Cheap, 1. Dinah f., 2. Surbiton Hill, 3.

WEDNESDAY—THE DERBY DAY.

Epsom Town Plate.—Selection, 1. Merry Maid, 2. Libellous, 3.
DERBY STAKES.—Maccaroni, 1. Lord Clifden, 2. Rapid Rhone, 3. Blue Mantle, 4.
Manor Plate.—Dirt Cheap, 1. Glance c., 2. Santhall, 3.
Bentinck Plate.—Welland, 1. Creole, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.
Burgh Stakes.—Blanch of Lancaster, 1. Wangle-eye, 2. Neilgherry, 3.

THURSDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Midnight Mass, 1. Tornato, 2. Fille de l'Air, 3.
South-Western Plate.—Suburban, 1. Sauterelle, 2. Tourist, 3.
Epsom Cup.—Atherstone, 1. Zetland, 2. Buckstone, 3.
Walton Stakes.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Surbiton Hill, 2. Levington, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Rubicon, 1. Millionaire, 2. Amy, 3.
Four-year-old Stakes.—Lacydes walked over.
Queen's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Barchettina, 2. Necklace, 3.

THE FARM.

A PORTION of the farm stock of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, including the two-shear Leicester wethers and some of the culled rams, were sold at the Eddlethorpe Farm, near Malton, last week, and realised good prices. The remainder of the Leicester flock will, we hear, be sold about Aug. 17. "The thick and thrifty Buckley type" was what the late Baronet followed. He had been a breeder for seventy years, and the flock now consists of 74 aged rams, 70 shearling rams, 282 breeding ewes with about 300 lambs, 152 gimmer hogs, and 56 wether hogs. The sale of the stud will occupy the Messrs. Tattersalls three days—to wit, Aug. 13-15. Fandango and Colsterdale head the catalogue, which will comprise about 303 lots, 60 of them being brood mares, with foals by the above horses at their foot. In all there will be about 111 brood mares, by 18 different sires—46 of them are by Sleight of Hand, and 8 by Hampton, the two strains from which Sir Tatton had of late years bred most of his winners; and there are also 7 Andovers, 9 Casters, 10 Daniels, 8 Fernhills, 6 Pyrrhuses, &c. None of the Rifleman fillies have been put to the stud, but the fives, fours, and threes by him alone number about forty. There are some maiden mares rising eight years old, and among the four-year-olds is an own sister to The Lawyer. The fifty-one yearlings comprise nine fillies and eleven colts by Fandango, eight fillies and nine colts by Colsterdale, and eight fillies and six colts by Daniel O'Rourke. For extent and variety it will be the most remarkable sale that has ever been known in England, and racing men, breeders, farmers, hunting men, and dealers will all find something to their mind. The catalogues will be ready, and the stud will be open to inspection, a month previous to the sale.

Mr. Milward's ponies were sold, as usual, on Monday, and, both for looks and action, were generally allowed to be the nicest lot he has brought up to "The Corner." Two out of the twelve were chestnut thoroughbred mares, which had carried Mr. Milward over Leicestershire, and went back there for 85 gs. and 105 gs. respectively, to Lord Stamford and Mr. Chapman. The other ten averaged 60½ gs. Lord Dudley gave the top price, 110 gs. for Marigold; and we believe that but for the late arrival of the commission both Paragon and Heartsease would have become the property of his Lordship, at considerably higher figures. Lord Chesterfield bought Keswick, who looked strong enough to carry 18 stone, at 66 guineas, and Lord Bective got Guardian at the same price.

The North Hants Agricultural Society hold their meeting on Thursday, at Basingstoke; and we must remind the owners of stock that June 1 is the last day of entry for the Royal Society's meeting at Worcester, and the International Show at Hamburg.

The Messrs. Howard, nothing daunted by their Common Pleas failure to overturn the steam-plough verdict against them, are about to carry the case into a Court of Error. The former Court has just delivered rather an important decision on the subject of tolls on cattle. The owner in this case was a farmer and also a cattle-dealer, and sent them for one night, en route from Lincoln market, into a pasture, intending on the third day to send them to Rotherham market for sale. On their way from one pasture to another, they travelled from 200 to 300 yards upon the turnpike road, and through the gate where the toll was demanded. The magistrates held that no toll was payable in consequence of the 1st and 2nd William IV., cap. 25, and 3rd George IV., cap. 126, enacting that no such animals should be charged toll when they were on their way from one pasture to another. On the part of the appellant, it was contended that the intention in changing the animals from field to field was simply to "freshen" them for market, and not to pasture them within the meaning of the statute, and, therefore, that the exemption from toll did not apply; but the Court held that no toll was payable.

A soirée musicale on an extensive scale is announced at the Hanover-square Rooms, on June 2, in aid of the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy. The réunion is under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

At the inauguration of the Ancona Pescara Railway last week, Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emmanuel, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Prince, proceeding the whole extent of the line, will visit the Abruzzi, returning the middle of next week.

The Canada papers mention that the Red River settlement have petitioned the provincial Parliament for the opening of a road from Canada to British Columbia through the Red River and Saskatchewan regions, and the establishment of a telegraphic line.

It is estimated that there are thirty tons of American silver accumulated in Toronto, Hamilton, and London in Canada. The following placard is hung up in the Canadian merchants' stores—viz., American silver taken at 5 per cent discount.

In the Federal army there are 74 Major-Generals, whose pay is 5000 dols. each per annum. A Major-General is allowed three aides-de-camp, whose pay is 1500 dols. each. There are 284 Brigadier-Generals, whose pay is 4000 dols. each per annum. Every Brigadier-General has two aides-de-camp; their pay is 1500 dols. each.—*New York Tribune.*

The Reformatory and Refuge Union, which represents the reformatory movement throughout the country, has been honoured by the approval of the Prince of Wales, who has intimated to the committee his willingness to accept the office of patron, and has at the same time forwarded a donation of £20 to the funds of the society.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students at King's College took place on Wednesday evening in the rooms of the college at Somerset House. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., presided, and addressed the students on the advantages of education, and congratulated them on their ardour in its pursuit. He afterwards distributed the prizes, accompanying most of them with a kind word to the recipient. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Plumptre, the Dean of the evening classes department, gave an account of the rise and progress of the classes. They commenced in 1855, and there were two divisions of them—matriculated students and unmatriculated students. They opened with five matriculated students. In 1858 the number rose to 55, in the following year to 104, and at present there were 92. The number of unmatriculated students had ranged from 177 to 523, and at present there were 654 attending evening classes.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE directors of the Bank of England having found it necessary to increase their minimum quotation for money on Saturday last to 3½ per cent, and as there is every prospect of capital ruling higher in price, notwithstanding that nearly one million sterling in gold is on passage from Australia, the public funds have been less active. Nevertheless, prices have ruled steady; in some instances there has been a slight improvement in them. The Unfunded Debt has changed hands slowly, at from 4s. dis. to par.

In all quarters there has been an active demand for accommodation, and in the open market the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills, ...	3½ per cent.	Four months'	4½ per cent.
Sixty days'	3¾ "	Six months'	5 "
Three months'	4 "		

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England further advanced their minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

The Joint-Stock Banks and Discount houses are now giving 2½ per cent for money at call, and 2¾ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

On the Continent money is in fair demand. The rates in the leading cities are subjoined:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	3½	3¼	Amsterdam ..	3½	3½
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin	5	4½
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels	3	2½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg	—	2½
			St. Petersburg ..	5½	5½

The imports of the precious metals have been on a very moderate scale. The demand for bullion for export purposes has increased. The steamer for India has taken out £154,765, and £60,000 in gold has been forwarded to Constantinople.

The latest advices from New York bring the exchange at 165, and the premium on gold 47¾ per cent. These rates are greatly in favour of increased exports of gold to this country.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday. The applications within the limits were for upwards of £1,000,000. The rates were 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras.

The shares in the new financial companies have shown less firmness. Those of the International have realised 4½ to 5; of the London Audit, 1¾ to 2½; and of the London Financial Association, ⅝ to ¾ prem.

On Monday National Stocks were inactive; nevertheless, the quotations ruled firm. Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅜ ½; Ditto, for Account, 92 to ½ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ¾; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; India Stock, 230 to 232; India Five per Cents, 109¾ to 110½; Rupee Paper, 107 to ⅛, and 115⅛ to 116; India Bonds, 14s. to 18s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. The dealings on the following day were limited, and the currencies were less firm. Consols, for Transfer, 93⅜ ⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92 to ½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ¾; India Stock, 230 to 232; Ditto Five per Cents, 109⅞ to 110½; Rupee Paper, 106⅜ to 107½, and 115⅜; India Bonds, 13s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; Long Annuities, 14 15-16. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were 93⅜ ½; Ditto, for Account, 91 to ½; Bank Stock sold at 233 to 235; India Stock, 232; Rupee Paper, 106⅞ to 107½, and 115½ ⅝. India Bonds were 13s. to 17s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. On Thursday very little change took place in the position of the market. Consols, for Money, sold at 93½; for Account, 92½ to ½ ex div.; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par.

The leading feature in the Foreign House is an advance in Confederate Scrip to ⅝ 1½ prem. Greek bonds, in the early part of the week, were dull; but the market for them has since improved. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled inactive. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 102½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Equador Land Warrants, 8; Egyptian, 100½; Ditto, second issue, 99½; Greek, 31⅞; Ditto, Coupons, 14⅞; Italian Railway, 79½; Mexican Three per Cents, 36⅜; Moorish, 96; New Grenada, 16⅞; Ditto, Land Warrants, 8½; Portuguese, Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49½; Ditto, 1862, 49½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 92⅝; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Deferred, 48½; Ditto, Passive, 14⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 70⅞; Ditto, Small, 74; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103; Venezuela Six per Cents, 30½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 24; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; and Italian Five per Cents, 71⅝.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably numerous, and the following are the leading quotations:—Agra and United Service, 100½; Alliance, 31⅞; Anglo-Portuguese, 7⅜; Bank of Queensland, 8½; Bank of Egypt, 30; Australasia, 74; Bank of London, 121½; British North American, 50; Chartered of British Columbia, 10⅜; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 27½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 52; City, 102⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22; Imperial, 22½; Imperial Ottoman, 20½; London and Brazilian, 43; London and County, 43½; London Joint-Stock, 36⅜; London and Westminster, 79; Mercantile Exchange, 1⅜; National Provincial of England, 130; Ditto, New, 37⅜; Ditto, 24½; Oriental, 55; Provincial of Ireland, 90; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 2½; Standard of British South Africa, 16½ ex New; and Union of London, 35½.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 107; Ditto, Five per Cents, 97; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110¼ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871-6, 103½; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 104; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 107½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

In the Miscellaneous Market about an average business has been transacted. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have realised 20¾; Berlin Waterworks, 9; Canada Agency Association, ⅜; Crystal Palace Debentures, 114½; English and Australian Copper, 1¼; General Steam, 28½; Italian Irrigation Six per Cent Bonds, 29½; Joint Stock Discount, 4⅛; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; London General Omnibus, 1⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76½; Ditto, New, 46½; Royal Mail Steam, 65½ ex bonus; and Van Diemen's Land, 16½.

American Securities have commanded more attention, and the quotations have been fairly supported. Erie Shares have realised 51½; Illinois 100 Dollar Shares, 40½ dis.; and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage, 67½.

The amount of business doing in the Railway Share Market has been by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have been tolerably firm. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 91⅜; Great Northern, 52⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 48⅜; Great Northern, 125⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 127; Great Western, 67⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111; London and Blackwall, 79½; London and North-Western, 101⅜; London and South-Western, 105½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45⅜; Metropolitan, 11½; Midland, 127⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102¾; Ditto, Leeds, 59; Ditto, York, 89½; South-Eastern, 92; South Wales, 70; West Midland—Oxford, 44⅜.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 109⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 110; Great Western of Canada, 11⅜; Madras Five per Cents, 107⅜; Ditto, Four-and-Three-quarter per Cents, 101; Scinde, 110; Punjaub, 107⅜.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 17; Eastern of France, 20; Northern of Buenos Ayres, 11⅛; Ottoman, 12½; Recife and San Francisco, 17; San Paulo, 9½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 20 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£15,399	A decrease of bullion of	£123,090
An increase of public deposits of ..	875,141	An increase of rest of	13,367
An increase of other deposits of ..	256,698	A decrease of reserve of	109,190
An increase of securities of	1,283,095		

The total circulation is £21,268,315; public deposits amount to £7,610,278, and private deposits to £13,983,654; securities are £31,484,815, and the stock of bullion is £14,529,451.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 18.—To-day's market was fairly supplied with English wheat, and the demand for most kinds ruled inactive, at barely last week's quotations. Foreign wheat, the show of which was moderately extensive, changed hands slowly, at about previous currencies. In dealing in cargoes of grain very little was passing. Barley, both English and foreign, moved off heavily, at late rates. Fine malt was firm in price, but inferior kinds were a slow inquiry. Oats were tolerably firm, and the value of both beans and peas was well supported. The flour trade was quiet, on former terms.

May 20.—The attendance of buyers to-day was rather limited, and most kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. American, 21s. to 29s. per barrel. French, 39s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: wheat, 470; malt, 370; oats, 100; flour, 330. Foreign: wheat, 9400; barley, 1 90; oats, 14,810; flour, 7230 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed are in steady request, at very full prices. All other seeds are a dull inquiry. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 62s. to 67s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 73s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £6 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 52s. to 64s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 74s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 7d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 35s. 3d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 35,084; barley, 5425; oats, 8293; rye, 38; beans, 3729; peas, 319 quarters.

Tea.—The demand has fallen off, and the late advance in the quotations is with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—Good and fine samples have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. Otherwise, the market is heavy. Barbadoes has changed hands at 33s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, and rather cheaper. The supply in warehouse amounts to 72,800 tons against 56,878 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is flat, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. Stock, 6324 tons against 5284 tons in 1862.

Rice.—A moderate business is doing in most kinds, at previous currencies. Stock, 52,235 tons against 33,879 tons.

Provisions.—New Irish butters have sold at 84s. to 100s., fine Dorset 100s., and fine Friesland, 88s. per cwt. At these rates the demand is inactive. Bacon is in improved request, at from 48s. to 56s. per cwt. Most other provisions rule heavy, and prices are barely supported.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand for this article, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. 3d. per cwt. The stock consists of 30,541 casks, against 35,489 casks last year. Rough fat, 3s. 9d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, at 46s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quiet, at £49 10s. to £52; olive, £49 10s. to £50; cocoanut, £48 to £51; and fine palm, £37 to £37 10s. American turpentine is selling at 28s., and French 32s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is far from active. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits rule about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartleys', 13s. 9d. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—The market, generally, is firm, and the quotations are well supported. Mid and East Kent jackets, 70s. to 130s.; Weald of Kent, 60s. to 110.; Sussex, 70s. to 130s.; and foreign, 75s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices are somewhat firm.

Potatoes.—The supplies have fallen off, and the demand is steady, at from 40s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, May 2).—Our market, to day, was rather scantily supplied with beasts in, for the most part, fair average condition. All breeds were in steady request, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency, a few very superior Scots having realised 5s. 2d. per 8lb. The general top figure, however, was 5s. per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderately good, and the mutton trade ruled inactive, at Monday's currency. The best Downs changed hands at 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Lambs moved off slowly, yet no change took place in prices. Calves, though in increased supply, were steady, at late rates. The top figure was 5s. per 8lb. Pigs were very dull; but milch cows sold steadily, on former terms. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. to 7s.; sucking calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 350; cows, 133; sheep and lambs, 7600; calves, 420; pigs, 39. Foreign: Beasts, 230; sheep and lambs, 1430; calves, 220.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. SIGSWORTH, Roos, Yorkshire, tailor.—SARAH ARMITAGE, Bradford.

BANKRUPTS.

R. BAILEY, Windham-street, Kentish-town, grocer.—R. R. BEHENNA, Birkbeck-road, Lower Norwood, hop merchant.—J. JEFFERIES, Somerset-street, Portman-square, licensed victualler.—G. HAY, jun., Abbey-street, Bethnal-green-road, cabinetmaker.—J. HAOES, Milmay-street, Stoke Newington, timber merchant.—E. FIELD, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, baker.—J. U. POWER, Queen-street, Brompton.—T. HAYWOOD, High-street, Homerton, grocer.—H. FEILD, Chapel-street, Somers-town, dealer in earthenware.—J. PUGH, Southampton-street, Strand, commission agent.—R. GREENHILL, Strand, tobacconist.—T. ABBOTT, Sydney-road, Homerton, clerk in her Majesty's Court of Probate.—M. DANIELS, Clark's-place, Bagnigge-wells road, builder.—T. T. HODGES, Lieutenant in the 76th Foot, Aldershott.—T. HINKES, Daventry, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—J. T. STOWELL, Gloucester-grove, Old Brompton.—J. BALDREY, Norwich, fruiterer.—W. B. POWER, Bute-street, Old Brompton, publican.—J. CHEERS, Bicknesborough, Oxfordshire, surgeon.—G. T. BROWN, Francis-terrace, Hackney-wick, accountant.—W. G. GORDON, Charlton, deputy assistant-superintendent of stores in Woolwich arsenal.—W. G. EDWARDS, Cantelowes road, Camden-town, picture dealer.—F. G. BRAZIER, Wharton-street, Pentonville, commission agent.—E. C. THOMAS, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, publican and shoemaker.—A. EVERIST, Northfleet, Kent, carpenter.—H. MALLETT, jun., Field Dalling and Blakeney, Norfolk, grocer.—F. HOLLEDGE, Croydon, timber dealer.—H. A. J. HORNECK, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, diamond and coloured stone setter.—T. THOMAS, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, licensed victualler.—J. POWELL, Little Dawley, Salop, charter master.—C. WILLIAMS, Shrewsbury, painter and glazier.—M. HEDGCOCK, Funtington, Sussex, blacksmith.—R. WORRALL, Brockmoor, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—MARTHA THOMPSON, Portsmouth, general dealer.—A. HEATH, Landport, Hants, whitesmith.—H. S. GETLEY, Hadley, Salop, glass and lead merchant.—C. WILKINSON, Dudley, victualler.—M. GABRIEL, Cardiff, innkeeper.—J. V. DAVEY, Brixham, Devonshire, ropemaker.—H. TAYLOR, Westleigh, Devonshire, lime-burner and coaldealer.—R. RUNNALLS, Cornwall, butcher.—H. MORRIS, Plymouth, jeweller.—M. SMITH, Steeton, Yorkshire, innkeeper and cattle-dealer.—J. CASTER, Halifax, no trade, warp manufacturer.—J. CRKASEY, Leeds and Kirkstall, milliner and draper.—W. BOFFEY, Nantwich, Cheshire, farmer.—J. ENGLAND, Leeds, leather merchant.—A. LEIGH, Birkenhead, scrivener.—T. HODKINSON, Over, Cheshire, schoolmaster.—T. BRADSHAW, Lancaster, seedsman.—H. TAYLOR, St. Peter the Great, Worcestershire, china painter.—S. H. CULLEY, Exeter, accountant.—J. ROBINSON, Burton-on-Trent, teacher of music.—T. PLOWER, Wells, Somersetshire, Dissenting minister.—J. RANSOM, Hollington, Sussex, baker.—R. BIGGLESTONE, Hereford, stonemason.—J. TURNER, Milnsbridge, Yorkshire, gas engineer and fitter.—G. VINER, Cliff, Sussex, plumber and painter.—S. HALLDING, Bridgnorth, Salop, builder.—A. EDWARDS, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, boot and shoe maker.—W. OFFORD, Leyton, Essex, gardener.—J. HALLIER, Roman-road, Holloway, builder.—W. H. BOYT, New Peter-street, Westminster, builder.—J. PARR, Milton, Staffordshire, grocer.—H. W. COOKE, Walsall, Staffordshire, jeweller.—J. P. PINN, Birmingham, draper.—W. G. POOLE, Kenilworth, scrivener.—W. FLOWER, Bentall, Staffordshire, corndealer.—J. W. BOYDS, Birmingham, tailor.—G. VARNAM, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, baker.—W. ANDERSON, Southampton, stationer and dealer in fancy goods.—F. KING, Shirley, Southampton, horsedealer.—H. SAUNDERS, Dulverton, Somersetshire, tailor and shopkeeper.—J. BREEDON, Llowdham, Nottinghamshire, carrier.—J. TURNER, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, publican.—S. F. MADDOCK, Nottingham, lacemaker.—J. T. HARRIS, Brighton, general dealer.—F. W. DICK, Brighton, veterinary surgeon.—W. WILKINSON, Ashington, Sussex, plumber, painter, and glazier.—J. TOWNSEND, Lenton, Cambridgeshire, ropemaker and carrier.—T. C. HANDE, Brackley, Northamptonshire, carpenter.—J. KENT, Cambourne, Cornwall, cordwainer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BOYD, Glasgow, soap manufacturer.—J. GRDDIE, Lossiemouth, Elgin, shipbuilder.—J. WILSON, Cramond, farmer.—BEE and STEVEN, Lotham, Forfarshire, builders.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Potter's Bar, Middlesex, builder.—J. LEEFE, Jewin street, City, fancy box manufacturer.—D. NEWTON, Leeds, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. P. HUMPHREYS, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, commission agent.—J. RHA, Wood-street, Goswell-road, baker.—J. COCKS, St. James's-rise, and Harleyford-place, Kennington Park, tailor.—S. J. GROVE, Pentonville-road, King's-cross, clothier.—T. R. J. POLLYBLANK, Westmoreland-place, Bayswater, master mariner.—R. WESTON, Crown-street, Soho, jeweller.—B. POOL, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, cattle salesman.—T. S. NORTON, Brunswick-terrace, Westbourne-grove West, carpenter.—S. WILLIAMS, York-road, Battersea.—T. CHAMPION, High Holborn, and Eagle-court, Holborn, carpenter.—J. H. HUNT, Church-street, Old Kent-road, carpenter.—W. BALL, Middle-row, Holborn, bookseller.—A. G. BRAITHWAITE, Stanley-street, Pimlico, clerk in Somerset House.—J. TURNBULL, Newmarket-terrace, Bethnal-green, and Cambridge-heath-bridge, coffee-house keeper.—J. MYERS, Rye, Sussex, licensed victualler.—J. M. HARRIS, Clifton-terrace, Maida-hill, and Sherbro, West Coast of Africa, merchant.—G. BESLEY, Union-street, Southwark, licensed victualler.—W. A. SWIFT, Maitland-park-villas, Kentish-town.—J. LIGHT, Old Kent-road, iron bedstead manufacturer.—M. L. MULLER, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street, watchmaker.—LOUISA HILDER, Windsor, saddler.—A. R. LEASK, Whitechapel-road, refreshment-house keeper.—J. LEA, Norfolk-square, Paddington, boarding-house keeper.—J. CAVE, Worcester-street, Pimlico, accountant.—H. WARD, Southampton, Captain in the Royal Marines Light Infantry.—F. H. STAIT, Cardiff, baker.—W. J. NEWTON, Brewer-street, Westminster, schoolmaster.—G. KEMP, Hillingdon, Middlesex, professor of music.—H. PARRY, Birmingham, agent.—J. HALE, Swan Village, Staffordshire, brewer.—W. COTTON, Longton, Staffordshire, commission agent.—T. WALKER, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, joiner.—W. S. CULLEY, Sheffield, flour-dealer.—W. GALLOWAY, jun., Heath, Derbyshire, colliery manager.—D. L. STEVENSBOROUGH, Swansea, herbalist.—R. PICKUP, Liverpool, provision merchant.—J. JACKSON, Accrington, Lancashire, stonemason, and D. BALMOW, Accrington, joiner.—G. PILKINGTON, Blackburn, joiner.—T. ARDALE and G. KEMP, Darlington, Durham, builders.—E. C. POTTS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent.—W. EVANS, Eldersfield, Worcestershire, carpenter.—P. RICHMOND, Tombridge, Kent, tobacconist.—T. CLOSE, Ketton, Rutlandshire, stonemason.—W. M. BURNARD Hampstead-road, glass-dealer.—T. STANWORTH, Wombridge, Shropshire, beer-seller.—J. PAYNE, Northampton, broker.—C. HASSNIP, Sibsey, Lincolnshire, tailor.—T. L. RANKIN, Hulme, Lancashire, bookseller.—W. WATFORD, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, publican.—R. CLAYTON, Ossett, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—L. KRIEGSFELD, Cheetham, Lancashire, mackintosh-maker.—J. PARKER, Oldham, linendraper.—G. LICKFOLD, Headley, Hants, grocer.—E. THOMPSON, Warcop, Westmoreland, innkeeper.—W. SPIERS, Maidstone, bootmaker.—F. MOUNTAIN, Bradford, coal merchant.—B. ILLINGWORTH, Bradford, tailor.—R. BURTON, St. Dominick, Cornwall, miller.—M. BLOOMFIELD, Thornham, Norfolk, mariner.—W. WATERS, Dunkirk, Kent, blacksmith.—T. BARNES, Kendal, Westmorland, butcher.—T. JENKINSON, Gulsbrough, Yorkshire, tailor.—T. KITCHING Gulsbrough, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. WALKER, Dudley, beerhouse-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUEST

NEW ITALIAN CHURCH, ST. PETER'S, HATTON-WALL.

THIS beautiful Italian church was opened on the 16th of April by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, a large number of persons being present. It is principally for the accommodation of those foreigners who are located in the neighbourhood of Hatton-garden.

The church has been erected from the designs of art, under the superintendence of Mr. John M. Bryson, architect, and at present is capable of holding 2000 persons. As, however, some of the arrangements are only of a temporary character, the building, as soon as some contemplated changes are effected, will accommodate 3400.

The walls are constructed of grey stock bricks, with iron hoop-bonding, at intervals of every six feet in height, laid in cement, all round the building. The triforium arches are supported by York-stone columns, of the Ionic order, in the ancient Basilica style. Great care has been observed, we learn, in laying the stones on their natural quarry beds.

In the basement there is a crypt capable of holding 300 persons. This is entered from the body of the church, and also through the presbytery fronting Back-hill. There is also in the basement a large room, 100 ft. long by 13 ft. wide.

The church, at present, is 138 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, the height from floor to ceiling being 56 ft. The side aisles are 88 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. The chancel is 72 ft. long and 27 ft. wide. The triforia are 88ft. long and 10 ft. wide, having small rooms at the side for keeping the valuables connected with the church. The body of the church is lighted by clerestory windows, each containing a design in the shape of a cross made of iron and wood. The chancel is lighted by windows of the same design. There are three entrances to the church—from Hatton-wall, Back-hill, and Saffron-hill. When the church is completed, the principal front will be in Saffron-hill, with a portico of cut stone.

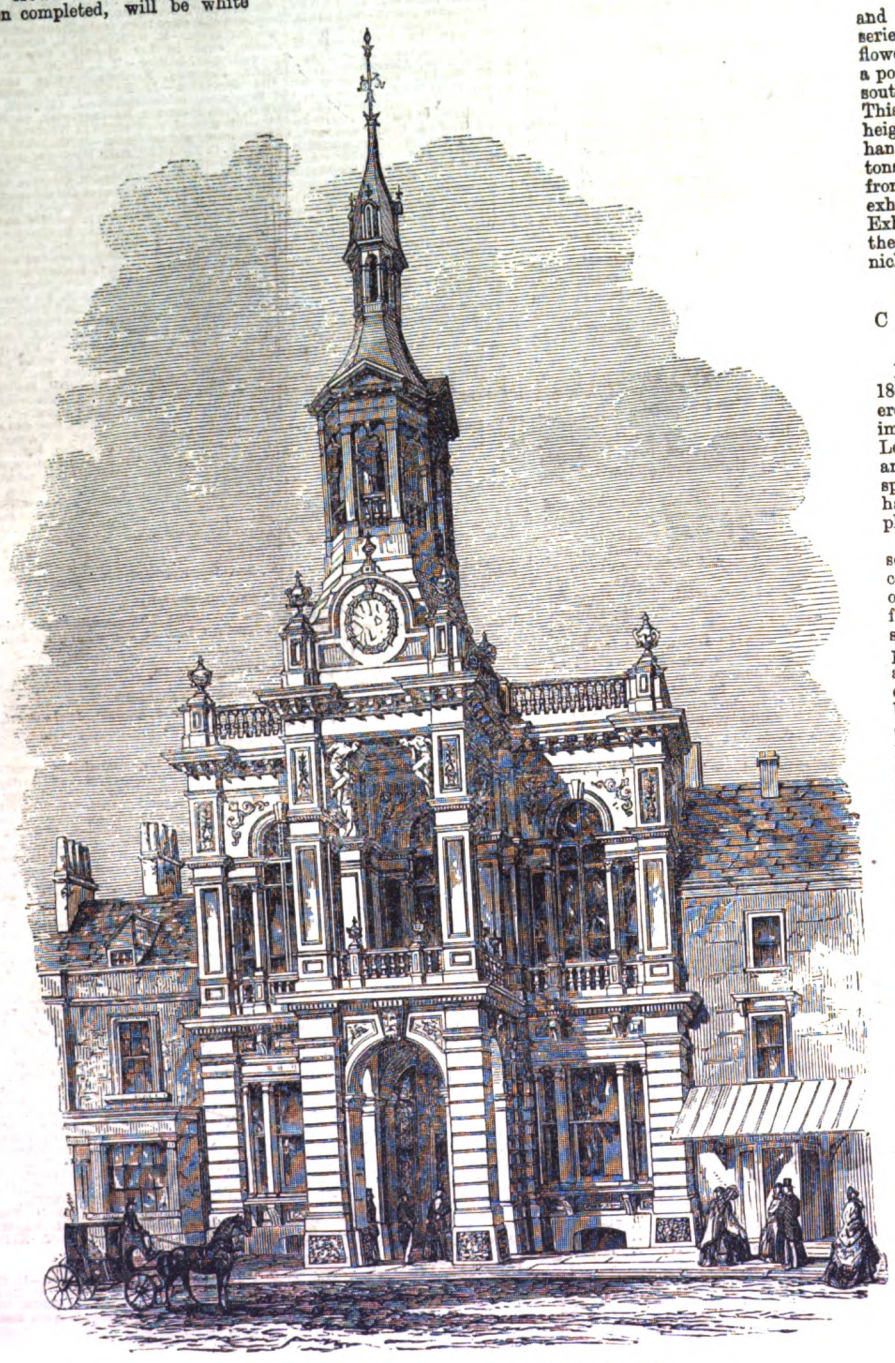
There are four altars. The high altar and two side altars are of marble, and there is a fourth of wood, gilt. The high altar has four black and gold columns standing on pedastals with caps and bases of the Composite order, surmounted by a cornice, wreaths and crown with cross. These, when completed, will be white and gold. The ceiling is in a series of panels, having ventilating flowers affixed thereon. There is a portion of a tower built on the south-west end of the church. This tower will be carried up to a height of 96 ft., for the purpose of hanging the large bell, of four tons weight, which was purchased from Messrs. Vickers and Co., and exhibited at the International Exhibition last year. Statues of the Four Evangelists are placed in niches at the sides of the chancel.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR ITALIANS, HATTON-WALL.

CORN EXCHANGE, LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

In the early part of the year 1861 a project was conceived to erect a Corn Exchange in the important agricultural town of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, and, by the exertions of a few spirited individuals, the object has been successfully accomplished.

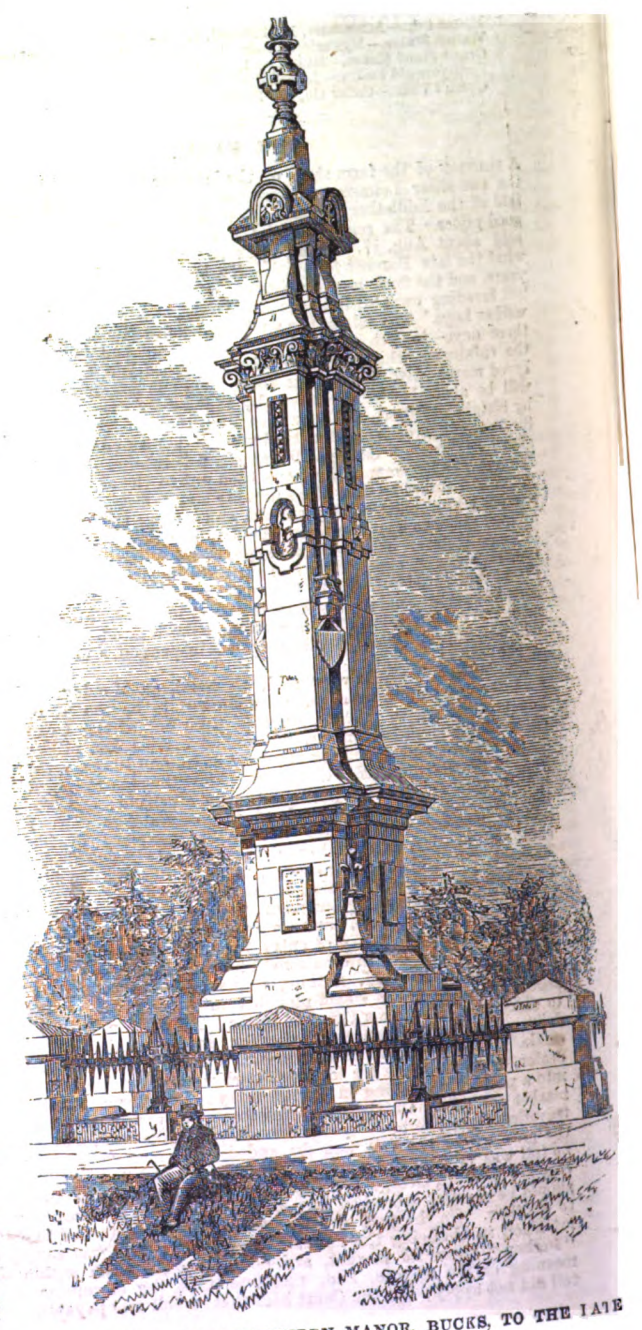
The Exchange is a very handsome stone structure, situated in a commanding position, at one end of the market-place, with a good frontage. The Exchange-hall is spacious, and decorated with Ionic pilasters, cornice, and recessed, arched windows at the sides; the ceiling is formed into sunk coffers by enriched stiles, supported by coved ribs; the most essential points (light, sound, ventilation, &c.), for night as well as by day, have been well tested, and are found good. The design throughout is chaste and original, the front being designed in the modern Italian style of architecture, and consists of two stories of three light Venetian windows, with deeply moulded and carved pilasters at the quoins, the whole surmounted by an open balustrade, with tiers and carved urns. In the centre is an open tower, projecting over the pavement, the lower story of which is arched, and the upper one has carved caryatides, supporting a deep frieze and bold modillion cornice, over which a beautifully-proportioned octangular turret rises to a total height of about eighty-five feet, the whole forming a most imposing façade and an interesting ornament to the town. The basement story consists of cellars for storing wine, &c. Through a wide entrance corridor (with various offices on each side for merchants), and rising by a broad flight of stone steps, the level of the assembly-room is attained, which is entered from a spacious landing. Attached to the assembly-rooms are retiring-rooms, which, with it, occupy all the space over the entrance and offices. The architects were Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln. The cost of site and buildings was about £7500, and the works have been executed by Messrs. Osborne Brothers, builders, Leicester.



NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

MONUMENT TO ISAAC DISRAELI.

DURING the sitting of Parliament last year a monument was erecting at Hughenden Manor, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. As it progressed the neighbourhood evinced considerable curiosity as to the purpose of an erection of such importance. Conjectures were rife, but no information could be elicited from the workmen, who were not informed of its purpose; nor was its object known until, the Session over, the Lord of the Manor, passing through his domain, for the first time saw this tribute—erected without his knowledge—to the memory of his father, the late Isaac Disraeli. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of Isaac Disraeli, of Bradenham, in this county, Esq., and Hon. D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, who, by his happy genius, diffused among the multitude that elevating taste for literature which, before his time, was the privilege only of the learned. This monument was raised in affectionate remembrance by Mary Anne, the wife of his eldest son, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of this Manor, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1852, 1858, 1859 and now, for the sixth time, Knight of this Shire." The monument is placed prominently on the summit of a high hill, flanked by woods, opposite to the elevation upon which the manor-house stands, and can be seen from many places at a considerable distance. The situation is most judicious and picturesque, and commands many extensive and interesting views. The monument, in the Renaissance style, is a great ornament to the manor and neighbourhood: it is built of Bath stone, upon a rustic base. In the centre of the shaft there is a medallion of the elder Disraeli. The monument is 50 ft. high, and is the design of Mr. E. B. Lamb, architect, of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.



MONUMENT AT HUGHENDEN MANOR, BUCKS, TO THE LATE ISAAC DISRAELI.

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THE SULTAN'S RETURN FROM EGYPT: THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING UP THE BOSPHORUS.—SEE PAGE 566.

THE FIRST INDIAN TRAMWAY. MADE BY A NATIVE PRINCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALL those who are acquainted with India and its affairs must recognise a new "sign of the times" in the fact that a native Prince has at last constructed a railway at his own cost, and has thus, we may hope, inaugurated the investment of native capital in great public works. The *Times of India Summary* of Feb. 28 notices the event as follows:—"It is not very creditable to European enterprise that the Baroda Prince has been allowed to take the start of us in this matter. On the small 2 ft. 6 in. tramway between Meagaum and Dauboi, now being constructed by the Guicowar, whose intelligence in thus initiating this enterprise is truly admirable, loads of six tons, exclusive of the waggons, are to be seen drawn by single pairs of bullocks with greater ease and speed than we can now convey half a ton over any Government road in the district. So much is this tramway appreciated, we are told, by the people along the line, that during the monsoon of last year, when a small part of it only had been completed, no less than three rupees per bale were offered and given for the conveyance of cotton for a distance of eight miles. The transport was otherwise impossible from the state of the roads."

Thus new prospects seem to be opening for Gujerat. The rude native cart, with its lazy bullocks and drowsy driver, are, we may now expect, soon to be replaced throughout this rich province by these busy little tramways—so cheap and so admirably adapted to serve as the byways of its traffic and feeders to the great trunk line of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. British rule has hitherto contented itself with drawing large revenue from this most fertile of India's districts and doing little or nothing in return. If the Manchester men could see with their eyes the hideous ruts of the old roads they would no more wonder that the cotton should be so deteriorated after lying, as it does, for weeks together in the rain and damp, and trampled down in the earth to keep it from blowing away, while the wretched owners wait till the tracks are passable. It was under such circumstances last year that the inhabitants of the villages near this tramway came in crowds, offering any sum to have their bales of cotton taken by the ballast-waggons. And out of pity for them some were thus conveyed, till the proceeding was stopped as irregular.

His Highness has ordered small engines for this line; but he will probably find animal power better adapted to the traffic, which is exclusively in native passengers and goods. One pair of bullocks will draw five loaded waggons with the utmost ease at from two to three miles an hour. The passenger-trains may be worked either by country ponies or trotting bullocks. The enterprise was first undertaken on the judicious advice of the Resident at Baroda, Colonel Wallace; but it is now reported that the Guicowar intends to extend the line, permitting the shares to be taken up by his subjects, instead of keeping it, as hitherto, exclusively in his own hands.

INDIAN TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her father, Peter Maze, Esq., 12, Portland-place, the wife of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 7A, Manchester-square, the wife of Henry Eyre, Esq., Rampton Manor, Notts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st of April, at St. George's Church, Toronto, Canada, by the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune, M.A., son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Toronto, and Curate of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, to Harriet Alice Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Forlong, K.H. (H. M. 43rd Light Infantry), of Gore Vale, Toronto.

On the 19th inst., at Sleaford, by the Rev. Christopher Whichcote, Rector of Aswarby, assisted by the Rev. Horatio Spurrier, the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, Vicar of Sleaford, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Charles Kirk.

On the 19th, at Knockyn, Shropshire, by the Rev. Edmund Bridgeman, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher, Leopold Cust, Esq., only son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, to Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman.

On the 20th inst., at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Ewing, assisted by the Rev. W. Harris, Robert Edmund, youngest son of Thomas Mellersh, of Godalming, Surrey, banker, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of John Sewell, Esq., of North Pickenham, Norfolk. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at her residence, 39, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Dowager Countess of Carnwath aged 88.

On the 14th inst., at No. 1, Park-place, Cheltenham, the Rev. Laurence Alexander Wyatt, in the 27th year of his age.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS (having been returned from her Majesty's inspection at Windsor Castle), is now on Exhibition, with upwards of 1000 Original Sketches, Drawings, Proof Etchings, Oil Paintings, &c., at the Cruikshank's Picture Gallery, Exeter Hall. Open for a few weeks longer, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

RAPHAEL.—Remarkable discovery of one of the great Raphaels of Charles I., all record of which had been lost since the time of James II. The picture bears evidence of having been in the fire at Whitehall, in the reign of the latter monarch. It is the most important Italian picture ever publicly exhibited. ON VIEW daily at 191, Piccadilly, from Ten to Seven. Admission, 1s.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

CALEDONIAN BALL.—SCOTCH DANCING.—Scotch Dancing Taught by a Scotch Master. Apply to Campbell and Co., Scottish Musicsellers, 11, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS'S MATINÉE MUSICALE.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, MAY 30, Three o'Clock.—Artists—Parepa, Lascelles, Jules Lefort, Sainton, Piatti, Balsir, Chatterton, John Thomas, Benedict, Blumenthal, Cusins, Engel, Lindsay Sloper, and Harold Thomas. Single Tickets, Half-a-guinea; to admit Three, One Guinea. At the principal Musicsellers, and of Mr. Harold Thomas, 37, Maddox-street, W.

S. THALBERG'S MATINÉES MUSICALES. First Matinée, MONDAY NEXT, MAY 25. S. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give Four Matinées at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (being his only appearances in London this season), which will take place Monday, May 25, June 1, June 8, June 15. To commence at half-past Two o'Clock. Stall Subscription for the Series, Three guineas; Single Stall Ticket, 21s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four (Stalls), Three guineas: Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d. To be had at the principal Musicsellers and Librarians, and of Mr. Fish, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the Plans of the Seats may be seen.

MENDLSSOHN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on Monday Evening, May 25, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. DEACON'S THIRD and LAST SÉANCE of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 19 (instead of June 5, as before announced), at 16, GROSVENOR-ST. (by permission of Messrs. Collard), commencing at Three o'Clock. Instrumentalists: MM. Sainton, Pollitzer, Webb, Pezze, and Deacon. On this occasion Mr. Deacon has the pleasure to state that he will also have the valuable assistance of Mdlle. Parepa and Mdme Sainton-Dolby. Family Tickets to admit Three, One Guinea; a Single Ticket, Half a Guinea; to be had of Mr. R. M. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-st., Cavendish-square, W.

HERR JANSA has the honour to announce that his MATINEE MUSICALE will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 28. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each; unreserved, 5s.; may be obtained of Herr Jansa, 10, Mornington-crescent, N.W.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—At the SECOND MORNING CONCERT to be given to the Subscribers of EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY on TUESDAY, JUNE 2, at Three o'Clock, the following New Compositions will be performed:—Pianoforte Quartet, Stiehl; Violin Quartet, Volkmann. Pianoforte Solos: Chant des Sirènes, O'Leary; Spinnerlied, Liszt. Solo Violoncello: Romance, Volekmann. Songs: "A Poet's Love and Devotion," Schumann; "Do not in beauty thus appear," Nicolai; "Mary of the Oberland," Deacon; "Somebody," Arnes Zimmermann; Duet, contralto and baritone, "Gardner, thy tree am I," Schumann. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Pauer, Sainton, Ries, Webb, and Paque. Vocalists: Miss Robertine Henderson, Mdlle. Elvira Behrens, and Mr. Lansmere. Conductors: Messrs. Frank Mori and Eyers. All tickets retained at the first concert are available. Programmes at Ewer and Co.'s Musical Library, 87, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, MAY 29, Haydn's CREATION. Band and Chorus 700 performers. Tickets, 3s, 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S ENTERTAINMENT, A MORNING AT THE PIANOFORTE, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, when she will read and illustrate a new lecture by G. A. Macfarren. Vocalist, Miss Banks. Tickets, 3s.; Stalls, 7s.; at Austin's Ticket Office.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC, sung by UNITED CHOIRS, accompanied by a Band of Harps.—A MORNING CONCERT to be given by Mr. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia), at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863, at Three o'Clock, with the kind assistance of the Members of the Vocal Association, the Royal Academy of Music, &c. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru), Mdme. Sainton Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lewis Thomas, &c. Harpists—Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to the Queen) Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. J. Cheshire, and Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia). Further particulars will be duly announced. Sofa Stalls, 15s.; Tickets, Half-a-guinea. To be had of the Musicsellers; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W.

THE GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION will VISIT DUDLEY on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 27, by the train from Euston-square at Nine a.m., for the purpose of examining the geology of the district, and return on Thursday, the 28th. Members and friends wishing to join this excursion may obtain tickets at a single fare for the double journey—viz., First Class, 40s.; Second Class, 16s.—by applying to Professor Tennant, Pres-ident, 149, Strand; or J. Cumming, F.G.S., Hon. Sec-retary, 7, Montague-place, Russell-square, W.C.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—An EVENING CONCERT in behalf of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 309, Regent-street, and the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Homerton, will be given on THURSDAY, MAY 28, under the following distinguished patronage:—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge
H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge
(who have graciously expressed their intention to be present)

The Duchess of Argyll	The Lady Ebury
The Duchess of Manchester	The Lady Elcho
The Countess Cowley	The Lady Raglan
The Countess Cowper	The Lady Rokeby
The Countess of Dalkeith	The Lady Elizabeth Adeane
The Countess of Derby	The Lady Selina Bidwell
The Countess of Desart	The Lady Augusta Cadogan
The Countess Grey	The Lady Honoria Cadogan
The Countess of Kinnoull	The Lady Katharine Coke
The Countess of Leicester	The Lady Elizabeth De Ros
The Countess of Macclesfield	The Lady Constance Grosvenor
The Countess Sefton	The Lady Margaret Macdonald
The Countess Spencer	The Lady Emma Talbot
The Viscountess Clifden	The Hon. Mrs. Coke
The Viscountess Enfield	The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Damer
The Viscountess Grey de Wilton	The Hon. Mrs. Egerton
The Viscountess Royston	The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley
The Viscountess Sydney	Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Astley
The Lady Carbery	Mrs. Freake
The Lady De Ros	

The Wandering Minstrels have kindly consented to give their assistance.

Conductor—The Hon. SEYMOUR J. G. EGERTON.

Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., and 5s., at Chappell's, 50, New Bond street, W.; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and at Baker and Mor.on's, 4, Old Cavendish-street, W.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing "Sound an alarm," "Call forth thy powers," &c., at the last Grand Performance this Season of JUDAS MACCABÆUS by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Half-past Seven. Principal Singers—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Band and chorus 700. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Choir may obtain particulars by forwarding a stamped and directed envelope to the Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

BARDIC FESTIVAL, JUNE 16. Mr. APTOMMAS'S EVENING CONCERT, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, assisted by the Vocal Association. A Congress of Harpists. Demoiselles Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Edith Wynne; Messrs. Reichardt, Wilbye Cooper, &c. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Sig. Arditi.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 26, Half-past Three o'Clock.—Quartet, C minor—Beethoven; duet, B flat, piano and violoncello—Mendelssohn; quintet C minor, piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello—Spohr; vocal music and piano solos. Artists: Japha (first time), Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist: Jaell (last time this season). Tickets (Half-a-guinea each) to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co.; Austin, at the Hall; and Ashdown and Parry, 18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. CUSINS'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, at Eight o'Clock.—Artistes—Parepa, Sims Reeves, Mesdent, and Sandley, the Orpheus Glee Union, Piatti, Bazzini, Balsir Chatterton, John Thomas, Harold Thomas, and Cusins. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductors—Prof. Sterndale Bennett and Mr. Cusins. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Austin's, No 28, Piccadilly; all Musicsellers; and at 33, Nottingham-place, W.

MR. HENRY NICHOLLS'S RECITALS OF THE RECENT POETS AND HUMORISTS, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 25, at Eight, including Macaulay's "Horatius," Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" and "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," Poe's "Bells," Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg" and "Desert Born," Ingoldsby's "Rupert the Fearless" and "Lord of Thoulouse." 3s., 2s., and 1s.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, musically and dramatically illustrated.—Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly; Saturday afternoon at Three. Sarah from Norfolk, Gabriel Gay, Esq., Giovanni Viotti, (with violin solo). Fitzpoppyhead, Mdme. Rouge et Noir, &c. Jenkins's Recital received with acclamations. Pianiste, Mdme. Heinke. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mendelssohn Night on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, when the programme will include some of the most popular works. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Violin—Herr Japlia (his first appearance in England). Vocalists—Fraulein Liebhart and Mr. Santley. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ and SIGNOR PIATTI at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso for Piano alone and join Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's Variations in D for Pianoforte and Violoncello. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, STORE-STREET MUSIC-HALL, EVERY MONDAY at Eight, commencing Whit Monday. Assisted by Mr. Land at the Pianoforte. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; and at Store-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 27.—Open at One o'Clock. Bands of Royal Artillery and Coldstream Guards at Three o'Clock. Admission, 7s. 6d.; or by Tickets purchased before the day, 5s.

HORTICULTURAL GREAT SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 27. The Garden will not be open till One o'Clock.

FIRST GREAT SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Tickets, until Tuesday, 5s. each; to be had at the Garden and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.—TO ORGANISTS.—Wanted, an ORGANIST for the Parish Church of St. George, Bloomsbury, to perform the usual duties of Organist, including the instruction of the children of the Parochial Schools. Salary, £70 a year. Particulars of duties may be obtained at the Vestry Clerk's Office, Broad-street, St. Giles's, W.C. Candidates must send to the Vestry Clerk's Office, on or before the 2nd of June next, certificates of character and professional reputation.

By order of the Vestry,
T. D. ROBINSON, Vestry Clerk.

May 18, 1863.

TERCENTENARY of SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH.—At a meeting of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved that steps be taken towards the erection in London of a National Monument to Shakspeare. Those interested in this movement may communicate with the Hon. Sec. of the Urban Club, at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—On Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, and Whit Tuesday there will be CHEAP EXCURSIONS to BRIGHTON, leaving London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington at 9 a.m., returning from Brighton for Victoria at 7 p.m., for Kensington at 7.15 p.m., and for London Bridge at 7.30 p.m.

Fares there and back—9s., 6s., 3s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

The Kensington train will call, going and returning, at Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Crystal Palace, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon.

WHIT SUNDAY.—HASTINGS for 3s. 6d. On Whit Sunday Excursion Trains will leave London Bridge and Victoria at 8.10, a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.30, for

Hastings, returning at	..	..	7. 0 p.m.
St. Leonards "	..	..	7. 5 "
Eastbourne "	..	..	7.10 "
Polegate "	..	..	7.30 "
And Lewes "	..	..	7.55 "

Fares, 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

WHIT-SUNDAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO PORTSMOUTH, &c.—On Whit Sunday Trains will leave London Bridge and Victoria at 8 a.m., calling at East Croydon at 8.30 a.m., for

Portsmouth, returning at	..	..	6.30 p.m.
Havant "	..	..	6.40 "
Chichester "	..	..	6.55 "
Woodgate "	..	..	7. 5 "
Arundel "	..	..	7.20 "
Worthing "	..	..	7.35 "

Fares—9s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE. President and Visitor—The Lord Bishop of Worcester.
Head Master—The Rev. Arthur Faber, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Arrangements have been made for commencing the college buildings, so that they may be opened for the reception of pupils during the summer of 1864.

For prospectus and shares apply to the hon. secretary, from whom any further information can be obtained.

L. STUMMES, M.D. Malvern Hon. Sec.

NEW BOOKS.

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6 Dessert spoons ..	0	13	6
6 Dessert forks ..	0	13	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	9
1 Egg spoons	0	5	9
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0
2 Sauce ladles ..	0	8	0
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Carried forward,	£5	5	8

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6 Table knives	0	8	0
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"WHITBY ABBEY, FROM THE CHURCHYARD," FROM A PICTURE BY GEORGE DODGSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"WHITBY ABBEY, FROM THE CHURCHYARD."

THERE is a subtle, a latent poetry in some of Mr. Dodgson's drawings which is very apt to escape the notice of visitors who only cursorily examine the works in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, where they are exhibited. We do not allude to his frequent representations of river scenes or wooded landscape in full daylight, for few drawings can be brighter or more attractive than these; but to those works of a more sad, dreamy, and, so to speak, subjective character—those in which the "feeling" of the artist is paramount. In the latter the painter resigns the ordinary sources of effect, and his peculiar execution, always apparently indeterminate and uncertain,

"THE OLD HALL, HARDWICK, DERBYSHIRE," FROM A PAINTING BY WILLIAM BENNETT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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becomes nervously tremulous and vague. His drawings then look as if painted half unconsciously and in melancholy reverie—in a fitful mood of visionary absence that renders nature only through a deeply-coloured mental medium—that interprets the natural world in a Wordsworthian spirit, giving its effect upon heart and mind rather than upon the mere visual organs. To indulge this feeling, the artist frequently chooses effects of vapour, mist, and smoke, or of shimmering moonlight, or mystic twilight, or later and still more mysterious dusk, or—as in the drawing we have now engraved—that transient time of such strange, spectral loveliness, when, as Byron sings, "The moon is up and yet it is not night." Nothing could be more poetically appropriate in a drawing of the impressive ruins of Whitby Abbey, seen from the ancient churchyard, than this particular effect. The last rays of the setting sun still faintly fleck the clouds which lie in shapeless masses or soar in beautifully contrasted wreaths of dappled cirro-cumulus, and still linger on the ruinous piers and transept and front walls of the crumbling abbey, leaving the churchyard below in solemn, lifeless shadow. To the left the misty horizon is lost in the low slaty cloud shadows, but to the right the full-orbed moon, pale and ghostly, has risen, and the clouds hasten to form round about a silvery pavilion. Some, however, file off before her as if in troubled but silent procession. The strange weird impression this drawing cannot fail to make is heightened even by the very tombs and headstones, which, as if wearied of their long task of watching, lean and droop towards their fellows for support. The sentiment of the place and hour finds its natural climax in the burial not yet terminated—in the sable mourners, white-robed minister, and silent spectators. The words of the burial service, "Earth to earth and dust to dust," seem at this last moment of the dying day to be read over the grey skeleton ruins as well as over the funeral bier, and to be addressed with the force of prophecy to the living.

If we do not wholly misinterpret this drawing it proves the possession of an imaginative power that, from its extreme rarity among our painters, deserves the fullest recognition.

We may add that the town of Whitby seems to have arisen originally from the foundation of an abbey by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in A.D. 658, but both abbey and town were utterly destroyed by the Danes about 867; the abbey was not rebuilt till after the Norman Conquest. The present ruins are near the parish church, and overlook the sea at a height of 300 feet. The beautiful central tower fell in 1830; the existing remains consist of the choir, the north transept (nearly entire), and part of the west front.

"THE OLD HALL, HARDWICK, DERBYSHIRE."

The drawing in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, from which we take our Engraving, is at once a favourable example of Mr. Bennett's painting and a "bit" of thoroughly English scenery. It shows to advantage the artist's broad but truthful and descriptive touch and his fine aerial quality; it has also unwonted richness of colour. The scene is one similar to that which may be found in any of our ancient ancestral demesnes. An old, little-used road, with no jealous fence or hedge, fringed and almost overgrown with luxurious grass and ferns, that the sun delights to chequer with living emerald, leads, in easy curves, through a pleasant, irregular, beechen grove. There is nowhere any modern formality to mar the picturesqueness. The cattle can wander down to the very roadside, and lie and ruminate amidst the rich, long grass under the slope to the right, where the artist spreads such a beautiful tapestry of playful light and colour. The trees are scattered about on knoll or level with that irregularity which is Nature's own art. The sky is as purely English as the rest; the soft depth of limpid azure is veiled here and there with light, fleecy clouds, and, of course (as being essentially characteristic), it seems, away to the right, to be blowing up for a slight shower. Of this the sagacious rooks have, in all probability, some suspicion; for are they not collecting on the highest turret of the "Old Hall," above the loftiest trees, to compare, in animated discussion, the result of their several observations?

The ruins of the "Old Hall" in Hardwick Park, Derbyshire, are adjacent to the "New Hall" (not in our Engraving), the spacious and stately seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built in the reign of Elizabeth by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, since which time the "Old Hall" has been a ruin.

THE RETURN OF THE SULTAN FROM EGYPT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the many ominous prognostications to the contrary, the Sultan has paid his long-intended visit to the Pacha of Egypt, and the Ottoman Empire has displayed sufficient of its "ancient barbaric vigour" to have enabled his Imperial Majesty to make the excursion in comparative comfort, and to return to his capital in perfect safety. It is true that this little tour of Eastern ostentation has cost 50,000,000 piastres, or about half a million sterling; but why should the Sultan fear to be "sailing into the vast ocean of a gigantic insolvency," when the enlightened British public and the English Government seem only too happy to supply him with funds without even demanding security for the munificent loans which from time to time are generously raised for his use.

Placing, however, such weighty considerations aside for the moment, we proceed to give a faint idea of the splendid reception accorded by his faithful subjects to Sultan Abdul-Aziz on his return from Egypt to Constantinople. Having, on April 30, anchored in his steam-yacht, the Feizi-Djehad, off Khalki, one of the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, the Sultan, with a few favourite Ministers on board, and attended by a numerous suite in the steam-frigates Mejidie, Taif, and Haireddin, entered the Bosphorus at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st of May. A Royal salute from the battery of the Seven Towers at Yedi-Koulé announced to the expectant multitudes which thronged the shores at Scutari, Seraglio Point, and Tophana that their august ruler was approaching. This salute was quickly followed by the roar of cannon, the sharp rattle of musketry, and the cheers of the populace on both the European and Asiatic banks of the Bosphorus; and for upwards of an hour, without intermission, did this thundering salutation continue, until the hills reverberated with the sound, and the very ground seemed to tremble beneath the feet.

Amidst this sonorous welcome the Feizi-Djehad slowly steamed by Seraglio Point, and—passing the Golden Horn, on the left, with its crowd of vessels gaily decked with the flags of all nations—took up her moorings off the magnificent marble palace at Dolma Bagtche. Here the Sultan disembarked, and, entering one of his State barges, proceeded, amidst the myriads of caïques which skimmed over the calm waters of the Bosphorus, to the mosque at Foundoukli.

The smoke of the cannons, &c., gently lifting with the soft southern breeze, disclosed at this moment a scene of surpassing beauty. In the harbour every vessel was dressed with the flags of its peculiar nationality, including the convoy of steamers from the arsenal, the Turkish men-of-war and guard-ships, the English, Russian, and Italian gun-boats—the Psyche, Inkerman, and Aquila. Added to these were boats of every possible size and form, crowded with gaily-dressed spectators; while the thronging multitudes on each shore, the marble palaces which line the banks of the Bosphorus, and in the distance the undulating hills of Asia, bright with the purple flower of the Judas-tree, formed a coup-d'œil not easily to be forgotten.

The Sultan, after remaining about one hour at the mosque, mounted his favourite Arab, and, escorted by his bodyguard of Zouaves, with their military band, and a long cavalcade of the principal Ministers of State, glittering with their innumerable decorations, proceeded to his palace at Dolma Bagtche, passing under triumphal arches with waving banners embroidered with the Turkish crescent and star, whilst an enthusiastic crowd pressed eagerly on all sides and cheered him loudly as he passed along.

On arriving at the Palace the various batteries at Scutari and at Tophana again fired a Royal salute, whilst the Turkish men-of-war moored off Dolma Bagtche soon became enveloped in the dense smoke of their deep mouthed welcome.

To an English eye there was but one drawback to this display of Oriental magnificence, and that arose from the point of observation, well selected though it was for viewing the arrival of the Feizi-Djehad from the Sea of Marmora into the Bosphorus, happening to be situated in the English burial-ground at Scutari. Here, on all sides, lay

The grassy barrows of the happier dead,

the bodies of English officers and men—ay, and of gentle English nurses, too—who fell and died during the late Crimean War; whilst Baron Marochetti's huge and unsightly Egyptian obelisk tells of a nation's grief for the loss of its brave sons.

But, turning from these sad thoughts to the passing events of the Sultan's reception, it cannot be denied that the Turks, as a nation, possess the power of rendering their capital and its charming environs, on such an occasion as the present, almost a city of enchantment. As soon as the sunset gun had been fired, the Bosphorus became a glittering scene of terrestrial starlight; each house, as well as all the public buildings in Stamboul, Galata, and Pera, being instantly illuminated with millions of miniature lamps, whilst the Sultan's steamer, the Turkish men-of-war, and other vessels lying in the Golden Horn were lit up from the water's edge to topmast with similar sparkling lamps.

The mosques and minarets were also bright with coloured lights, and the marble palace of the Sultan, reflected in the clear waters of the Bosphorus, had

Its fourscore windows all alight,
As with the quintessence of flame.

A brilliant series of rockets and other fireworks were displayed from a floating raft, whilst the city and villages on the European and Asiatic shore, in the display of their ornamental illuminations, vied with each other in thus welcoming the Sultan on his return to Constantinople.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Melbourne, March 23.

Parliament has been engaged during the month principally with the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, which was read a third time and passed on the 18th inst. It is now before the Upper House, the second reading being fixed for to-night. Some of the provisions of this bill are novel. Public nomination of candidates is abolished—nomination is to take place privately, and by writing; no candidate to be recognized unless he be nominated by twelve electors. Candidates must make a cash deposit with the returning officer—aspirants for seats in the Council, £100; for the Assembly, £50. This money is to go towards defraying the electioneering expenses. The object of this clause is to deter sham candidates from coming forward. Electors must apply for what is designated an "elector's right." This certificate, which is to bear the name, address, and signature of the voter, is only to be granted after certain questions are answered satisfactorily. The "elector's right" must be renewed every three years. The poll-clerk is empowered to demand the signature of every elector on presenting himself to vote. Should this bill pass the Upper House, and it is almost sure to do so, it will materially interfere with the franchise as it now exists. Universal suffrage will become a thing of the past, and the educational test, to a limited extent, be substituted. No sensible man who has watched the political history of this colony during the last six years can fail to regard the Electoral Act Amendment Bill as a much-needed step in the right direction.

The Immigration Bill of the Government passed the Legislative Assembly the other night. The object of this bill is to organise the necessary machinery for spending a large sum of money in inducing emigration from the mother country to this colony.

A Russian corvette, the Bogatyr, bearing the flag of Admiral Popoff, visited Hobson's Bay a fortnight ago. The Admiral kindly threw his vessel open for the inspection of the Melbourne public, who were not slow to avail themselves of the courteous offer.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly was re-elected President of the Royal Society of Victoria on Monday last.

The Intercolonial Conference—consisting of delegates from South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria—commences its sittings in Melbourne to-day. The principal object of the conference is to secure a uniformity of tariff in the colonies; but other subjects, such as transportation, immigration, &c., will also engage its attention.

In the Legislative Assembly, last night, an address to her Majesty against the renewal of transportation to any of the Australian colonies was unanimously adopted, as was also a motion requesting his Excellency to transmit the address by the outgoing mail.

Some weeks ago, on the occasion of the Governor sending a message to Parliament through his private secretary, and not through the Government, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the precedents for the course taken by his Excellency. The report of this committee, which was laid on the table of the Assembly last night, enters fully into the question of the Governor's relation to Parliament, declares that his recent conduct was unconstitutional, and recommends that a repetition of it should not be permitted.

The resignation of Major-General Pratt has, it is understood, been accepted, it being the General's intention shortly to return to England. Lieutenant-General Cameron has also been recalled from New Zealand. The military head-quarters are to be removed altogether to that colony, the military authority in Victoria being represented by a Colonel on the Staff.

The advent of the winter season in New Zealand has had the effect of somewhat checking the rush of diggers from Victoria to that colony, and every return vessel brings back numbers of miners.

Trade is in a healthy condition, and the returns from the gold fields keep well up.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Adelaide extend to March 26. His Excellency the Governor has recently visited the Echunga gold-fields, in company with Mr. Hargraves, the original discoverer of gold in Australia. The latter will remain for some little time in the colony to examine the various localities in which gold is likely to be found.

Parliament met on February 27, and Mr. Hawker was re-elected Speaker. Both Houses adjourned until after Easter.

In addition to the £2000 to which Mr. Stuart is entitled for having crossed the continent, Parliament has voted sums ranging from £500 to £100 to the members of his party.

Major Blyth, commanding the detachment of the 40th Regiment in Adelaide, has received orders to join head-quarters in New Zealand. He will be relieved by Brevet-Major Bowdler.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have Sydney papers to the 23rd of March, but they contain little of importance. There has been a slight change in the Ministry, owing to the resignation of Mr. Weekes, the Colonial Treasurer, who has been succeeded by Mr. T. W. Smart. The change, it was thought, would somewhat strengthen Mr. Cowper's administration.

QUEENSLAND.

We take the following from the *Queensland Guardian* of March 18: "Very heavy floods have been experienced all over the colony, and great injury has been done to the agricultural interest. The traffic on the roads to the interior has been impeded and business interrupted. The Everton, Wanota, and Golden City, emigrant ships, have arrived during the past months, having experienced scarcely any sickness on board during the voyage. A strong feeling exists in the colony against the bare idea of a proposal to establish transportation to Queensland being for a moment entertained. James Cowle, Esq., has arrived in Brisbane, been sworn in as Chief Justice of Queensland, and has taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. A representative of the Queensland Cotton Growing and Selling Company has arrived in Brisbane by the Golden City. This company was formed in Lancashire, and is composed of operatives. They intend growing cotton out here and preparing it for the English market."

Some successful excavations have been made in the territory of Prima Porta, on the Via Flaminia, seven miles and a half from Rome, outside the Porta del Popolo. On this spot, a picturesque eminence overlooking the Tiber, the Empress Livia, wife of Augustus, had a villa called ad Gallinas, from a miraculous vision she once had there of white hens. The excavations undertaken on this classic site have already produced three well-executed and well-preserved busts of persons not as yet recognised, several leaden tubes with the name of Tiberius Cæsar, many bricks with interesting stamps on them, and beautiful fragments of marble and terra-cotta ornaments. But the most valuable treasure exhumed was a colossal statue of Augustus deified, of excellent workmanship and preservation. The figure wears a cuirass, and has a dolphin and a cupid at its feet.

EPSOM DOWNS.

THE DERBY DAY.

He who has never seen Seville is declared by the Spaniards never to have seen a marvel. All natives labour, more or less pardonably, under the delusion that their own particular capital is the most wonderful and magnificent to be found in the whole world; and egotism when aggregated is far from being offensive. It is only when isolated and individual that it repels and disgusts. The selfishness of a whole people is patriotism. Thus, then, we are perfectly willing to admit that Seville is marvellous; that Constantinople is incomparable—according to Turkish ideas of comparison; that Naples is unapproachable—according to the Neapolitan theory of progression; and that nothing in the way of a water "privilege" can equal the Falls of Niagara. Nay, we will go further, and concede that the villagers of Stoke Pogis are quite right in their generation when they assert that theirs is the prettiest rural churchyard in Christendom; and we will forbear to quarrel with the Marseillais, who are so enamoured of their principal street as to maintain that if Paris only had a Cannebière Paris would still be but a little Marseilles. Everybody has a clear right to his own opinion, and to stand out for the infinite superiority and supremacy of the country he belongs to, or the thing which belongs to him. "I represent the soles of my boots," is reported to have said the famous Transatlantic statesman jurist of Colorado territory, "and I am prepared to prove them boots to be the best in creation."

Granting any number of self-glorifying postulates on the part of our neighbours, we trust that a corresponding measure of tolerance may be extended to us when we declare Epsom Downs on the Derby Day to be the most astonishing, the most varied, the most picturesque, and the most glorious spectacle that ever was or ever can be, under any circumstances, visible to mortal eyes. We are speaking, we know, in the superlative degree, but all those who have seen the sight in question will, we are confident, confess that our estimate is devoid of exaggeration. There are racecourses and rare courses. All over the United Kingdom, and in the colonies and dependencies of this vast empire, "Isthmian games" on a larger or smaller scale take place during almost every month in the year. Nay, the taste for racing has spread all over the Continent. The French indulge their newborn appetite for "Le Sport" and "High Life" at Chantilly, at Vincennes, at La Marche, and at the Bois de Boulogne; and English precisians will be slightly shocked to hear that the French Derby, or Jockey Club prize of twenty thousand francs, was run for on *Sunday*, the seventeenth of this instant May. Florence has its annual races, with English horses ridden by English jockeys; and very recently the apathetic Orientals were bidden to throw away their chibouckes and their cross-legged position, and flock to the races held at Smyrna, in the presence of his Imperial Highness the Sultan. Only imagine the descendant of Omar, and Amurath, and Mahomet the Conqueror surveying the field of "cracks" through a double-barrelled raceglass by Callaghan. "Where the Sultan's horse has trodden," says the Turkish proverb, "there grows no grass;" but this is the age for proverbs to falsify themselves and for traditions to become nugatory; and the Commander of the Faithful, the Caliph of Stamboul, the Padishah of Roum, the stern Abdul Aziz has "gone on the turf."

There are "horsy" enthusiasts, fanatics of the paddock, and "slaves" of "the ring," who, arguing from a purely sporting point of view, seem inclined to disparage the Derby, or at least to assert that undue prominence has been given to the great May meeting over other equine contests equally if not more important. According to these doctrinaires, the Derby is a mere Cockney race, the running is only an apology for the *oi polloi* of the metropolis to treat themselves to an outing, and, to the number of a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand souls, to disport themselves on Epsom Downs. These myriad sightseers, it is objected, care nothing about the race as a race. They have not the amelioration of the breed of horses at heart. The vast majority of them do not make up "books" on any event, single or double, to be found on "Dorling's correct card." The Derby contestants pass before them like a flash of lightning. Black cap wins or Purple sleeves loses; the number goes up at the post; there is a great deal of shouting, cheering, and laughing; but the sporting excitement passes away in a moment; and then, to nine-tenths of the multitude present, the great business of the day commences. That business is to eat and drink, to stare at one's neighbours, to criticise them, sometimes mentally and respectfully, more frequently audibly and derisively; to listen to the ditties roared forth by Ethiopian serenaders, to recognise acquaintances and invite them to lunch, to have one's fortune told, and, occasionally one's pocket picked by dusky gipsies, to throw sticks at pincushions and Aunt Sallys—to talk a great deal, to make an immense noise, to swallow quite as much dust as cold fowl or lobster salad; and, finally, to make a rush to the railway station and squeeze into the first open carriage on the platform, or else drive home by road, wedged up in a throng of vehicles of almost every conceivable description; and, the next morning, to be very feverish and slightly repentant, to have a very bad headache, and a painful sensation of emptiness in the region of the pocket, and yet, after all, to be glad at not having missed the confusion, the crowding, the dissipation, and the delights of the Derby Day.

But all this, we are still quoting the doctrinaires, has little or nothing to do with genuine sport. The "off days" at Epsom frequently display better racing than that which takes place on the great festival itself. The Oaks Day is more scientific; but for real, solemn, business-like racing you must go to Doncaster, or to Chester, or, especially, to Newmarket. There the racehorse is to be found in all his glory; there his most shining points of excellence are exhibited; there his capacity for speed and endurance can best be tested; there, in fact, the much-talked-of "amelioration of the breed of horses" can be carried out in earnest and in tranquillity—the "cockney element" being absent, and the perilous attractions of "Fortnum and Mason" hampers and cases of Cliquot champagne occupying only a secondary rank.

The virtual rejoinder to this, on the part of the public at large, is that they regard horseracing not as a business but as a pastime. To them the cabalistic inscriptions in betting-books are illegible as cuneiform sculptures or Egyptian hieroglyphics. They do not want to "[illegible] anything on the favourite." They have no intention of laying [illegible] the entire field, "bar two." They are not anxious to back [illegible] for the "double event," to "stand to lose," or to "stand on velvet." "Settling-day" has no terrors for them. They scarcely know their way down Tattersall's yard, and they wouldn't know what to do when they got there. There is no use in talking to them about "hedging." They don't know what the term means. Speak to them of a "welcher," and they will stare with astonishment. Of the betting-ring and the prize-ring they are equally and felicitously ignorant. The names of the favourite and of a few leading horses in the betting-list have been dinned in their ears so incessantly during the week preceding the race that they must perforce remember something about them; but beyond this, and a vague idea that the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Ten Broeck, and Sir Joseph Hawley, and Mr. Payne, are very great men on the Turf, and that Eclipse, Flying Dutchman, and Orlando were once upon a time very famous racehorses, and Chifney, Flatman, and Bartholomew very adroit jockeys, the public mind is a *tabula rasa* as to the penetralia of the racecourse and the mysteries of betting. And the public, we take it, ought to be ineffably grateful for enjoying a state of ignorance which indeed is bliss. Considering the lamentable fate which so often befalls the "knowing ones," we hold that, so far as "horsey" sapience is concerned, it is indeed folly to be wise.

A great English wit was once asked if he had ever backed a horse for the Derby. He answered that he never had, but that, if he ever did, he knew perfectly well the name of the animal on which he should put his money. Interrogated on this last point, he replied that the only horse to back was Fortnum and Mason. We are not ourselves disposed to award an exclusive palm to any firm of purveyors of *comestibles*, but we have always thought a well-packed hamper, plenty of champagne, a good store of ice, pleasant companionship, a comfortable barouche, careful postboys, and fine weather to be decidedly the best things connected with the Derby Day. That public of whom we spoke just now is apparently of the same opinion. The number of those who wish to convert a great festival into a mere gambling speculation, and to make that which should be a season of unmixed and harmless relaxation subservient to the basest purposes of rapacity and cupidity, is happily limited. If the passion for gambling is too innate and too deep-seated to be eradicated from the

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human mind, if the inclosure of the Grand Stand and the subscription-room at Tattersall's are to be mere antechambers to the Stock Exchange, and the Demon of Play, banished by rigid police regulations from Pall-mall and St. James's-street, must needs find refuge on the green turf at Epsom, we may be glad that, on the present occasion at least, we are not called upon to gaze upon the eager intensity, the twitching nervousness, which mark the countenances of the betting fraternity. Let them bet, and hedge, and "put the pot on" as they choose. Let them win or lose their hundreds or their thousands in as much peace and tranquillity as they can command. Let them realise mushroom fortunes, to be spent as rapidly and as recklessly as they are gained, or be reduced to beggary or driven to desperation because a horse has stumbled or a treacherous stable-boy has administered half a pail of water to him before starting. The non-betting member of the community may say of these dark and occult doings, *Liberavi animam meam*, and may then throw himself with as much heartiness as ever he chooses into the manifold and innocent enjoyments of the Derby Day. For we regard the scene on Epsom Downs in no cynical spirit and with no jaundiced eye. It is, to all intents and purposes, a great national festival—one of the very few where Englishmen are to be seen under sprightly and genial conditions, and when the reproach so often levelled at us of being a moody and saturnine people no longer holds good. The old mediæval foreigner spoke of the English as *s'amusant tristement, à leur manière*; but on the Derby Day, at least, our amusements have nothing melancholy in their conduct, and assume, on the contrary, the guise of hilarity and jollification. On the Derby Day the patrician puts his pride into the pocket of his gossamer paletot, and is perfectly ready to be hail fellow well met with the humblest of the working classes. On the Derby Day the Peer is elbowed and "chaffed" by the plebeian and the peasant, and takes both elbowing and jocularity with perfect good humour. "Give and take" is a law of universal acceptation on Epsom Downs. None, save the most ill-conditioned of curmudgeons, lose their temper at the witticisms, theoretical and practical, levelled at them on the course, on the hill, or going or returning on the road. To the practical form of facetiousness, good taste and an appreciation of the fitness of things have, indeed, set some limits. If the party of humourists in the next carriage have sent a shower of dolls, or pincushions, or whistles, into yours, all that you are called upon to do is, with a smiling countenance, to bear with the infliction, and immediately afterwards, with courtly alacrity and unerring aim, to hurl back all the said missiles, with as many more of your own as you have by you; unless, indeed, you choose to retain the former as lawful spoils of war. But there is a boundary to Derby Day patience: there is a barrier which must not be passed. Some people are patient enough to hold over-ripe oranges and empty lobster-claws as trifles light as air for pelting purposes; but it is considered ungentleman-like to throw bags of flour or antediluvian eggs; and when the volley of projectiles includes such objects as soda-water bottles, pie-dishes, and flasks of salad mixture, it is held by severe Vattels and Puffendorffs who have written on the *jus gentium* involved in the Derby Day that you are justified in storming the carriage containing the persons who have used you in so unhandsome a manner, and, either in inflicting personal chastisement upon them or giving them in charge to the nearest police-constable, to be dealt with according to law. However, such derelictions of good manners and the *lex non scripta* of the Derby Day are becoming rarer every year, and may soon, we trust, be reckoned among the barbarisms of the past. A little practical joking may be barely tolerated, but that is all; and we should be much better off without any at all. Familiarity breeds contempt; and unlimited impunity as to throwing champagne-corks has been known to end in throwing champagne-bottles. Was it not little Dickey, in the nursery tale, who began by playing with lighted straws and ended by burning the house down?

Our artist, Mr. Alfred Hunt, in his grand chromatic cartoon of Epsom Downs on the Derby Day, has done well, we think, to choose the pleasure side of the course in preference to the business one. The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will derive far greater gratification from the spectacle of a popular holiday, of that wonderful carnival on the hill where all ranks and conditions of man and woman kind are mingled in a temporary saturnalia of social equality, than from the contemplation of the crowded Ring with its jarring turmoil of desperate speculation, and its pervading impression of the shadow of the Golden Calf. On the hill we see the thousands whose investments in the race do not extend beyond a half-crown sweepstakes for the Derby, or—if the speculator be a lady—a bet of half a dozen pairs of gloves. The great sporting event of the day is shadowed forth with sufficient strength by the Grand Stand, thronged with its thousands of spectators, looming blue and phantomlike in the distance. Then on the course itself we can see the graceful race-horses and their lithe jockeys taking a canter preparatory to the momentous trial of bone and muscle, and wind and stamina, called a race; but the real interest, after all, to those who reck nothing of the state of the odds, is concentrated on the hill. In the amphitheatre of old Rome there were, we doubt it not, hundreds of sporting young patricians of a "fancy" turn who betted high on the interesting events which were to "come off." With some the Nubian lion may have been the favourite; others may have been ready to back the Indian tiger to the extent of any number of sesterces. Six to four may have been laid on this gladiator, thirty to one against that hapless Christian martyr. But high up, far above the benches of the "knowing ones," there must have been thousands who only looked on the brave show as a spectacle and a recreation, and who ate and drank, and laughed and shouted, and clapped their hands without venturing the smallest copper coin on the chances of the combat below.

In painting the varied humours of the "hill," Mr. Alfred Hunt has ventured on perilous ground; but few will deny that he has acquitted himself in a highly satisfactory manner, and produced a most graphic and lifelike picture of certainly one of the most noteworthy phases of modern English civilisation, for the Derby Day as we here see it is a plant of purely recent growth. We are old enough to remember when the world went to Epsom races exclusively by the road; when the attendance was confined to the aristocracy and to the professional sporting community, and when the middle and humbler classes seldom resorted to the Derby in any appreciable numbers. Twenty thousand people thirty years since used to be thought a pretty fair muster. Fifty thousand became unusual; fifty thousand, phenomenal. Nowadays, double that figure is thought to be wofully under the mark, and fifty multiplied by three is not thought so very extraordinary an assemblage. It was remarked that the Derby Day of 1855—when the Crimean War was at its fiercest, when vast numbers of the usual military frequenters of race meetings were absent, and very many families belonging to the upper classes were in mourning for relatives lost at Inkermann or Sebastopol—was one of the thinnest on recent record; yet, thin as it was, there were over a hundred thousand persons present. The prodigious increase in attendance is obviously due to but one cause—the extension of railway communication between Epsom and the metropolis. The road is as crowded as ever. There are still the same heterogeneous cordons of every kind of vehicle, drawn by every kind of horse and filled with every kind of people. Still, at Cheam and Ewell, at Tooting and Clapham-common, and Kennington Park-corner, are there the same blocks, the same objurgations of frantic postilions and scarcely less frantic policemen, the same poles run through the same panels; but the pleasure-seekers on the road, innumerable as they would seem to be, are but as drops of water in the ocean compared with the enormous tide of humanity that, in successive freshets, rolls from the London railway stations on to Epsom Downs, and ebbs again in turbulent billows when the "Isthmian games" are over. The road is responsible for its thousands; but for the tens, and the scores, and the hundreds of thousands, we must look to the rail. There are vast multitudes of persons now who habitually attend the Derby, who, twenty years ago, would not have dreamt of a trip to Epsom. The distance to be traversed, the time to be consumed, the expense to be incurred, would have been insuperable obstacles to the accomplishment of such a design had they ever, in the wildness of imagination, ventured to harbour it; but the rail has chased away all such difficulties, and made an excursion to Epsom as easy as one to Hampstead. The expenditure of a very few shillings will cover your charges for the day. You may go to Epsom in a ridiculously short time, and, with tolerable luck in catching a train with room in it, and not getting your ribs broken in a crush at the station, you may return to town and reach the bosom of your family before the occupants of the brave carriages on the hill have succeeded in persuading inebriated postboys and helpers to put their horses to.

> No one is so accursed by fate,
> No one so utterly desolate,
> But some heart, though unknown,
> Responds unto his own.

Such is the cheerful and comforting doctrine inculcated by Mr. Longfellow in "Endymion." Without absolutely pinning our faith to it, we may express our own and analogous opinion that few persons are left in such thorough desolation; to few has fate been so remorselessly unkind as to condemn them to wander about the course and the hill on the Derby Day without somebody to ask them to lunch.

> It comes—the beautiful, the free,
> The crown of all humanity,
> In silence and alone,
> To meet the elected one.

This is what Mr. Longfellow says about love. With a distinction that is scarcely a difference, we may apply the pleasing locution to an eleemosynary lunch. Yes, it comes—"the beautiful, the free," the crown of all Derby-day enjoyments—not precisely "in silence and alone," but accompanied by the clattering of knives and forks, the clicketings of plates, and the popping of corks from flasks of "fiz," "to seek the elected one"—that is, to enchant the palate and warm the cockles of the heart of the roving bachelor who has been lucky enough to catch the eye of a party of friends provided with a well-packed hamper. There are many estimable but economical men who on the morning of the auspicious fête say, "this day I shall dine for nothing; for who requires a set dinner in town after the succulent plenteousness of a Derby lunch?" They run down by train to Epsom, or, more economical still, walk across the fields from Kingston—calm, confident, smiling, and clean-shaven. They have Argus eyes for tablecloths that are being laid, for postboys, who are detaching weighty panniers from the backs of rumbles. They spy the ice among the sawdust and the sacking, and cry "Ho! ho!" They scent the lobster-salad from afar off. They murmur impossible wishes for fowls to have six legs apiece. Their imaginations are full of cold lamb. Their eyes gleam with voracity when they think of veal-and-ham pie. They are universal philanthropists, and would take a glass of sherry with all the world. Faith, Hope, and Charity are in them embodied; for they inflexibly believe that they will be asked to lunch before the next ten minutes have elapsed; they fondly hope that the invitation may come in five minutes, in lieu of ten; and when they have eaten and drunk their fill, their hearts are "open as day to melting charity," and they will fling half-dissected lobsters and equilateral triangles of piecrust to the ragged Bohemians, clustering about the carriage wheels. It is the fashion to be very generous on the Derby Day. "*Le plaisir*," says the Frenchman, "*rend l'âme si bonne*." There is a biting sketch by Gavarni, representing two beggars meeting at eventide to compare notes on the day's almsasking. "I begged at the church door," says beggar number one; "I got nothing." "And I," says beggar number two, "at the house where they were dancing; I got ten francs." A very pregnant illustration of Monsieur Gavarni's philosophy may be seen on the Derby Day. People don't look twice at a shilling when they are going to Epsom races. The stingiest on ordinary occasions become lavish and free-handed. They throw halfpence to the tattered boys who run by the side of the carriages to scramble for. They scarcely condescend to take their change at the turnpikes. They often treat the postboys to a great deal more than is good for them, in the way of liquid refreshment. They are so liberal in dainty fare and sparkling wines to their servants, that you might fancy there were no such things as board wages in the world. The serenaders who yell for their delectation participate in their bounty. They are eager to cross with silver the palms of gipsy fortune-tellers. To the acrobats they give a prodigal largesse. The money flows. A sovereign is changed, and, in an instant, it is gone. We only wonder that some dashing young bucks of the period have not taken to pelting each other with half-crowns on the road home from the Derby. To have your eye blackened with a silver effigy of her Majesty would be a novel "sensation." But, lacking even this last stimulus, boundless generosity is the rule with the frequenters of the Derby, from the racehorse owner who tells his jockey that "he stands five hundred pounds to nothing"—meaning that he will make him a present of that sum if he wins the race, without expecting anything in case of failure—to the smooth-cheeked clerk who, in the exuberance of "out for a holiday feeling," presses five shillings into the hand of the careworn woman, all tattered and torn, who holds the pallid baby. To-morrow frugality and economy may resume their reign. To-morrow we shall be very sorry, and somewhat sick, and not quite so fond of our species. To-morrow there will be but little lobster-salad or perigord-pie about. The *pièce de résistance* at dinner-time will be draff and husks.

But there will be time enough for that "sorrow's crown of sorrow" which is in the remembrance of happier days—the business of the thousands of persons on the Downs, and they all appear—in real life as well as in Mr. Hunt's picture—to be fully impressed with a sense of their responsibilities. The jocund festivities of the Derby Day are, at once and for ever, a retort and a defiance to those who sneer at us as being a stay-at-home people, inveterately addicted to the back parlour and the ingle-nook, and indifferent to, if not averse from, out-door amusements. Out-door amusements, indeed! Look round on this gigantic bivouac—contemplate this colossal encampment. *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.* One would think, to gaze on this monstrous *al fresco* gathering, that we were a nation of tumblers and acrobats and *saltimbanques*; that the real home of the Zingari, the Bayadères, and the Lazzaroni was in England; that the Carnival of Venice was naturalised at Epsom and prevailed all the year round; that we were the merriest, lightest-hearted, most convivial community on the face of the earth. For once in a way, John Bull has thrown off his upper-crust of sternness, rigidity, and *mauvaise honte*. For once, the gentilities and the proprieties are cast aside. For once, people speak to other people to whom they have never been formally introduced, and positively hob and nob with those palpably inferior to them in station. The whole is a charming chaos of barouches and four and washerwomen's carts, miniature broughams and costermongers' barrows, guardsmen's drags and greengrocers' pleasure-vans; Duchesses, milliners, Viscounts, Hansom cabmen, bankers, Government clerks, shopkeepers, artists, sporting publicans, stockbrokers, and omnibus cads. It is a most revolutionary gathering. It is clearly subversive of the proper distinctions which should always in a well-governed country exist between class and class. We don't see how it could go on three days longer without endangering the British Constitution; but it is, nevertheless, while it lasts, a most delightful and exhilirating scene, with not much harm in it.

SCENE ON THE DOWNS ON A DERBY MORNING.

Sir Walter Scott tells us that if we would "view fair Melrose aright," we must "visit it by the pale moonlight." Those who are desirous of obtaining a proper and comprehensive appreciation of Epsom Downs should mount to the very highest gradation of the Grand Stand, and, duly bracketing their raceglasses, sweep the varied expanse beneath from every point of the compass. "Show my head to the people," quoth Danton to the executioner, "it is worth looking at." "Stare well at every inch of the Downs," say we; they will repay the longest and most earnest gaze. There was an enthusiastic artist once who positively made a balloon ascent from the course on a Derby Day, and sketched the panorama bene ath him from the car. Our Artist has not ventured to grapple with such a tremendous birdseye view, but he has made a most effective draught of one of the prettiest portions of the Downs before the festival is at its height. The outskirts and purlieus of the great camp are vividly represented. The camp followers, the bat-horses, the sutlers of the army of pleasure are scattered about in their habit as they live; while here and there are groups belonging to the more patrician classes, who have wandered, we presume, th us far afield to mark the manners and customs of the strange race with whom they are in momentary companionship. And a more curious generation than these said camp followers and sutlers it would be difficult, with any amount of notice, to fix upon. They form a genus apart; a congeries of nomadic tribes, real Arabs of the desert, whose business it is to attend racecourses, and to scramble, by hook and by crook, for a livelihood. They are passing honest; that is to say, if they can get their living honestly, and have no direct incentive or irresistible temptation to dishonesty, they will refrain from picking and stealing. But they are not particular. *Rem, quocunque modo, rem*, is their motto. It would be, perhaps, unkind to call them rogues and vagabonds, tramps, vagrants, beggars, or cadgers. Let us employ the discreet paraphrasis adopted by the gentlemen thieves in *Timon of Athens*. They are men "who much do need."

That charming young lady in the summer mantle, the voluminous crinoline, and the alligator bonnet; that smart youth in the velvet jacket, bulging pegtops, and pork-pie hat, and with the lorgnette so deftly slung by his side; those brilliant idlers who are consulting the gipsy; those well-fed livery servants, and sauntering exquisites, and dashing amazons; all these know little, and care less, concerning whence the gipsy comes and whither she is going; what industries are carried on in yonder caravans; how the ragged urchins careering along on donkeys with jackets wellnigh as ragged as their own, were reared—what was their past, or what will be their future. And the jugglers, and the tumblers, and the poor little girls with painted faces and spangled trousers, who caper on the stilts wearily, banging their tambourines the while. And the Ethiopian serenaders, the troubadours, and the Punchinellos. And the ruffianly fellows who preside over the stick-throwing establishments. And the swarming tatterdemalion children, dirty, unkempt, and seemingly perfectly happy, who sprawl and squall about. Who are all these poverty-stricken workers plying at the roaring loom of Time? We have stood upon the Stand, looking towards the Downs at sunset, and seen the strange medley of camp followers scatter and gradually fade away into sparse knots when the race was over, and there were no more pleasure-seekers to be cozened out of pence; and again, at early morning, before sunrise we have wandered on to the Downs and watched the camp followers slumbering under their tents or the lees of their caravans, or, haply, snoozing on the dewy grass itself, a poor garment or so flung beneath their faces, and their arms beneath their heads in lieu of pillows. In truth, a very strange race: belonging to the world and yet not of it; creatures with Christian and with surnames, yet of not much more account in the social scheme than though they were so many dogs; people who have nothing to do with churches, or refuges, or educational codes, or baths, or washhouses, but who yet, somehow, contrive to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and would sooner work than thieve. We have watched them till the sun rose, and then seen them drowsily rise and shake themselves, and at last start up into full life and activity, as though they remembered the refrain of the chorus in "Guy Mannering," "Uprouse ye then, my merry, merry men, it is our opening day."

SALE OF A HORSE ON EPSOM DOWNS.

"The winner to be sold" is an announcement familiar to all those who have pressed close to the Grand Stand after a minor Epsom race has been run. We confess that the placard in question has always appeared to us among the *cosas de Espana*—the more recondite mysteries of the Jockey Club by-laws. Our Artist has depicted the sale of a horse at Epsom, handsome enough to be the Derby winner, which is chiefly interesting from the kaleidoscopic *entourage* by which the animal is surrounded. It is as much as the strong police force on the ground can do to keep order among so motley an assemblage. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are qualities very strongly insisted upon on the Derby Day, very little to the satisfaction of those whose nerves are weak and whose muscles are not made of cast-iron. That such a multitude should be here collected seems wonderful enough; but a greater marvel is how the slender, graceful racer and his dapper little jockey could ever have insinuated an entrance into this compact mob, and how they will ever contrive to get out again.

Writing from Caprera, on the 14th of this month, to Mr. Negretti, General Garibaldi says, "My health is going on very satisfactorily."

The decimal system has just been adopted by the Peruvian Government, as it was previously by the Chilian.

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony, died at Dresden on Monday.

A telegram from Pernambuco brings news of more captures having been made by the Alabama and the Florida. The Alabama had taken five ships, and the Florida two. Part of the crews of the latter's prizes were put on board a French transport, and had been landed at Pernambuco.

The *Prussian Moniteur* announces the return to his summer residence near Potsdam, from Weisbaden, of Prince Frederick Charles, who was said to be in Russia. Some proceedings of the Prince, who was suspected of Liberalism, had called forth an order from the King for him to leave Berlin for a time.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has appointed Wednesday, the 24th of June, for the inauguration ceremonial of the new premises for the British Orphan Asylum, which adjoin the Great Western Railway station at Slough. The removal of the pupils from Clapham-rise will take place in a few days. The presidency of the Prince of Wales will no doubt ensure a large and influential attendance, and it is hoped a liberal addition to the funds of the institution.

The Salamis, designed by the master shipwright at Chatham, Oliver W. Lang, Esq., was successfully launched from Chatham Dockyard on Tuesday afternoon. A booth was erected for the accommodation of the principal officers of the port and garrison and the department, while the public were arranged on each side of the building slip, from which an excellent view could be obtained. The launch was fixed to take place at the top of the flood tide, at two p.m. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Elizabeth Eyre, daughter of the Major-General commanding the district. The Salamis was laid down on the 10th of August, 1861; she is built upon the diagonal system, the wood used being mahogany. Her principal dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 228 ft. over all; breadth, extreme, 28 ft. 2 in.; depth of hold, 14 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 834 50-94; horse power, 250. She will carry two guns. The machinery is to be supplied by Messrs. Ravenhill, Salkeld, and Co. On the Salamis being brought up alongside the Adder her draught of water was found to be forward 4 ft. 3 in., and aft 4 ft. 6 in.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD FLOATING BATTERY.—On Monday afternoon a large number of distinguished visitors assembled at the premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, to witness the launch of the splendid iron-cased screw floating-battery Pervenetz, of 2811 tons, and 30 guns, built by the firm named for the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The Pervenetz was laid down at this yard in April, 1862, and is now in a forward state, having already been fitted with sixty-six of her massive iron plates. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 220 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 188 ft. 2½ in.; breadth for tonnage, 53 ft.; depth in hold, 26 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 2811 83·94. Immediately after launching, the Pervenetz was towed into the Victoria Docks to be fitted with her screw machinery and engines of 300-horse power, nominal, manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, on their patented principle, with three cylinders, superheating and surface condensing, with the latest improvements. Her draught of water when fully equipped will be 14 ft.; the height of her portsills above the lead line is 6 ft. 6 in.; her sides are inclosed at an angle of 27 degs., and her stem and stern both project considerably under the water, the armour-plates being carried over so as to protect the rudder and screw. She is constructed of 4½-in. iron plates, placed on a 9-in. teak backing, and the structure of her iron hull is exactly similar to the Warrior and other iron-cased vessels of the Royal Navy. The whole of her iron plates have been manufactured at this yard, and, when completed, she will have an armament of two large pivot rifled guns on the upper deck and twenty-eight 68-pounders on the main deck.

FATAL FIRE AT PERA.—The *Levant Herald* of May 6 contains the report of a disastrous fire which occurred at the house of Dr. Galati, a Greek physician at Pera, on Sunday, May 3. The fire was first perceived by Dr. Galati himself, and he instantly gave the alarm, which enabled his mother-in-law and two brothers-in-law to escape. The native servants escaped by the roof, without assisting the others, but before Dr. Galati himself, his wife, an English nursery-governess, and two sisters-in-law, who all slept on the third floor, could do so the flames had reached the lobby and prevented egress to the roof. In this emergency the nursery-governess caught up the child that slept with her, and, wrapping a counterpane round it and herself, jumped out of the window into the crowd, which had by this time gathered in the paved court below. An Ionian attempted to catch her, but his arm was broken by the shock, and the poor girl and her burden fell with nearly the full momentum of their weight upon the flags. Her arm and skull were both fractured, and the child was killed on the spot. In the meantime, Dr. Galati endeavoured to induce his wife to escape with a second child—an infant three months old—by being lowered out of the window by means of a rope of bed-sheets. She, however, appears to have induced him to precede her by this means of escape, but he had hardly got clear of the window-sill when, either she proving unable to bear the weight, or he to hold on—his hands, face, and feet, having been already greatly burnt—he fell head foremost to the ground. The child was killed instantly, and the skull and both arms of Dr. Galati himself terribly fractured. Seeing this from the window, and driven by the flames—which were now visible behind her even to the crowd below—Mrs. Galati threw herself into the court, and, falling without break of any kind on the stones, was, like her children, killed on the spot. The charred remains of the two sisters-in-law were afterwards found in the ruins.

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"GIRL TENDING CATTLE, DALECARLIA, SWEDEN," FROM A PICTURE BY AMALIA LINDEGREN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 570.

"SAYING GRACE," FROM A PICTURE BY KATE SWIFT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.
SEE PAGE 570.

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"ALEXANDER THE GREAT."

THE fine marble statue, by Mr. Sherwood Westmacott, from which we have taken our Engraving, is, or will shortly be, erected in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, and a cast of the work is now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. This is certainly one of the best of the long series of statues so liberally commissioned by the Corporation of the city of London for their noble hall. Merely as (we believe) the first "heroic" work by a young and very promising member of a most distinguished family of sculptors this statue would be interesting, and deserving of respectful consideration; but it will be found, on inspection, entitled to high praise on the ground of its intrinsic merit. It is a decided advance, especially in execution, upon any previously exhibited work by the same hand. Technically, indeed, it would be hypercritical to pretend to find an obvious fault. The modelling throughout indicates mature knowledge of anatomy in the living subject; and even in the little drapery introduced may be seen a descriptive propriety in every fold seldom found except in the works of those Continental, and especially German, artists who make this important branch of art a separate study. The character of the head, and of the forms of the figure generally, is very appropriate, poetically considered, to "Philip's warlike son." The face is not precisely like that of Alexander found on Greek coins; but as the statue was designed not as a portrait, but as an illustration of Dryden's glorious ode of "Alexander's Feast," Mr. Westmacott very properly gives a more generalised Greek type. The sculptor intends to illustrate that portion of the matchless ode in which Alexander, overcome with love and wine, and the Lydian measures of Timotheus, sinks a "vanquished victor" on the breast of "lovely Thais;" and the musician, with the loudest strains of his golden lyre, wakes him to renewed frenzy by demanding that he should avenge the manes of the Grecian slain by firing the

Persian abodes,
And glittering temples of their hostile gods.—
The Princes applaud, with a furious joy,
And the King seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy.

COLOSSAL BUST OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY MARSHALL WOOD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It may be objected that Mr. Westmacott's figure has hardly so much fire and animation as the Alexander of the ode. There is some force in this objection; but it may be fairlyreplied that it is always perilous, and, many say, even questionable in taste to attempt to give uncontrolled excitement or violent action in the cold, inert material of marble. Better, assuredly, err on the side of moderation than melodramatic exaggeration. Although this figure does not attitudinise, there is much energy in the face—in the dilated nostrils and the corrugated brow. Moreover, Mr. Westmacott seems to have intentionally anticipated this objection by placing the patera of wine in the hand of Alexander. The sculptor may have intended to suggest that he seizes the wine to stimulate his "zeal to destroy," or to make a libation to the

Grecian ghosts, that in battle were slain,
And unburied, remain
Inglorious on the plain.

"ALEXANDER THE GREAT," FROM A STATUE BY J. S. WESTMACOTT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"YOUNG ROMILLY."

ALL Mr. Munro's works of fancy are distinguished by grace and refinement of feeling; but in the small group we have engraved there is, in addition, an unusual degree of animation. The action of both boy and dog have a spirit and vivacity very appropriate in a stirring and romantic poetical episode, but of difficult attainment in the heavy, cold, and rigid material of marble. The chief difficulty in this group—the artistic difficulty of conveying an idea of movement and animation—Mr. Munro has successfully surmounted. The more mechanical difficulty of representing standing ferns, foxgloves, &c., in marble it was, of course, quite impossible to conquer entirely with the chisel. Admitting, however, the propriety of such accessories in marble, the sculptor has rendered them—and also the texture of the staghound's coat—with sufficient closeness for the purposes of his representation, and with much skilful carving and "under-cutting."

The subject of the group is taken from one of Wordsworth's poems of "Sentiment and Reflection," entitled "The Force of Prayer." This poem, like the "White Doe of Rylstone," is based upon a tradition connected with Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire, and was composed by Wordsworth after his visit, in 1807, to the beautiful country in that neighbourhood. Mr. Munro only quotes the following verse in illustration of the sculpture—

Young Romilly, through Barden woods
Is ranging high and low;
And holds a greyhound in a leash,
To let slip upon buck or doe.

The poem goes on, however, to tell that the youth arrived at the famous

"YOUNG ROMILLY," GROUP BY ALEXANDER MUNRO, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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"Strid," as it is called, formed by the rocks overhanging the River Wharf; that he essayed to leap it, as he had done perhaps a hundred times before, but the greyhound hung back, and, checking him in his leap, he fell into the "strangling arms of Wharf." The lady, his mother, found in prayer and in rearing the stately Priory the only consolation for her grief at his loss.

BUST OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE original by Mr. Marshall Wood of the cast we engrave has been already reviewed in our pages. We inspected and gave a notice of the clay model upon its completion at Buckingham Palace. This is the only bust of the Prince of Wales taken from life since the first, by Mr. Steell, of Edinburgh, now in the High School, and which we engraved last year. The size of the present work is colossal, and several duplicates of it in marble are commissioned. The Lord Mayor will present one, to be placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. As a companion, Mr. Anderton has promised a bust of the Princess of Wales for the same place. Duplicates are also to be set up in the Townhalls of Manchester and Liverpool. A fourth bust is destined for the M'Gill College, Montreal, the chief collegiate institution of Canada. The sittings for this bust were given immediately before the marriage of his Royal Highness.

We can only repeat of the cast now in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy what we said of the original model. Among a number of portraits in oil only moderately successful as likenesses, and not of any high merit as paintings; among several attempts to produce a resemblance of the Prince in sculpture without the necessary sittings; and among a number of trashy engravings from photographs hastily produced to meet the demand, this is really the only work that has been at once a faithful portraiture and a valuable work of art. It is very rarely indeed that we can so unreservedly commend the result of a Royal commission as in this instance. We have already remarked that in this bust a strong resemblance may be traced to both his Royal Highness's parents, and it even recalls the portraits of earlier members of the Royal house. Mr. Wood has fully appreciated the value and dignity of truth in this enduring form of representing England's future King. He has eschewed any approach to what is mistakenly called "fantasy" and "treating" of the sitter, modes of misrepresenting the truths of character which become a public nuisance when applied to personages of historical importance. It reflects great credit upon the manliness of our young Prince that he has expressed his entire satisfaction with this singularly honest and faithful specimen of sculptured portraiture. Mr. Wood is now engaged upon a companion bust of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. From the great beauty of Mr. Wood's "Daphne" and other ideal works, we have no doubt he will be equally successful in modelling a head which, we may perhaps be permitted to say, almost coincides with the sculptor's strictest canons of ideal form and proportion.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company.

"SAYING GRACE."

WE remember few pictures that find their way to the heart more directly, or awaken deeper sympathy with lowliness than the picture by Miss Kate Swift we now engrave, and which, with another by the same lady, of a pair of Friesland girls, so engaged as to suggest the title "The Butterfly and the Bee," form a principal attraction this year of the exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, Pall-mall.

Miss Kate Swift has evidently been painting in Holland, probably on the Scheveuning coast. We see the Dutch style, even of this poor interior, in the massive, carved wood table and stool, and projecting mantelpiece (with its green hangings); and in the facings of china tiles to the side of the fireplace and to the hearth. This last is a very pleasant mode of ornamenting, or "coving," we believe it is technically called, the "chimney nook." It was once common in England—like other Dutch fashions; is still retained in many parts, and there has been recently an attempt made to revive it. China tiles so placed are at once more agreeable to the eye than grimy metal; more cheery, cleanly, and economical; for they reflect the heat as well as the cheerful play and sparkle of the flames. There is another suggestion of Holland in this picture: the well-worn stump of broom—worn, like the old dame, its mistress, almost to its last extremity—reminds one of the extraordinary passion for washing, and brushing, and scrubbing, and scouring, of Dutch housewives. The poor old woman, seated by her dull fire of twigs, is a "matelotte," as we perceive from her dress, the fish-basket, and the net—a very poor resource for a lonely woman of her age. The scant fire and the formal saying grace over a small basin of soup or broth, as if it were a principal meal, offer a piteous contrast to the still remaining evidences of former comfort, and indicate a sad reverse of circumstances. There is a touch of gentle resignation and of an unconsciously formed desire to render loving comfort in that pretty, fair-haired child, leaning so gently against her grandmother, while the little hands are reverently placed together, the blue eyes turn heavenward, and she repeats the words of prayer and thanksgiving, taught her as soon, probably, as she began to lisp. The bowed head of the old woman—the thin, grey hair, the time-worn and weather-beaten face, the features grim almost with that hard, strong character fastened on them and furrowed over them by the long battle of life—form a most telling contrast with the fresh and innocent face of the child. All these things are plain in the picture; but its crowning merit is to us a something deeper and still more touching. It is a softened look of absent reverie—a look that seems to tell that she hardly hears the words of the little one, but that, burdened with care, sorrow, and bereavement, her mind has involuntarily reverted to some long-past happy time, or follows a ray of hope from a brighter and better world.

"GIRL TENDING CATTLE—DALECARLIA."

THIS second picture which we engrave, from the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, represents the singular mode of gathering the flocks and herds at evening in Dalecarlia (properly Dalarne, the valley country), a province of Central Sweden, or Sweden Proper, which now constitutes the Falun Län. The flocks or herds that may have become during the day far dispersed among the mountains instinctively turn at the familiar sound of the evening horn, and are soon seen winding through the mountain passes and slowly converging towards the person in charge of them, generally a herdgirl, as here represented.

This picture must to a Swede suggest many pleasant recollections of home. He will recall, with pleasure, the simple notes he has so often heard in his native valleys. But, besides representing a characteristic national custom, this little work also illustrates Swedish costume and gives some indication of climate. The cold grey, misty evening here is notably unlike the sunsets of the South. The costumes, however, in regard to their gaiety of colour, more resemble those of the torrid than those of the temperate zone. Swedish females, whether in summer or winter, indulge in all sorts of worsted finery, which they knit themselves. The poor herdgirl before us, an inhabitant, we understand, of Rättvick, in Dalecarlia, has a striped apron of many colours, and from her quaint jacket and conical cap swing tag and tassel of brilliant scarlet. Often to these are added, even by poor girls, belts, buckles, and other metal ornaments, and most elaborate embroidery, especially on the inevitable loose pouch slung at their side, as much for ornament as for use. The bag at her back is for the conveyance of necessaries for the day, and in it mothers sling their infants. The shoe worn by the Dalecarlian peasantry is a curiosity, as having in the centre of the sole that support which we consider necessary to the heel. The result is said to be an action of the muscles which imparts a symmetry to the leg not remarkable as distinguishing any other peasant race. The costumes are the same as in the days of Gustavus Vasa, who worked in the famous copper mines of Falun, the chief town of Delecarlia. In this province the usual domestic animals are reared, but its produce is insufficient for even the food of the inhabitants, and, especially during the long winter months, the tender bark of pines is mixed with the bread and also used as fodder for cattle and hogs. The Dalecarlians are distinguished by their stature, courage, frankness, and love of independence; and they always remember the part they took under Gustavus Vasa in liberating their country from the tyranny of Christian II.

Mdlle. Amalia Lindegren, the painter of this picture, was a conspicuous contributor to the Swedish school in our International Exhibition. After studying in the Academy at Stockholm, she became a pupil of Leon Coignict, at Paris, and the special advantage of academic training is shown in the excellent drawing of all her figures.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MY ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA. By RUFIN PIOTROWSKI. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

No more opportune time than the present could have been chosen for the publication of a book like this. The world, as a rule, is but too apt to give Kings and Kaisers credit for qualities which they ought to possess, and of this Alexander of Russia has reaped the benefit. Just as it was the fashion to regard his father as the incarnation of despotism, so has it been the fashion to respect Alexander as a man of mild temper, liberal mind, and good intentions. It is well, therefore, that every scrap of evidence that can throw light upon the character of the Czar and that of the policy which he is pursuing should at this juncture be produced and carefully weighed.

Beyond doubt, an Emperor of Russia, possessing every noble, generous quality that belongs to man, and imbued with but one idea—the happiness of those over whom he is set to rule, would find any policy but that of *laissez faire* a dangerous and difficult one. To begin with, he must set his shoulder to the task of uprooting a system of administration so completely corrupt that he would at the onset make an enemy of every public official in Russia beneath him. The Emperor Nicholas was so well aware of this that, when a German savant commented upon it and remarked to him how great a service he would render the country by putting down so flagrant an abuse, his Majesty is said to have replied, "Why, to get such a project into action I must begin by bribing my Prime Minister."

But it seems extremely doubtful whether even the possession of good intentions may be conceded to the present ruler of Russia. It is asserted now that the emancipation of the serfs, which filled Western Europe with respectful admiration for Alexander II., was an idea which originated with his father, Nicholas I., and that, moreover, it was prompted by the desire to deprive the nobles—who, with certain exceptions, have adopted the better influences of Western civilisation, and represent the intelligence and education of their country—of one great source of their power, and bend them more completely under the Imperial rod. So, perhaps, may the other supposed efforts of the present Emperor to elevate his subjects be explained away. Certainly it is never intended to raise the lower classes from the bliss of ignorant and brutish habits of life in which they are sunk. Intemperance is seen to be the great curse of the peasantry in Russia, and yet, quite recently, when steps were taken to suppress drinking, the Government issued an angry proclamation against them, on the ostensible ground that their promoters interfered unjustly and tyrannically with individual liberty, but really because much of the revenue was derived from the duties on intoxicating liquors, and that to check their consumption would be to impoverish the coffers of the State. So when a nobleman, horrified at the ignorance of the people upon his estate, proposed to found schools for their education, the Minister referred to for permission replied, meaningly, "Monsieur le Comte is preparing himself admirably for a visit to Siberia." But plainer evidence than all we have in the Czar's own words, in explanation of the policy that might be expected of him, in his famous address to the Poles at his coronation:—"What my father did was well done, and I maintain it. My reign shall be the continuance of his." What blessings the reign of Nicholas brought to the Poles this spirited book shows but too clearly. We have no space to deal with its facts at the length which they well deserve; but its perusal has left us filled with admiration for a people who, with all their faults, can endure so much so gallantly, and keep the light of patriotism burning brightly and hopefully, amid so many discouragements. The records of Poland for the last thirty years will be found to be a continued history of stubborn resistance to national extinction, and enthusiastic disregard of individual life. Robbed, degraded, banished, imprisoned, tortured, slain, the Poles have known how to suffer nobly and ungrudgingly. Never for a day have the efforts of the Polish patriots for the amelioration of their country relaxed; never for a moment have Poles been wanting to dare torture and death in their nation's cause. Hundreds have perished miserably in the fens and forests, hunted from village to village by the Russian soldiery. One by one the chiefs of the Polish secret national societies have gone upon their missions, braving every peril, and emulous of martyrdom, so that the cause they suffered for might be the more firmly cemented by their blood.

But the Russian power has at its command a punishment more fearful than death itself. How many thousands are enduring existence in Siberia will never be known until the day when all secrets will be revealed. It is most rarely that a corner even of the thick impervious curtain which conceals this living charnel-house from the gaze of Europe is uplifted. The last hand that did so was the hand of Rufin Piotrowski. We have no record of its having been previously disturbed since the year 1771, nearly a century ago.

Rufin Piotrowski comes of a family that has suffered greatly for their country. His grandfather, who dwelt at Prague, had four sons. The eldest joined the rebellion headed by Kosciusko, and soon fell. Ruined in the capture of Praga by Suwarrow, the family sought refuge in the Ukraine, and our hero's father took a small farm, married, and brought up his family. In time came the Revolution of 1830. The young Rufin was little likely to withstand the temptation of joining it. At its failure he effected his escape, wandered about the world, suffering many privations; and at last, with the primary object of assisting the cause for which he had suffered so much, and not a little, perhaps, because home-sickness was heavy upon him, made his way back from Paris to his native land. Although he took every precaution to avoid being identified, and had many friends devoted to him, the police were soon upon his track. They followed it, drawing their toils around him slowly, stealthily, and surely. He might have escaped, but in doing so he would have exposed those who had sheltered and had intercourse with him to certain ruin. He did not hesitate to await the worst, preferring every peril to dishonour.

We have not space to follow the wretched *suspect* through all the steps which led to his being recognised, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to a living death. The sentence was carried out to the letter, and the account of it which the prisoner has strangely lived to give to the world possesses a sensational interest that should assuredly recommend itself to the tastes of the present day.

We have no choice but to refer the reader to the book itself for the story of Rufin Piotrowski's wondrous escape from the clutches of the Russian bear. Few men have conceived the idea of escaping from Siberia, fewer still have lived to carry it out. But, fortunately for the victims of the Czar, there is a limit to his power. Man lives but once, and once only can die. After all, a brave, determined spirit had but to weigh the horrors of existence in Siberia against the chance of a violent death, and, having chosen the latter alternative, to resolve not to be retaken alive. After enduring great sufferings, and running many hairbreadth risks, the gallant Pole reached Königsberg. Arrested there, he was on the eve of being delivered up to the Russians, from whose clutches he had so narrowly escaped. But, fortunately for him, he fell into the hands of Prussian officials, who had hearts, and would not consent to be mere machines to carry out extradition treaties to the letter. Sheltered by them and the universal sympathy of the townspeople, when the story of his unexampled sufferings and heroic endurance became known, he was enabled to pursue his journey and reach Paris in safety.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN DANGEROUS. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Tinsley Brothers.

Captain Dangerous will scarcely swell the number of Mr. Sala's readers, although it will certainly strengthen the high opinion already entertained of him by his more judicious admirers. Happily, Mr. Sala can afford to write a book (once or twice a year say) for a somewhat more discriminating audience than the general run of novel readers who support Mr. Mudie's library. In all probability, to judge of the future by the past, they will not have to wait long for their turn again. The busy, versatile hand that so short a while back introduced Captain Dangerous to our notice is very likely by this time deep in the intricacies of a story that may commend itself to the admirers of "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Meanwhile, those to whom plot in a book is of little consequence, and who find enough sensation in real life to dispense with it in fiction, will be found sufficiently numerous to ensure to Mr. Sala's last work a very gratifying and successful reception.

John Dangerous, Captain by virtue of several commissions, English and foreign, writes his memoir in his own house, No. 100, Hanover-square, whither he has retired to die peaceefully, after sixty-eight years of an adventurous life, in the course of which he has been soldier, sailor, merchant, spy, slave among the Moors, and a Bashaw in the service of the Grand Turk. It might well be that three volumes were found all too small for the full portrayal of so long and busy a career, and that, while great care has been most successfully employed in introducing certain characters which have nothing to do with the action of the story, except so far as their share in bringing its hero into the world renders them worthy of notice, much of his later history is told in comparatively few words. But the judicious reader will forgive any fault of construction that procures for him so pleasant an hour's occupation as he will find among the hundred and fifty pages of the first volume that deal with little Jack Dangerous's mysterious grandmother and the story of her youth and age.

It will be found that Captain John Dangerous tells the reader his story at a time when it is drawing to a close, and that he brings the experience of his long and varied life to bear upon the incidents which he narrates. Questionable as this may be in an artistic point of view, it possesses this attraction, that we have the opinion of John Dangerous, alias Mr. Sala, upon a very great variety of subjects, expressed with the frankness and straightforwardness of the old roving Captain, who deals out words like blows, knowing that, to make them of any use, they must need be weighty. Thus, speaking of a schoolmaster into whose hands little John Dangerous fell, we have the following burst of very natural passion against those pedagogues—happily they are few in number now—who consider blows and stripes the best means of instilling knowledge into the mind of youth:—

> Flesh and Blood! Have you never thought upon the wrongs your pedagogue has wrought upon you, and longed to meet that wretch, and wheal his flesh with the same instrument with which he whealed you, and make the ruffian howl for mercy? Mercy, quotha! did he ever show you any? A pretty equal match it was, surely! You, a poor, weak, starveling of a child, shivering in your shoes, and ill-nurtured by the coarse food he gave you; and he a great, hulking, muscular villain, tall and long-limbed, and all-powerful in his wretched empire; while you were so ignorant as not to know that the law, were he discovered (but who was to denounce him?), might trounce him for his barbarity. Ah! brother Gnawbit, if I had ever caught you on board a good ship of mine! Aha! knave, if John Dangerous would not have dubbed himself the sheerest of asses had he not made your back acquainted with nine good tails of three-strand cord, with triple knots in each, and the brine-tub afterwards. I will find out this Gnawbit yet and cudgel him to the death. But, alas! I rave. He must have been full five-and-forty years old when I first knew him, and that is nigh sixty years agone. And at a hundred and five the cruellest tyrant is past cudgelling.

Captain Dangerous has better and kinder words than these to say. The following are instances: "Bad as the world is, it is difficult to come upon three men together in it, but that one is good and merciful." So, speaking of some Quakers who were good and merciful to him in a boyish scrape, he tells us in his gratitude, "Sure there are hearts of gold among these broadbrims and their straightlaced daughters. Many a merchant's money-bags have I spared for the sake of Mr. Barzillai Shapcott; many a fair woman have I intermitted from my furious will in remembrance of the good that was shown me in the old time by that pale, strait-gowned Wingrace yonder, with her meek face and swelling eyes. But that I am old and battered, and black as a Guinea negro with sins, I would go join the Quakers now—never mind their broadbrims and thee-ing and thou-ing. I tell you, man, that they have hearts as soft as toast and butter, and that they do more good in a day than my Lord Bishop (with his coachhorses, forsooth) does in a year." We have said enough, no doubt, to interest the reader's curiosity in the old sea captain who, in the space of three volumes, carries us through adventures which, in a less lavish hand, would have been made to provide material for half a dozen novels.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT. By E. DAUMAS, General of Division, &c. With Commentaries by the Emir, ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON. Allen and Co., 1863.

A book upon horses by a Frenchman is so much of a novelty that one is not at all surprised upon opening General Daumas's original and interesting volume to find that he lays no claim to originality in the treatment of his subject. Having served for sixteen years in Africa, and been intrusted with missions which brought him into close and daily intercourse with the Arabs, he has collected information respecting their life and manners which he has published at intervals, and of which the present book is the last, and, out of France, the best known and most popular. According to some authorities, writes General Daumas, the Arabs are the first horsemen in the world; according to others, they butcher their horses. Towards enabling us to form an opinion for or against the Arab's horsemanship General Daumas has collected a quantity of facts which he lays before us; and in doing so he is careful to disclaim any responsibility. "I am not prepared to say this is right or that is wrong," he writes. "I say simply, right or wrong, this is what the Arabs do."

To begin with, General Daumas confirms all that we have been told of the high estimation in which the Arab holds the horse. Chief among the many to whom our author applied for information was the Emir, Abd-el-Kader, who, in his exile from his native land, still retains his memory of, and respect for, its traditional lore. "You are like," writes the Emir, "unto a fissure in a land dried up by the sun, and which no amount of rain, however abundant, will ever be able to satisfy. Nevertheless, to quench, if possible, your thirst for knowledge, I will go back to the very head of the fountain. Know, then, that among us it is admitted that Allah created the horse out of the wind, as he created Adam out of mud. When Allah willed to create the horse, he said to the south wind, 'I will that a creature should proceed from thee; condense thyself.' And the wind condensed itself."

Subsequently, the Emir expresses his preference for a dark chestnut. Horses with coats of a light, pale colour are held in little esteem by the Arabs. They believe, moreover, that colour will change according to the soil on which horses are bred.

According to Arab taste, the thorough-bred horse should be well proportioned; his ears small and in constant motion, his bones massive, his cheeks meagre, his nostrils wide as the throat of a lion, his eyes bright, black, and level with the head, his neck long, his chest full, his withers prominent, his loins well knit, his haunches strong, his hoofs black, his hair fine and abundant, and his flesh firm. Possessed of a colt which shows promise of qualities such as these, the Arab proceeds to train him with the greatest care. At the age of eighteen months he begins his education. The colt is mounted by a child, who takes him to water, goes in search of grass, or leads him to pasture. The child grows up a horseman, and the colt acquires early the habit of carrying a weight proportioned to his strength. He learns to walk, to fear nothing; and it is for this reason, say the Arabs, that they never have restive horses.

A few months later the colt is saddled and bridled. Previously his mouth has been carefully accustomed to the bit. The rider mounts without spurs, and with a light cane in his hand, which he uses as little as possible, being careful to avoid anything like a contest in which, should he prove victorious, the young horse will certainly suffer some injury. It must not be supposed, however, that the Arabs are unfamiliar with the use of severity in the training of their horses. After a time, when the animal can bear it, or when he shows symptoms of evil habits, the discipline applied, according to General Daumas, seems to us unnecessarily harsh and severe. The result, however, obtained as it may be, is perfect, and the trained horse—the discipline of his education over—has little to complain of. In time of peace, he leads, with his master, a domesticated life. In time of war, or on travel, he receives every care. The women, particularly, make their husband's steeds their especial care. They bring them food, caress, tend, and groom them. These every-day attentions and kindnesses render the horses so gentle that they neigh at the approach of the women, and in many ways evidence their affection. As to their speed and endurance, General Daumas tells, upon what he considers good authority, some marvellous stories. Abd-el-Kader, too, affirms that his horses, and those of his tribe, could with ease travel 150 miles in the day. As a rule, he writes, a horse sound in limb, that eats as much barley as his

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stomach can contain, can do whatever his rider asks of him. And he adds that it is no outrageous requisition on his owner's part that he shall carry him fifty miles daily for three or four months without fatigue and without lying by a single day.

THE WATER BABIES. By C. Kingsley. Macmillan and Co.

Like a gallop on springy turf; like a sail on a breezy sea; like a row on a dancing lake; like a plunge in a limpid stream; like all that is manly, healthy, and fresh is a course through the pages of Mr. Kingsley. He is elastic and airy, vigorous and pure; he has a noble scorn for all that is dirty—physically, mentally, and morally; he has a noble sympathy with all that is, or would be, clean, and truthful, and strong; and he has a noble pity for all that is involuntarily unclean, and untruthful, and weak. But let not the feeble man or child who is conscious of, but does not struggle against, his own feebleness expect indulgence from Mr. Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley will hand him over to the fairy, Mrs. Be-done-by-as-you-did, to be purified in the furnace of affliction until he be worthy to be admitted to the gracious presence of the fairy Mrs. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by — who, by-the-way, is only the double of the other fairy. For this is a fairy tale; it is said to be "for a land *baby*," but it is as well to remember that there are more babies than are to be found in bassinets, or in the poor man's substitute for bassinets. We all of us know babies six feet high, with manly growth upon their faces but no growth of goodness in either heart or mind; and to them the "Water Babies," if only they can comprehend a small portion of it, or can get some one to explain it to them, may do infinite service. In fact, the author speaks, as One greater than he is did not disdain to speak before him, in parables. And, by the allegorical story of Little Tom, the chimney-sweep, who served the harsh taskmaster Grimes (the most delightful of sturdy sinners), and who, horrified by the accidental glimpse he caught of his sooty face in a looking-glass, fell into the river, and was supposed to be drowned, but really became a water-baby, was thoroughly cleansed and purified and chastened and instructed, and ultimately "went home with Ellie on Sundays, and sometimes week-days too," and, became "a great man of science," he shows all babies and all men that it is necessary first to see clearly how grimy, and sooty, and black they are by nature; then to bathe in the living waters till they become clean of hand and pure of heart, to make their way to Shiny Wall through all obstacles, to shape their lives according to the dictates of that "new commandment" which was added to the decalogue, and to convince themselves that—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loves them all.

Mr. Kingsley's fairy tale enables him, we are happy to say, to introduce scenes from nature, in painting which, whether in prose or verse, he is excelled by no one. He is familiar with the sights of the heaven above, of the earth below, and of the waters under the earth; and his pen reproduces them with a faithfulness and an elegance which astonish and charm. No more truthful or pretty sketch could be given than that of Mrs. Vixen, with her white tagged brush, lying upon her back in the bright sunshine, whilst her five smutty cubs jump over her, and run round her, and nibble her paws, and lug her about by the tail, to her mighty enjoyment; nothing more graphic can be imagined than the mutual fear of Tom and the grouse-cock when the bird "goes off" with a "whir-poof-poof-cook-cook-kick;" nothing more humorous than the short conference between the grouse-cock and his wife, which is ended by the sharp-tempered materfamilias' housewifely remark, "Kick-kick-kick—go and catch spiders—go and catch spiders—kick;" and nothing more picturesque and melodious than the chiming, tinkling river's song, which begins thus refreshingly:—

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing, shallow, and dreaming pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle, and foaming weir;
Under the crag when the ouzel sings,
And the lved wall, where the church bell rings,
Undefiled, for the undefiled;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

We have read nothing equal to this since Mr. Tennyson's "Brook." We would fain follow Mr. Kingsley and Tom down to the sea; meet on the way the kingly salmon, with his silvery sheen and crimson dots, hooked nose, curling lips, and grand, bright eye; watch the moonlight on the rippling river, be startled by the sudden red glare, hear the struggle and the splash when the noble fish is speared, and witness the fight upon the river's bank, and listen to the crash, and the gurgle, and the hiss, as Grimes, the salmon poacher, torch in hand, is hurled by the keepers into the rapid stream. But ere we part from Mr. Kingsley we would say a few words upon the satirical portion of his book. It has been called Rabelaisian; and there is no doubt but that, so far as external resemblance of style is concerned, in the heaping up of epithets and synonymes, and in the arrangement of objectionable qualities, or what not, in parallel rows of words, &c., there is a certain likeness; but we think the likeness stops there; at any rate, we hope it is hardly necessary to say that the Rabelaisian coarseness is conspicuous by absence. Mr. Kingsley, however, has "a rod for the fool's back," and applies it vigorously. But two misgivings have crossed our mind, which we shall make bold to give utterance to. One is whether part of the book is not rather too strong meat for babes (for Mr. Kingsley undoubtedly has the instruction and amusement of children chiefly in view); and the other is whether in a fairy tale allusions to fashions and follies of the day are not out of place. Who, for instance, will in a few years understand the sarcasms against the books of which the titles are transformed into "Squeeky," the "Pumplighter," the "Narrow, Narrow World," the "Hills of the Chattermuch," and the "Children's Twaddeday," even granting it is worthy of Mr. Kingsley to sneer at those books and their authors? It would be unpardonable did we close our notice without expressing admiration of the two exquisite illustrations by Mr. Noel Paton.

In order to suit the convenience of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Henley-on-Thames Regatta is postponed to June 25 and 26.

The Pugin Memorial Committee, having raised a fund of £1000, have resolved to place it at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects, in trust, for the establishment of a Students' Travelling Fund, under certain conditions.

The Shackamaxon, 989 tons, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heap and Sons, of Liverpool, sailed from Birkenhead on the 12th inst., for Sydney, New South Wales, with 386 Government emigrants, comprising 42 married couples, 109 single men, 99 single women, and 94 children, under the care of Mr. Slater, surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Miss Barker, matron.

A Parliamentary return shows that £1,205,000 was paid in by the Postmaster-General to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt during last year; and the total amount in the hands of the Commissioners on account of the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st of December last was £1,605,234 12s. 9d.

DERBY AND OAKS.—Since the reign of James I., who founded the Epsom meeting during his residence at Nonsuch, its immediate locality has been regarded as classic ground by our race-loving public. In the little parish of Woodmansterne is Lambert's Oaks, formerly an inn, but latterly a place of some interest to the Jockey Club, since it gave name to the famous Oaks Stakes at Epsom races. The house, which stands high and commands very fine views, was erected by a society called the "Hunters' Club," under a lease from the Lambert family. It afterwards became the residence of the unfortunate Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, from whom it passed to the eleventh Earl of Derby, whose grandson, Edward Smith Stanley, the twelfth Earl, much improved it. Here was given, on June 9, 1774, in anticipation of the marriage of Lord Stanley with Lady Betty Hamilton, the celebrated "fête champêtre," the first of the kind in England, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. This rural festival furnished the General with the subject of a dramatic entertainment, entitled "The Maid of the Oaks," and which, after a few bold touches from Garrick's pen, was performed for the first time at Drury Lane on Nov. 5, 1774. On May 14, 1779, Edward Smith Stanley, the twelfth Earl of Derby, originated the famed Oak Stakes, so named from his sylvan retreat at Woodmansterne. The first winner of the Oak Stakes at Epsom was Bridget, a bay mare, foaled in 1776, the property of the Earl. Bridget was of Royal blood, got by King Herod out of Jomima. In the following year (1780) the Earl started the Derby Stakes, so named out of compliment to its noble founder. The first winner of the Derby Stakes was Diomed, a chestnut horse, foaled in 1777, bred by the Hon. Richard Vernon, of Newmarket, and sold to Sir C. Bunbury, Bart. After the death of the Earl of Derby, in 1834, "The Oaks" estate was sold to Sir Charles Grey, and has since passed to its present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Smith.—*Notes and Queries.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Live it Down. By J. C. Jeaffreson. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett). The praise bestowed upon the honest boy who exposed the rotten side of his peach to possible purchasers is due to the author of this novel. Nearly all that is tedious and uninteresting in his story he has conscientiously collected in the first volume; and we are afraid that a great many persons who essay to read his book will be inclined to throw it aside before they have read the opening portion; but to them we give the curt advice which a facetious contemporary offered "to persons about to marry," and which consists in the simple prohibition "don't." If they will only persevere until they arrive at about the hundred and twentieth page of the second volume they will find their interest excited and sustained, with but little break to almost the last chapter, with which nine out of ten readers would not unwillingly dispense; for in it the author explains the moral of his tale, and that ought to be in every case unnecessary. We cannot help suspecting that Mr. Jeaffreson intended his first volume as an opportunity for readers to practise the precept conveyed in his title; and bravely determined to sacrifice his popularity to his desire of inculcating the doctrine of "living down" everything which is disagreeable. Otherwise it is hard to understand why he should have, in the first instance, clogged his story with the overgrowth which, it is said, he has, in subsequent editions, cut down. When one arrives at the middle of the second volume, it is impossible not to admire both the management of the events and the style of the writing; and when one reaches the end, the cleverness of the plot extorts astonishment and applause. The humour, too, in the scene where the jury are looked up, and where John Braddock, alias William Newton, alias Herbert Andrews, gradually wins them to his verdict of "Not guilty," is not to be denied. Nor is the author wanting in pathos and eloquence; there is enough of each to satisfy any but the most exacting. The stirring incidents in the plot are the following:—Edgar Turrett is supposed to be the nephew, but is really the son, by a felon, of Adelaide Turrett; and this is the secret which Adelaide and her father have to "live down." The felon escapes from Australia before his time of transportation has been worked out, becomes a highly respectable tradesman and eventually commits a murder for which Edgar is tried and acquitted only by the obstinacy and tact of his father, who is upon the jury. It is the shame accruing to him from the fact that he has been accused o murder, and though acquitted not cleared, which Edgar has to "live down;" and there are several minor characters who have to "live down" several minor sorrows and grievances. What they are will be discovered by reading, as it is well worth while to do, Mr. Jeaffreson's very ably-written novel.

On the Cultivation of Tea in India. By W. Nassau Lees, LL.D. (W. H. Allen and Co.) The interests treated of in this book are so important, and the writer is so evidently impressed with a belief in their importance, that we feel called upon to draw attention to his book. He declares that it is the cultivation of tea which "will eventually bring about, in a larger degree than any other undertaking, that end which all profess to have so near at heart, yet which none, it appears to my humble judgment, take the only practicable means of accomplishing—the introduction into India of British capital." Nor is tea the only theme which the author prosecutes. Of cotton, and many other plants which have been or might be experimentalised upon in India, he also discourses freely. The misspellings which are scattered broadcast over the pages are accounted for by the fact that the work was printed in "a private press, in which there is but one compositor of English, a Bengalese."

Pursuits of Women. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Emily Faithfull.) Here are collected together certain essays, reprinted from *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and a paper which was read before the Social Science Congress at Guildhall. The writer of them is one of the chief amongst our modern Amasons, who fight the cause of those amongst their sisters to whom it has not pleased Providence to assign the position of housewives and mothers of families. This is not the place to discuss or answer the momentous question, "What shall we do with our old maids?" which is the title of one of Miss Cobbe's essays. What she herself has to suggest towards a solution had better be read, for she writes as one who is worthy of attentive hearing, both upon that and upon other kindred topics. Women generally manage to obtain what they want, if they set themselves seriously to work to do so; and therefore, if they determine unanimously, or nearly unanimously, to be admitted to medical or any other degrees, there is little doubt but that they will be ultimately successful; but let them remember, however, that union is strength, and that they must cease to be divided amongst themselves before they can justly denounce the opposite sex as the stumbling-block in the way of their attainment of what they desire. If women be really the inferiors of men, men can have nothing to fear from the competition of women; and at present it is a question whether Miss Cobbe and her sisters have not as many opponents amongst their own sex as amongst the other.

Pictures of German Life in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. (Second Series. Two vols. Chapman and Hall.) This is a translation, by Mrs. Malcolm, from the German of Gustav Freytag. In the former series the author's object was to delineate some main features in the national life of Germany during the period of the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War; the present series is intended to be "a sketch of some of the phases of development of German character during the last century up to the present day." The author does not propose "to enter upon a representation of the scientific mind, or of the political condition of the nation; but only to represent those phases of the spirit and social circumstances which more especially define the character of a people." Furthermore, the author explains that "the aim of the book is to show how, by means of the Hohenzollern State, Germans changed gradually from private to public men; how dramatic power and interest entered into lyrical individual life; how the burgher class was strengthened by increasing education, and the nobility and peasantry submitted to its influence; finally, how it cast aside the specialties of classes, and began to form characters according to its own needs and points of view." The author's own remarks are diversified by extracts from many a German writer, and by literary curiosities, amongst which we particularly recommend to notice a love-letter of the year 1750, which will be found at p. 329 of the first volume. We cannot quote the whole of it, but the following sentence is a fair sample of its style:—"I beg leave, my heart, to send with this a bad specimen of my workmanship for a waistcoat, humbly requesting his honour not to regard the smallness of its value, but rather the goodwill with which it is given, for I assure him there are not as many stitches in it as there are good wishes accompanying it." The mixture of tenderness, formality, and housewifery is very characteristic of the warmhearted, prim, and homely German maiden of the eighteenth century. There is another sentence in which the writer says "his orders shall at all times be commands to me," from which we conclude that "love, honour, and *obey*" were not such mere forms of expression in her time as they have now very generally become.

The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland. (Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1863.) This is a lucid and comprehensive work, well calculated to interest not only the special student of heraldry and archæology, but the general reader. It contains matter comparatively new; embraces, amongst other interesting topics, the vexed question regarding change of surname, the quasi "unrecognised claims" of the baronetage, and many curious particulars connected with the matriculation of armorial bearings, and the opinions of eminent authorities on this somewhat hitherto mystified subject. The author's strictures on the popular assumption of the arms of others, and certain heraldic malpractices now becoming exceedingly prevalent, are well timed. He expounds the law upon the subject clearly, and urges the advantages of heraldic registration as a remedy. The work contains many curious illustrations of ancient seals, devices, and "lapidarian heraldry," besides much that is valuable as regards the distinctions between the "gentle science" in Scotland and elsewhere. The authorities quoted are numerous, and where historical or other anecdotes have been introduced to elucidate any portion of the subject, they are fresh and full of interest, particularly to those who seek after the excitement, so to speak, of what have been called the "curiosities of heraldry," and, we may add, of genealogy also. Such a work as the present was much required, as even travelled Scotchmen seem to know less of their own native heraldic institutions than of that on Bennet's-hill, or even Ulster's visitations. This is the greater pity, as the Lord Lyons College, although not so well known, is, in its rules and practice, as strict and correct as any similar institution in Europe.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE eighth annual report of the Civil Service Commissioners has recently been published. After briefly referring to the resignation of Sir John Lefevre, the commissioners give the statistics of the department to the close of last year, stating that the total number of nominations notified from the 21st of May, 1855, to the close of 1858 (three years and seven months) was 7942; and for the four years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, taken together it was 14,065, the nominations of the last year (1862) being 3649. It will be understood that this large increase has been occasioned by the gradual extension of the Order in Council to classes which, although within its provisions, were for a time practically exempt, and particularly by the operation of the 17th section of the Superannuation Act, 1859, which enacted that, with certain exceptions, no person appointed after its date without a certificate should be permitted to receive a pension on his retirement from the service. The extent to which the plan of competitive examination has been adopted during the last five years in filling up vacancies in clerkships or similar situations is given in a table, showing that the proportion of occasions on which the system of competition has been applied was, in 1858, 30·0 per cent.; in 1859, 33·2 per cent.; in 1860, 33·2 per cent.; in 1861, 55·8 per cent.; in 1862, 42·2 per cent. In the War Office last year as many as 82 vacancies out of 107 were filled by absolute nomination. The nomination of Excise assistants, who are not subjected to competition, have also been more numerous in 1862 than in 1861 (162 against 95), and in 1862 there were 24 absolute nominations to situations in the Probate and Divorce Court. The ratio to vacancies of candidates examined has varied but slightly during the five years, the range being from 2·6 per vacancy, which was the proportion in 1860, to 3·0 per vacancy in 1862. The increased ratio in the past year is, of course, in some measure attributable to the working of the plan introduced in the early part of 1861, of preliminary test examinations for departments to which the Treasury possesses the right of nominating; but the average has also been effected by several competitions in which the number of candidates per vacancy has been considerable, as, e.g., by two competitions for supplementary clerkships in this office, in one of which 40 candidates were examined for four vacancies, while in the other 22 candidates were examined for one vacancy.

There was also a competition for the post of schoolmaster in a dockyard under the Admiralty, when ten candidates were examined; and a competition for a clerkship in the Colonial Office, when seven candidates were examined. On the other hand, there were several instances of competitions for which the average was less than three candidates per vacancy. In six of these competitions two candidates were examined for one vacancy; in one, six candidates were examined for four vacancies; and in one, two candidates were examined for two vacancies, a third, who was nominated, having declined. In this case both the candidates who were examined failed to reach the standard of competency. It is to be added that, of the 864 competitors examined for the 289 places, 376 were found to be below the standard of attainment requisite for a pass examination, leaving the bonâ fide competition to be between 488 candidates for 289 places; or in the proportion of only 1·69 to each vacancy. The total number of candidates nominated by the Treasury for preliminary test examination was 622, of whom 82, for various reasons, were not examined. Of the 540 who were examined 297 passed and 243 were rejected; the proportion of rejections, therefore, being just 45 per cent. The following is a list of the principal offices for which candidates were examined last year, into which the plan of competition for clerkships, &c., has not yet been introduced: Admiralty Court and Registry, British Museum, House of Commons, Criminal Law Accounts (Examiner's Office), Ecclesiastical Commission, Foreign Office (Diplomatic Service), Lunacy Commission, Prisons Board (Scotland), Science and Art Department, Legal Offices. The standard of examinations, the report states, in noncompetive examinations, has necessarily become a low one, inasmuch as the examinations for clerkships of the higher class (such as those in metropolitan offices and in the provincial establishments of the Customs' Department) are now competitive to a large extent. In fact, for a great number of appointments the ability to read and write and to add a few figures is sufficient, and for others still less is required. The number of rejections on the ground of deficient health has increased.

The Commissioners, referring to the performances of the candidates who came before them, say that they still find it extremely difficult to obtain good handwriting. "The accomplishment is one which we have always regarded as most important; but if we had maintained from the commencement of our proceedings a standard as high as that which we hope may ultimately be attainable, we should have run the risk of inconveniencing the public service by the number of rejections which would have been occasioned. With regard to orthography we may mention that at least two-thirds of the candidates (sixty-two in number) who were last year examined for supplementary clerkships in this office would not have been rejected by us for incorrect spelling had they been nominated to the highest of the situations for which we examine. The same may be said of many of the boys examined for admission to the Admiralty factories and dockyards."

The total number of nominations for employment on the census of Great Britain and Ireland to the close of last year was 707; the certificates granted were 314; and the failures on examination 238. With regard to the convict service, the report states that in January last arrangements were made for the grant of certificates to candidates for the situations of warder, assistant warder, &c., in that department. The educational qualifications required are, as will be expected, very low, but the necessity of careful inquiry as to the physical competence and the character of candidates is shown by the number of rejections for want of those qualifications. It appears, moreover, from the annual superannuation returns, that the average length of service of officers who retire upon pensions, after having belonged to this class, has been unusually short. The appointments last year in the Civil Service for India announced for competition were 80 in number, and the Commissioners have been officially informed that 60 at least will be assigned in July next, if a sufficient number of competent candidates should present themselves. The number of candidates was in 1856 only 56, and gradually rose to 171 in 1861, at which it remained in 1862. Of the candidates of 1862, 24 came from the University of Oxford, 20 from Cambridge, 16 from Scottish universities, 25 from Trinity College, Dublin, and 8 from the Queen's University in Ireland.

Voluminous appendices accompany the report, embodying statistical tables relating to the home Civil Service, also correspondence relating to the services, together with specimens of examination papers, the questions put to candidates, and the regulations applicable to the several examinations, and much information of a very interesting character in connection with the system now acted upon with regard to candidates for admission to the Civil Service.

The Galway subsidy appears in the postal packet service estimates just issued. The item is entered thus:—"Galway and ports of America, from 1st of July, 1863, £58,500."

The committee of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden, charged with the revision of the penal code, has recommended, by eight votes to three, that the punishment of death shall be abolished.

The caravan which every year leaves Damascus for Mecca started on the 26th ult. It is composed of upwards of 5000 pilgrims, among whom are 2000 Persians and Daghestans, and 1500 Ottomans from Roumelia, Anatolia, and Syria.

It is stated that Sir John Trelawny—discouraged probably by the remarkable change which has taken place in the tone of the House of Commons on the church rate question—has decided to abandon the charge of the Abolition Bill, with which his name is so intimately associated.

It is proposed that three copies of congratulatory verses—two in English and one in Latin (the verses not to exceed fifty in number)—shall be recited in the theatre at Oxford University on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The annual Synod of this denomination met at Edinburgh on Monday, and continued its sittings during the week. The Rev. Alexander Young, from Logiealmond, Perthshire, the oldest officiating Presbyterian minister in Scotland, was chosen moderator. It was unanimously resolved to present an address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his marriage. Resolutions to petition against the Prison Ministers Bill, the Maynooth Grant, and the Regium Donum were unanimously agreed to; and a motion in favour of union with the Free Church of Scotland, and appointing a committee to confer with any committee the Free Church might appoint for that purpose, was carried by 178 to 74. From the statistical reports it appeared that the number of ministers and congregations under the Synod was 577, and of communicants 168,245, being an increase since 1859 of 22 ministers and 10,444 communicants. The entire income of the Church in 1862 was £202,875, an increase of £37,823 since 1859.

TRINITY CHURCH, TAUNTON.—(To the Editor.)—In reference to your notice under the head of "Church and Universities," in your Number of the 2nd inst., I beg leave to correct an error in the statement that "about twenty years ago Mr. Smith built at his own cost (£5000) Trinity Church, in the same town (Taunton)." It is not with a view to depreciate the rev. gentleman's liberality, of which no one entertains a higher sense than myself, that I trouble you with this explanation. Trinity Church was not erected at Mr. Smith's cost, and I am sure he would be unwilling to have the credit of having done so. The cost of the fabric was defrayed by general subscription, but Mr. Smith gave £1000 towards the endowment. He built schools for the district, at a cost of upwards of £2500, and gave an organ to the church which cost £600. Some years after Mr. Smith devoted himself to the resuscitation of the College School in this town, being appointed, with that view, Head Master by the Warden of New College, Oxford, and expended about £1000 in fitting up and improving the school buildings and in purchasing a property adjoining the school premises, which he conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the school; and he has lately completed the erection, at his own sole cost, of St. John's Church, at an expense of upwards of £10,000. This beautiful edifice has been erected, from the designs of Mr. Gilbert, for the benefit of the poor of the district, to whom Mr. Smith has dedicated it as a free gift, there not being a single reserved or appropriated sitting. It is impossible to speak too highly of the noble, self denying liberality of the Rev. Frederick J. Smith towards this town, to which he came as a stranger, or of the estimation in which he is held by his adopted fellow-townsmen.—A TAUNTONIAN.

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"SUMMER ON THE THAMES." FROM A PICTURE BY W. W. GOSLING, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 574.

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"AN ARMY ON THE MARCH, THE REARGUARD WITH THE BAGGAGE-WAGGONS," FROM A PICTURE BY JOHN GILBERT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"AN ARMY ON THE MARCH: THE REARGUARD WITH THE BAGGAGE-WAGGONS."

A CRITIC has remarked of the very spirited picture by Mr. J. Gilbert, now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which we have engraved, that it is "confused," and the remark is made seemingly in disparagement. Now it appears to us that such an observation could only be made either very naïvely or very flippantly. We wonder if art-critics are ever "confused" in their own ideas? In this instance the "confusion" complained of was certainly the great aim of the artist, and is as certainly the great merit of his picture. Has the rearguard and the baggage-waggons of any army, we would ask, ever been free from confusion? Did Mr. Kinglake find perfect order here when accompanying the armies in the Crimea; or Mr. Russell when following the Federals in America? Are our volunteers, or even our regular troops, when on the march in large numbers, though not much impeded by baggage-waggons, exempt from stragglers and confusion in the rear? Is it likely that a Cavalier army such as Mr. Gilbert represents, often irregularly composed, "bravoes of Alsatia and pages of Whitehall" mixed with the Royal regiments, and lax in discipline as they notoriously were, would have a well-ordered rearguard, or find their baggage-waggons go quite smoothly over a rough country without roads, as this seems to be. Most assuredly not, we say; and should add that the painter has shown not only true artistic feeling in this picturesque confusion but also strict regard to historical probability. The artist's respect for probability is also shown by the kind of men he has selected to compose the rearguard: they are trumpeters and other supernumaries of the force. Besides these, but with still the same regard to probability, there are peasant waggoners pressed into service and boys who are always forthcoming to assist in noise and confusion. Women also are very efficient in this way, and there is no improbability in making fine, all this churning of water by heavy tread of fording chargers, this straining and urging of waggons up hill, this clamouring and shouting, this broad jest between jolly comrades over the soothing pipe, and that not very delicate persiflage passed between ribald horsemen and frail baggage, together with yonder shoeing of horses up away on the brow of the hill, and preparation to unspigot beer barrel, appear to us to be exactly what one might expect to see in the train of a Cavalier force; and to prove great power of recalling and revivifying the past in the artist—not to speak of the technical ability, especially the marvellous facility of handling, with which all this is realised. The skirt of the main body of the army is seen in the centre of the picture, and although even here there is not much order, it seems to be occasioned simply by the fact that a halt has been sounded, and a conference is taking place. Where are they marching to, this gaily dight and thoughtless host? Which field of blood is it towards which they are bound? Perchance 'tis Naseby! If so, the reader may recall one of the early "Songs of the Civil War" of Macaulay, in which he makes Obadiah Bind-their-Kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-with-links-of-iron, Sergeant in Ireton's army, predict the result of the battle:—

> Fools, your doublets shone with gold, and your hearts were gay and bold,
> When ye kissed your lily hands to your lemans to-day;
> And to-morrow shall the fox, from her chambers in the rocks,
> Lead forth her tawny cubs to howl above the prey.

"SUMMER ON THE THAMES."

THERE is something especially delightful in the freshness and sense of atmosphere which Mr. Gosling infuses into all his landscapes, and none are more successful in this respect than the picture we have engraved. An artistic perception of the picturesque is shown, too, in the point of station the painter has taken up. But, then, where is that part of the river, before it is polluted by London and its steam-boats, that is not picturesque? The mere title of this work awakes numberless pleasant memories and associations in the overworked inhabitants of this dusty and grimy metropolis. How often does not one yearn to get away from the toil and trouble, the "fretful stir unprofitable" of this Babel, to such a scene of serenity and peace as this? What provokingly happy fellows are landscape-painters, who can always enjoy such scenes, and at the same time combine profession with pleasure. Who does not, for instance, envy Mr. Gosling, who really does (as his works abundantly prove) what many landscape-painters only pretend to do—namely, paint his pictures "on the spot"? The boat which he has introduced into this picture, with his own figure seated in it, is, we understand, fitted up and kept by this gentleman for the express purpose of painting. Izaak Walton, forsooth! Pshaw! What's fishing yonder to the delight of his industrious idlesse? A river-boat places one in the best possible situation for thoroughly enjoying a lovely summer's day such as is here represented—one of those few genial and warm but not sultry days which occasionally occur in the midst of what Lord Palmerston calls, following up an idea of Horace Walpole, the "rigours of an English summer." The sunlight might be glaring but for the thin fleecy clouds which pale and soften it. Though the artist does not tell us so in his title, the reader will possibly recognise that the scene is Wargrave, looking down towards Henley. The artist has taken fewer liberties with his subject than landscape-painters generally do; but, we believe, he has introduced a mill where there was but an empty wharf in the middle distance, and the old house to the right has been brought more forward. It may be in place to mention that this house was the residence of Lord Barrymore; and George IV., when Prince of Wales, often stayed here with him. They built a theatre here, in which the famous clown Delphine, of Covent Garden, friend and associate of Lord Barrymore, used to act. A little lower down is the Casterton and the Casterton Weir of Henry Kingsley's novel, "Ravenshoe;" and beyond, among the hills, is the Ranford of the same work. The windings of the river are all silvery sheen, for its burnished surface is hardly broken by a single ripple, except in the wake of the barge—so calm as well as bright it is. As for the anglers in the punts yonder, poring over three or four yards of water, are they not moral blemishes in such a view, regardless as they seem to be of so much beauty about them? However, as they add some interest to the picture, and as everybody will not agree that sketching is the greatest earthly felicity, we leave them to their enjoyment, ejaculating mentally, "*Chacun à son goût!*"

As the eye takes in the several elements of the view the attention is chiefly arrested by the bold masses of foliage to the right, and the telling contrast they form to the low meadow, with its towing-path on the opposite side. As we continue to watch the artist's pencil we find an entirely new interest in every bit of the landscape—in the forms of the trees, whether beech, willow, oak, or elm; all along the margin of the river, in every rushy, sedgy clump or fringe; in dyke or pebbly slope and shallow; in the low, thatched boathouse, and the little nook beyond; and in the farm buildings, the mill-wheel, and the larger boathouse of the middle distance. Perhaps the eye will settle still more delightedly on the old English house, with its picturesque pointed gables and quaint Elizabethan chimneys, peeping over the tops of the nearest trees and nestling close among them; for, after all, the mind is always glad to revert from nature to associations of human interest.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have unanimously elected Colonel Sykes, M.P., as chairman for the year ensuing.

The Great Eastern started from the Mersey last Saturday on another trip across the Atlantic. She took out 600 passengers and about 2000 tons of cargo.

The Durham, Oxford, and Cambridge Mission have appointed as their surgeon, Henry Waghorn, Esq., and he embarked in the Roman on the 6th inst., to join the Bishop at the Cape, en route for the Zambesi River.

LETTERS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—A notice just issued by the Postmaster-General states that the postal communication has been re-established between Vienna and Constantinople, by way of Tchernavoda and Kustendji. Mails for conveyance by this route are dispatched from Vienna twice a week—viz., on Mondays and Fridays; and letters from the United Kingdom intended to be forwarded by such mails will, in the ordinary course of post, be in time for the mail of Monday, if dispatched from London viâ Ostend on the morning of the previous Saturday, and for the mail of Friday if dispatched on the morning of the previous Wednesday. Letters for Constantinople which the writers may desire to forward by this route must be specially addressed "viâ Kustendji." The postage chargeable upon letters will be the same as viâ Trieste—viz., 11d. for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight when prepaid, and 1s. 1d. if sent unpaid.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—THE LANDSCAPES, &c.

THE Royal Academy is not the place to estimate British landscape art. Very little of the space—so inadequate for all—falls to the share of the poor landscapist if he does not happen to be in the ranks of the Academy. Driven from Trafalgar-square, he has found refuge in the galleries in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, and elsewhere. Nevertheless, there are always some few choice works of this class in the Academy; and the visitor will be repaid by an examination of those on the walls this year, though, perhaps, at the expense of a backache, for he will find most of them either elevated almost out of sight, or near the floor.

The veteran Clarkson Stanfield is far from betraying failing power in his principal picture (123), representing the dismasted hull of the Ildefonso on the morning following the Battle of Trafalgar, dragging at her cables, and rolling in the storm-vexed sea. The union jack flies above her Spanish flag, and "The Defence," nearer shore, is still able to guard her prize, though her mainmast has been partially shot away. Many of the captured ships are driven ashore along the coast between Cadiz and Cape Trafalgar. Mr. Stanfield contributes four smaller works—"On the Coast of Calabria" (94), "Oude Scheld, Texel Island" (177), "Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover" (272), and "The Worm's Head, Bristol Channel" (371). There are very few painters who have been nearly so long before the public as Clarkson Stanfield of whom it can be said that they have contracted no obviously routine method of painting, and who continue, after realising a distinguished position, to pay the same loyal suit and service to nature. Mr. Stanfield is one of this honourable few. More than this, his colouring, always within its rather limited range of grey, is this year more than usually delicate, aerial, and subtle in gradation. Above all, his handling—like that of most matured masters—has lately, while diminishing in mechanical precision, acquired more and more of that noble quality, suggestiveness. The touch is less exactly descriptive, but it epitomises or implies a wider range of knowledge.

Of Mr. Roberts the same can hardly be said. It is many years since this skilful painter's works ceased to convey the paramount impression of reverent fidelity to nature. Other artistic qualities they have acquired in large measure, but none that exactly compensates for this. They have a wonderful facility of handling; and this is always more or less suggestive, but in this case it is too conventionally so; the rule and line of linear perspective, the artistic principles of composition, and the sources of effect are too apparent—sometimes, even, to the neglect of truth, and the figures are mere artistic make-weights. Such pictures are aerial for the reason that a sketch seldom fails of this quality. Mr. Roberts's present contributions are, however, rather more carefully studied than those of last year. The largest and most impressive is the oft-painted "Interior of Milan Cathedral" (35); but we prefer "The Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (45) for its finer expression of space. We cannot congratulate the painter upon employing his pencil on views of London unless he infuses into them more *couleur locale* than we find in the two views of St. Paul's (114 and 134). That looking west does not render the magnitude of our noble cathedral, and some of the few details are inaccurate. That looking east has a clear and beautiful effect of light, but one that is extremely exceptional, even in summer.

Mr. E. W. Cooke does not by mere indecision or inadequacy of execution stimulate the imagination to supply more than he literally gives; but this is from no insufficiency or want of keeping and completeness that makes itself felt as in "topographical" painters. On the contrary, it seems to arise from his omitting nothing—from his giving the facts before him with the most satisfying and absolute fidelity. Mr. Cooke is one of the greatest "realistic" painters now living. He has surpassed all previous efforts in his large and most elaborate representation of "Catalan Bay" (415), on the east of the rock of Gibraltar, with its vast slope of sand driven up by easterly winds from the coast in a sheer acclivity of 600 feet in height—here round and over Titanic masses of fallen rock, there taking the form of the finely-laminated strata of sandstone, and above resting against the precipices, towering twice as high, of Signal-station Hill; these, again, carrying the strained and excited attention to the still loftier sugarloaf hill of secondary limestone, with its caves and fissures, containing "Bone Breccia," and thence conducting to the African coast of Ceuta and the far-off snowy range of Atlas. When the eye returns to the poor men preparing their boats and spreading their nets in the foreground, and to the small village of the Genoese colony of fishermen, then it is that their relatively insignificant size is fully apprehended, and the stupendous grandeur of the surrounding scenery fully realised. Sir Roderick Murchison might well compliment the painter upon the geological accuracy and knowledge here displayed; but as a work of art it is equally admirable—the sea, the boats, the village, the sky are quite equal in drawing and painting to the rocks. Another large picture by Mr. Cooke, "Dutch Trawlers at Anchor off Schevenning" (230), chafed in a stiff breeze by wind and wave, as they wait for the flood-tide, resembles previous works more than the last. There is here the same surprising precision of touch, but certainly not the slightest want of movement and air. His third picture of sunset at Venice behind the dome of Santa Maria della Salute is likewise very noteworthy.

The Messrs. Linnel have assimilated their style more than ever, and continue to confine themselves to a uniform set of effects, which, though rendered with great technical skill, are open to the charge of exaggeration. The contribution by this family, most daring and violent in its oppositions of hot and bright, heavy and cold colour, is No. 22, by Mr. J. T. Linnel, an artist who (apparently through imitation of his father) has quite lost the delicate truth to nature of his early works, and together with it much of his own individuality. This picture represents sheep and cattle gathered together under the shelter of a rugged slope, gnarled with tree roots, on which and on the retiring bank of slaty thundercloud the sun has burst, lighting up a brilliant rainbow. By Mr. J. Linnel, sen., there is a "Sunset" (472), almost an exact repetition of a former work. The harvest is stacked—the sun has just set behind hills of almost incredible blue, but his rays flush and dapple with crimson and gold a great curve and swirl of cirrus overhead. Mr. W. Linnel's "O'er the Muir, among the Heather" (463) is what is known as "worstedy," though in passages masterly in handling. The intense tone thrown over rather than forming the local colour of the rolling moor is not accounted for by the aspect of the sky.

Mr. Redgrave has a bright little picture of "Sunshine" (311) on a Surrey (?) common, in which, however, the effect is given with a slight tendency to blackness in the shadows. We will include the "Strayed Lambs" (220), by the same painter, also with the landscapes, for, although the figures here are delicately painted, we prefer to dwell on the foreground patch of sun-tipped fern brake and wood undergrowth, which is painted with the care and love of a beginner, and strengthens our impression that Mr. Redgrave is especially happy in landscape. We would call particular attention to two small landscapes by little-known artists, hanging close together—"The Tranquil Hour" (400), by Mr. J. Adam, and "Pastoral" (401), by Mr. W. Field, the former is exceedingly delicate and beautiful; the latter a very close and truthful study of nature, with a sense of all-pervading atmosphere. But the most highly-finished landscapes in the exhibition, and also among the most subtly beautiful in colour and effect, are three by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, "On the French Coast" (120), "Ambleteuse Bay" (279), and "Twilight—Vallée de la Cluse, near Boulogne" (685). In the second and most remarkable of these the evening rays fall from the crest of a slope in shadow on cattle, while it bathes and steeps the distant sweep of bay. Though still rather artificial, these landscapes have far more unity of effect and less of the mere mechanical finish of former works. Their delicacy of handling is in truth marvellous, while their tenderness, yet brilliancy of colour is really deserving of all praise. Two other small works evincing great landscape power are "Catch" (619), by Mr. G. Mason—a rustic boy on the farm Dobbin tossing an apple to a girl—remarkable for its truthful daylight effect and water; and a very pure and thoroughly English view of "Medmenham on the Thames" (698), by Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Creswick's best landscape this year, "Crossing the Stream" (86) has a masterly study of a chestnut-tree; but the beechen groove beyond has something of the old-fashioned mannerism which made the foliage grow all one way. "The River Tees at Wycliffe" (205) and another view are rather uninteresting and monotonous in colour. The first named has a decided tendency to sootiness. Mr. Lee's works show a disposition to rely too much on memory and practised facility of hand: tameness and mannerism are the inevitable consequences. The colouring, also, is more than usually clay-cold. The most agreeable is "Where the Trout Lie" (195), because it has in passages a better feeling of colour; and the anatomy, so to speak, of the bole and arms of the withered tree to the right gives some evidence of study on the spot. The view of the Pont du Gard, the stupendous remains of the Roman aqueduct spanning the Valley of the Gardon, near Nismes (322), is interesting on account of its subject, and the perspective of the arches is well given. Mr. M'Cullum has one of his elaborate and vivid, but rather stark and exaggerated, studies of winter landscape—"Oaks of Cranbourne Chase, Windsor Forest" (422). Mr. George Stanfield's "Oberlahnstein, looking towards the Castle of Stolzenfels" (554), is distinguished by his usual good qualities, but its lucidity is rather of a liquid and varnished than of an atmospheric character. Mr. Dillon has a very artistic and poetical picture—excellent also technically—of "The Pyramids from the Island of Roda (341), just after sundown, with the broad, unruffled surface of the Nile, reflecting the ruddy glow of the cloudless sky, against which loom the mighty pyramids, and the mother of Moses depositing her child among the gigantic flags of the river's brink. "The Waning Year" (571), by Mr. Hulme, the most important picture this meritorious artist has hitherto exhibited, we have already engraved and described. Mr. Herbert, jun., son of the academician, has a noticeable picture, "A Well in the Desert" (336), with many figures and camels, the former well painted, the latter looking rather heavy, but chiefly remarkable for its vivid sun light and the evidence it affords of a delicate perception of colour. Mr. Anthony's "Relic of the Old Feudal Time" (645), the ruins of a castle (said to be Larne Castle), is an impressive and powerfully-painted "study;" it has hardly the finish and completeness of a picture. Mr. Leader's "Welsh Churchyard" (440)—a few lowly graves beneath ancient yews—has a vigour and richness unprecedented from this painter. "The River in Flood" (5), by Mr. J. W. Oakes, we must also say, is more forcible and more thoroughly studied than any previous effort. Mr. Hering has a sweet but not very effective view on the coast of the Gulf of Spezzia (588). Of Mr. Whistler's sketch of "The Last of Old Westminster Bridge" (352) we feel bound to say that such ostentatiously rough-and-ready work would scarcely be tolerable from a master taking memoranda for future elaboration, and does not show with a good grace from an immature painter. Few but professional artists will appreciate the indications of power here; and we would therefore say that, since the painter would have us believe he can do so well with so little pains, he would show more respect to himself, his art, and the public by trying to do better.

Other noteworthy landscapes are Mr. Webb's "Scene in Holland" (218); Mr. Boddington's "Thorsgill Brook, Yorkshire" (251); "An Autumnal Morning, North Wales" (278), by Mr. Harwood; another view in North Wales (603), by Mr. Syer; yet another view (49) on the same favourite ground, by Mr. E. Gill; and a very atmospheric landscape, with a cataract (594), by the same painter; "Snowdon" (551), by Mr. T. Danby, and "The Agour Hills, Argyle" (331), by Mr. J. Nash, jun.—two pictures shamefully hung; "The Fox by Moonlight in the Arctic Regions" (460) by Mr. Haines; Mr. Marshall's "Mountain Road on the Way to Market" (372), in which, however, the pleasing figures are the chief source of interest; "Ambleteuse" (373), by Mr. C. J. Lewis; No. 616, by Mr. A. Gilbert; and Mr. J. Sant's picture of a village churchyard, with a gigantic yew.

Mr. Sidney Cooper's "Cooling the Hoof" (255) is almost a repetition of many previous cattle pieces, and does not compare advantageously with his unusually solid and powerful picture of Welsh goats in the British Institution Exhibition this year. Mr. Physick, jun., maintains the great promise of recent works in his excellently-painted picture of a dog and jackdaw (556). There is a picture of "A Steeplechase" (512), by the distinguished Prussian painter, M. Steffeck; but it is placed too high for fair examination. Mr. J. Wolf contributes a picture of Wapiti deer and scenery in Powerscourt Park (631), and a drawing, entitled "A Row in the Jungle" (769)—a crowd of monkeys hooting and screaming from the trees overhead at a tiger slinking through the dense undergrowth. Our birds, squirrels, &c., do something similar when they see a fox or cat move about in a wood. There is great knowledge of animal character in both these works, and good sound painting to boot. Mr. Bottomley has a picture, called "Four Miles from London" (610), with a very creditably-painted team of brewer's horses.

Unquestionably the finest picture of still-life in the exhibition is Mr. Duffield's superbly-painted group of "A Dead Swan and Black Game" (558). Mr. Lance, we regret to find, is an absentee. The works of the Misses Mutrie are, as usual, admirable for brilliancy and thoroughly painter-like manipulation; and Miss Stannard has made a considerable advance.

We inadvertently omitted from our notices of the figure-subjects a picture by Mr. John Faed, the brother of the Associate, with many good qualities, and very carefully finished, of the hospitable porch of an old house—an illustration of the ballad, "The Old English Gentleman" (389). Also a minutely-elaborated French interior, entitled "Une Petite Boutique" (254), by Mr. G. Hardy; a conscientiously-painted rustic subject, "A Sparrow's Nest" (253), by Mr. J. Collinson, and, among the few water-colour contributions, a very promising drawing by Mr. L. Duncan (a son of Mr. Duncan, the distinguished member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours), called "The Young Shipwright" (786), a boy submitting his carving of a boat to an old sailor, who, with one eye closed, examines the lines of its keel with the air of an experienced connoisseur.

In a recent notice of photographs by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, of New Bond-street, from the very remarkable sculptures in the quatrefoils of the west front of Wells Cathedral, published by the Architectural Photographic Society, we announced that a number of other photographs from this most interesting cathedral and its associated buildings had been issued separately by Messrs. Cundall and Downes. We have now before us a volume containing forty of these photographs, which has been published under the title, "Architectural Details from Wells Cathedral and its Precinct Buildings." The volume forms a most valuable repertory of rich and peculiar Early English and Decorated architecture and sculpture. Some fourteen of the photographs are devoted to the illustration of the details and sculptures in the triforium and clerestory. These plates at first sight have a certain uniformity, but on examination they are found to present an extraordinary variety in the ornament. Almost every tympapum of the triforium arcade, angle of the lancet, medallion in the upper spaces between each arch, corbel or capital of the vaulting shafts, has its own peculiar foliage, grotesque or sculptured head. A number of the photographs represent the celebrated old miserere seats, with their grotesques and beautifully carved foliage. Several more give some of the most interesting and boldly sculptured of the capitals and other details of the north porch, south transept, and nave piers. One of the capitals of the last bears a grotesque of a man chasing a fox that is carrying off a goose; but still more curious are the grotesques of the south transept, two of which represent men robbing a vineyard and a man catching one of the thieves with a pitchfork. The sculptured series of capitals of the entrance to the north porch is supposed to represent the death of King Edmund the Martyr (A.D. 870), bound to a tree as a mark for the Danish arrows, and afterwards beheaded. Then we have figures from the east side of the north tower—boldly recessed, the niches richly croquetted, and two of the figures very dignified; the interior of Vicars' Hall, a very interesting specimen of an ancient refectory; the richly-ornamented oriel window of the deanery; the interior and exterior of the gallery to Vicars' Close, and the beautiful chapel in the latter. Wherever the photographer has had a fair chance he has succeeded to admiration, but in some few instances we presume that the "dim religious light" of the cathedral has not favoured his operations. Most of the photographs are, however, excellent examples of the art; and the work, as a whole, reflects great credit upon the enterprising publishers.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Francis Sandford, secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: J. E. W. T. Marquis of Ormonde to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
5th Lancers: Staff Surg. R. F. Andrews to be Surgeon.
7th Hussars: Capt. J. Bayley to be Captain.
Military Train: Ensigns J. A. Harris and R. Forrest to be Lieutenants; G. P. Pritchett and Paymaster Serg. R. D. Noake to be Ensigns.
2nd Foot: Lieut. A. Baird to be Paymaster. 3rd: Lieut. L. E. Lewis to be Captain; Ensign J. E. Durnford to be Lieutenant; H. M. Oliver to be Ensign. 5th: Staff Assist.-Surg. C. S. Close to be Assistant-Surgeon. 8th: Ensign M. G. Cole to be Lieutenant; A. Mellor to be Ensign. 9th: Lieut. H. Ballen to be Lieutenant. 10th: Lieut. F. J. Grenville to be Lieutenant. 11th: Lieut. P. T. Beames to be Lieutenant. 33rd: Ensign G. M. Douglas to be Lieutenant; E. Quin to be Ensign. 37th: Lieut. J. C. F. Grier to be Lieutenant. 40th: Ensign E. Stack to be Instructor of Musketry. 67th: Capt. F. W. Jebb to be Major; Lieut. W. H. B. Kingsley to be Captain; Ensign J. S. Brereton to be Lieutenant; Y. T. Eyre to be Ensign. 69th: Lieut. G. Cocke to be Lieutenant. 79th: Ensign J. Busfield to be Lieutenant; A. N. Forbes-Gordon to be Ensign. 85th: Capt. J. Aytoun to be Captain. 102nd: Lieut. G. H. W. Trenchard to be Lieutenant.
DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. W. Green, 42nd Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeons H. Ruish, J. E. Young, and T. R. Whitty to be Staff Surgeons.
BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. H. Rice, C.B., to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a brigade; Major A. J. Fraser to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Paymaster J. Webster to have the honorary rank of Major. The following officers, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858, Lieut.-Cols. J. R. Glyn and T. H. Pakenham to be Colonels.
MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.—H. P. Moors to be Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores.

Orders have been received at Devonport to put in commission the screw steam-sloop Alert, 17, with a complement of 175 men.

The troop-ship Middlesex has arrived from Calcutta, Jan. 27, and St. Helena, April 6. She brings the 92nd Highlanders from Calcutta, under the command of Colonel Lockhart.

All the screw-corvettes, as well as the larger vessels fitting for the first division of the Chatham steam reserve, are to be supplied with an auxiliary engine for washing decks, weighing anchors, and other purposes.

The Board of Admiralty has directed that the arrangements at Woolwich be extended so as to hasten the completion of the armour-cased ship Caledonia.

In consequence of the success which has attended the newly-invented ventilating arrangements on board the iron-clad screw-frigate Royal Oak, 35, Captain Campbell, fitting for sea at Chatham, the Lords of the Admiralty have decided on introducing a similar system on board the other vessels composing the squadron of armour-plated steamers.

The Prussian sailing-frigate Gefion, Captain Klatt, arrived at Spithead on Thursday week from the West Indies, and on anchoring exchanged salutes with the Victory, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; the Edgar, 86, screw-steamer, Captain Hon. F. Foley, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sidney C. Dacres, C.B., lying at Spithead; and with the saluting battery of the garrison.

Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate Leander, Captain Thomas Harvey, was taken for the final trial of her machinery to the measured mile off Maplin Sands on Thursday week, in charge of Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., of the Sheerness steam reserve. The vessel attained an average speed of nearly ten knots per hour, although the force of the wind was from five to six, and the sea was very rough. The trial was considered very satisfactory, there being an entire absence of hot bearings or priming.

On Wednesday week new colours were presented on Mount Wise, Devonport, by Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, to the 75th or Stirlingshire Regiment, quartered in the Raglan Barracks there. This regiment was actively engaged in India throughout the whole of the mutiny. It was one of the first encamped before Delhi, and remained until the capture of the city, and then proceeded with Colonel Greathead's movable column to Lucknow, where it rendered effective assistance in the relief of the garrison. After thirteen years' arduous duty in India the 75th returned to England last June, and, its present colours being worn and shattered, new colours were prepared by the authorities at the Horse Guards. The 75th Regiment was raised originally in the north of Scotland, in the year 1787, by Colonel Robert Abercrombie.

The annual return of harbours of refuge states that at Dover the extent of the foundations of the Admiralty pier, or west arm of the harbour, is now 1675 ft., and the length of the quay level 1539 ft. The sum of £549,000 has already been voted for these works, and £60,000 will be required to be voted now, leaving £41,000 of the estimate to be voted next year. The work should be completed in November, 1864. At Alderney the outer ends of the sea and harbour walls of the western breakwater are now 1418 yards from the shore, or 148 yards short of the limit ordered. The base of the breakwater extends to 1636 yards from the shore; 12,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the base below low water. The sum of £1,027,000 has been voted for these works, and a vote of £80,000 will be required this Session: the estimate was £1,360,000. At Portland the net expenditure has reached £954,260. The total quantity of rough stone deposited in this breakwater from the commencement is no less than 5,170,760 tons. The divers have now completed the levelling of one-half of the area, under the foundation courses of the masonry for the north head and fort, and have set about one-third of the bottom course.

MILITIA.

The 3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, numbering upwards of 900 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Challoner, was inspected on the 12th inst., in Bushey Park, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. After a close inspection on the field and in barracks his Serene Highness expressed his great satisfaction at the efficiency and appearance of the regiment. The Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Lovelace) also complimented the Colonel and officers upon the discipline of the regiment and the general good conduct of the men in quarters.

The West Suffolk Militia, which has been undergoing its periodical training and exercise at Bury St. Edmunds, was disembodied yesterday week. Previous to its being disbanded, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Farren, C.B., commanding the 4th depôt battalion at Colchester Camp, who expressed himself in highly complimentary terms as to its efficiency. The regiment has now its full strength.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson, was inspected by Major-General Sutton, C.B., at the Cavalry-square, Maidstone, on the 14th. The regiment mustered on parade 755 men of all ranks, exclusive of officers. After having marched past in slow and quick time they went through various battalion manœuvres, at the conclusion of which the General addressed the regiment, speaking in high terms of their appearance. The regiment has come up well, having only thirty-four absentees unaccounted for.

The Oxfordshire Militia completed its annual course of twenty-one days' training on the 14th inst., after having been inspected on the Monday previous by Major-General Crauford, who complimented the troops in the highest terms. The regiment mustered very strong in men, there being about 850 of all ranks present.

The Denbigh Militia was inspected on the 11th inst. by Colonel Edwardes, 49th Foot, who said he was much pleased with the soldier-like appearance of the men. Four men only were absent. The manner in which the several evolutions were performed called forth his warmest praise. He attributed their healthy appearance to the system of messing adopted in the regiment since its formation in 1852. The number of sick per diem averaged four, the total strength being 465.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual ball of the London Rifle Brigade will be held at Willis's Rooms on the 5th of June, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

A grand brigadier field-day of the Oxford University Rifle Corps will take place on June 8, on the occasion of the sister University rifle corps visiting Oxford, when both battalions will be reviewed by Colonel M'Murdo. On the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the commemoration, the corps will act as a guard of honour and escort their Royal Highnesses from the Great Western station to the deanery, Christ Church, during the visit of the Royal pair. The prize of his Royal Highness, given to the corps, with other prizes, will be presented to the fortunate winners by Princess Alexandra, who has graciously consented to do so, in Great Tom Quadrangle, Christ Church.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of members was held yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, who presided, said that he had little to communicate further than to report that the arrangements for the meeting at Wimbledon in July were completed. The balance in favour of the society was £3613, including the ladies' prize fund of £410. The names of the ladies' committee would be published immediately. He regretted that the annual subscriptions had not increased to the extent that had been hoped, and he begged once more to remind them that this source of income was the most valuable to any body or association which conducted its proceedings from year to year, because, unless those subscriptions were considerable and regular, it was difficult to know what to do. In other respects he hoped the committee had met the wishes of the volunteer body throughout the country. There was a strong feeling that the rank and file arm of the volunteer should be brought more prominently forward, and the committee in the new arrangements had established prizes for the next competition which he hoped would effect their object. There would be sixty prizes, restricted to rifles of the bonâ fide Government pattern, carrying ·577 bore ammunition, with a minimum pull of trigger six pounds. There would be an "Alexandra" prize given in honour of the Princess of Wales, restricted to rifles of bonâ fide Government pattern, also carrying ·577 bore ammunition. It was intended to have a review this year, as before, and it would take place on the 18th of July. The entries for the Queen's prize already amounted to 970, and he hoped before the day of competition there would be an increase. Forty officers and 100 men had put down their names as intending to avail themselves of the camp at Wimbledon. The officers' tents would accommodate two each, and the privates' tents four each; but parties who preferred to do so would be allowed to pitch their own tents. The general rules have been amended, which, together with the new by-laws, had been published.

Colonel Biggo moved, and Sir R. Hamilton seconded, the adoption of the amended rules.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which Captain Temple and others, while admitting that the council had liberally met the wishes of the general body, urged that the Enfield rifle ought to be allowed an opportunity in the approaching competition of proving its capabilities at 800 or 1000 yards; and also that the question of handicapping should be further considered; to which it was replied that General Hay and others held that the Enfield could not be depended upon beyond 600 yards, and that it would be unwise to take any further steps as to handicapping until the result of the experiment now going on at Stroud was known.

To a question put by Lord Truro,

The Duke of Cambridge replied that the annual subscriptions were 704 guineas, and there was a small amount—but only a small amount—invested every year. He thought, under these circumstances, the institution could hardly be called self-supporting. The funded property of the association was £2700, which was about equal to the life subscriptions.

An amendment, moved by Colonel Cole for the purpose of excluding the Lancaster as well as the five-groove rifle from competing for the new prizes for rank and file arms, was proposed and lost, and the rules and report were adopted.

A vote of thanks to his Royal Highness the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER BILL.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary for War provides, in the first place, for the acceptance by the Crown of services proffered through Lieutenants of counties, and for the immediate formation of corps on that basis. The permanent Staff to be attached to every volunteer corps is to consist of an Adjutant commissioned by her Majesty, and of so many sergeant-instructors as may seem fit. Officers, except such as are on the permanent Staff, will take their commissions from the Lieutenant of the county. Officers of the volunteer force are to rank with officers of her Majesty's regular and militia forces as the youngest of their respective ranks; and with officers of the yeomanry force according to the rank and date of their commissions in the respective forces. The acceptance of a commission in the volunteer force by a member of Parliament will not render his seat vacant. The conditions on which a volunteer may, unless on actual military service, quit his corps, are that he shall give fourteen days' notice in writing, that he shall deliver up all arms, clothing, and appointments issued to him, and that he shall pay all money due or becoming due by him, either as subscription or fine. Appeals are to be made to two Deputy Lieutenants or to one Deputy Lieutenant and a justice of the peace for the county to which the corps belongs; and their determination, after hearing evidence on oath, will be binding. Whenever any volunteers are on actual military service, or are undergoing inspection, or are voluntarily doing any military duty, her Majesty may put them under the command of General or field officers of the Army; but so, nevertheless, that the volunteers shall be led by their own officers under such command. An annual inspection of every volunteer corps is to be held by a General or field officer of the Queen's Army. The declaration of requisites of efficiency may from time to time be made by her Majesty in Council. The rules for officering administrative regiments formed by the union of two or more volunteer corps are similar to those laid down in respect to separate corps; and, notwithstanding the formation of such regiment, the separate corps formed into the same will be severally deemed volunteer corps for all purposes of the Act.

The second part of the bill relates to actual military service, and it gives power to the Crown to direct Lieutenants of counties, in case of apprehended invasion, to call out the volunteers. If any such officer, volunteer, or non-commissioned officer, not incapacitated by infirmity for military service, refuses or neglects to assemble or march he shall be deemed a deserter. An officer of the volunteer force disabled on actual military service will be entitled to half-pay, according to his rank; and the widow of such an officer killed on actual military service will be entitled to the like pension for life as the widow of an officer of her Majesty's Army. A volunteer or non-commissioned officer of the permanent Staff disabled on actual military service will, according to his rank, be entitled to the like pension and other benefits, if any, as a soldier of her Majesty's army.

The third portion of the Act relates to matters of discipline; the fourth to the rules and property of corps; the fifth to the acquisition of land for ranges; the sixth to exemptions; and the seventh to miscellaneous provisions. The schedule contains the form of oath to be administered to officers and volunteers, and the forms of warrants and certificates to be used in various cases. The Act concludes with an unnecessary statement that its terms do not extend to Ireland.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE MEETING, 1863.

THE official by-laws and regulations for the prize meeting of 1863 have been issued. The meeting will be held on Wimbledon-common. The camp will be ready for occupation on Monday, July 6. The shooting will commence on Tuesday, the 7th, at one o'clock, on which day the targets will be open for matches, pool, sighting, &c. On Wednesday and the following days the prize shooting will commence at 9.30.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. There shall be six ranges, viz.:—A, 200 yards; B, 500; C, 600; D, 800; E, 900; F, 1000 yards.
2. The size of the targets shall be the same as laid down in the Army musketry regulations. The size of the targets at range F shall be the same as at range E.
3. There shall be square bull's-eyes and centres at all ranges; bull's-eyes counting 4, centres 3, outers 2.*
4. For volunteers, the shooting at range A shall be off the shoulder; at the remaining five ranges it shall be from the knee, Hythe position, unless off the shoulder.
5. For all comers, the shooting at range A shall, unless otherwise specified, be off the shoulder, at the remaining five ranges any position; but no fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified.
6. No paid volunteer drill or musketry instructor who has served in the Army or militia shall be qualified to shoot for prizes open to volunteers only.
7. Unless otherwise specified, the prizes open to all comers may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lb. in weight.
8. Unless otherwise specified, no magnifying sights shall be allowed.
9. No hair-triggers shall be allowed.
10. In shooting for prizes open to volunteers only the pull of trigger shall be restricted to a minimum of 6 lb.
11. Ties:—Where prizes are competed for at one range only, ties shall fire one shot each at that range until the best shot be returned. Where prizes are competed for at more than one range, and adjudged according to the aggregate number of points made, ties shall fire one shot at the longest range until the best shot be returned.
12. In the competition for prizes restricted to volunteers at ranges A, B, or C none but Government ammunition, as supplied on the ground from the Government magazine, shall be used. Any competitor infringing this rule shall be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting.
13. Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, or after a match.
14. No competitor shall, unless otherwise specified, enter more than once for any prize.
15. The winners of money prizes shall have the option of taking them in money or in kind, as in previous years.
16. All winners of money prizes shall be required to declare to the secretary, on the morning of Friday, the 17th, their intention to take their prize in money or in kind, and in the latter case to give their name to be attached to the article which they have selected from the exhibition tent.
17. The presentation of prizes shall take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday, July 20.

THE PRIZES.

With regard to the prizes, the pressure on our space precludes us from stating more than the prizes themselves, leaving the conditions to be ascertained by a reference to the by-laws.

First stage of her Majesty's Prize.—1. To the best shot: The silver medal of the association. 2. To each of the thirty best shots in order of merit: (a.) A Whitworth rifle, value £20. (b.) The National Rifle Association badge. (c.) £5 in money. 3. To each of the next thirty best shots in order of merit: (a.) The National Rifle Association badge. (b.) £5 in money.

The St. George's Challenge Vase, value £250.—Presented for annual competition to the volunteer battalions of Great Britain by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay on behalf of the members of the St. George's Rifles.

The following additional prizes shall be awarded, and become the property of the three best shots in the contest—viz., 1. A gold and enamelled jewel of St. George, to the winner of the challenge vase. 2. a silver and enamelled jewel of St. George to the second best shot in the contest. 3. A bronze cross of St. George to the third best shot in the contest. 4. A large photograph of the challenge vase and jewel, handsomely framed. 5. A large photograph of the challenge vase and jewel, handsomely framed, to the battalion which shall prove itself successful.

The House of Lords' Prize.—£170, given by the House of Lords, and divided into twenty-one prizes, as follows:—One prize of £20, five prizes of £10, fourteen prizes of £5, entrance-fee, 5s.; one prize of £30. Any rifle of bonâ fide Government pattern carrying ·577 bore ammunition, seven shots each at range C; no entrance-fee.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Prize.—A cup of the value of £100, or £100 in money, at the option of the winner.

Her Majesty the Queen's Prize.—A cup, value £250; or £250 in money, at the option of the winner, together with the gold medal of the association.

The Ladies' Consolation Prizes.—Given by the ladies of England.

All-Comers' prizes, open to all nations.

National Rifle Association Prizes.—Sixty prizes, open to any rifle.—At range A, twenty prizes, aggregate value, £240; at range B, twenty prizes, aggregate value, £240; at range C, twenty prizes, aggregate value, £240: total aggregate value of the prizes, £720, divided at each range as follows:—One £50 prize, one £40 prize, two £20 prizes, six £10 prizes, ten £5 prizes.

The Albert Prize.—A cup, value £100; or £100 in money, at the option of the winner; presented by the National Rifle Association.

Sixty Prizes.—Restricted to rifles of bonâ fide Government pattern, carrying ·577 ammunition, minimum pull of trigger, 6 lb.—At range A, thirty prizes, aggregate value, £185; at range B, thirty prizes, aggregate value, £185: total aggregate value, £360, divided at each range as follows:—One £25 prize, one £20 prize, five £10 prizes, thirteen £5 prizes, five £3 prizes, five £2 prizes.

The Alexandra Prize.—Given in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. A cup, value £50, or £50 in money, at the option of the winner.

The Association Cup.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's Prize.—A cup of the value of £50, or £50 in money, at the option of the winner.

Public Schools' Prizes.—The Ashburton Challenge Shield and Earl Spencer's Cup.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington's Prize.—A cup, value £50, or £50 in money, at the option of the winner.

Lord Vernon's Prizes, value £50, and the *Saturday Review* Prize.—First prize, *Saturday Review*, £50; second prize, Lord Vernon's, £25; third prize, Lord Vernon's, £15; fourth prize, Lord Vernon's, £10.

The Elcho Challenge Shield.—The regulations for this prize were drawn up by Viscount Bury and Mr. Horatio Ross, and were sanctioned by the council of the National Rifle Association.

Match between the Lords and Commons.—Eleven competitors on each side. Seven shots at each of the ranges A and B; any rifle; any position.

Rifle Derby.—Open to any rifle. Entrance, £2. Half forfeit if declared before the competition begins. Subscribers not shooting allowed a nomination. No competitor or nominee can be entered more than once. There shall be three prizes:—Half of the sum total subscribed shall form the first prize; three-fifths of the remainder shall form the second prize; the remaining two-fifths shall form the third prize.

Rifle Oaks.—Restricted to rifles of bonâ fide Government pattern, carrying ·577 ammunition. Entrance, £1. Half forfeit if declared before the competition begins. Same conditions as for Rifle Derby.

Earl of Dudley's Prize.—A cup, value £50, or £50 in money, at the option of the winner.

The following prizes have been already given for competition, and will be competed for as "extra prizes":—By Mr. Smith, of Davis-street, a rifle, value £40; by Mr. Bennett, of Cheapside, a gold "Bennett" watch, value £30; by Sergeant Pixley, Victoria Rifles, a cup, value £25; by Mr. Mappin, of Regent-street, an aluminium cup, value £25; by Mr. Stewart, optician, Strand, three telescopes, aggregate value, £25; by Mr. Murcott, rifle-maker, Haymarket, a rifle, £25. By the London Armoury Company—1, a Kerr rifle, value £15 15s.; 2, a Kerr pistol, value £10 10s.; 3, three Long Enfields, aggregate value £14 15s. 6d. By Messrs. Burrow, of Great Malvern—1, a full-sized Malvern field-glass, mounted in aluminium, value £14 14s.; 2, a high-power rifle telescope, with stand, &c., value £8 8s. By Mr. Stevens, of Great Scotland-yard, a miniature billiard-table, complete, value £12 12s. By Messrs. Keysor and Bendon, opticians, Holborn—1, a field-glass, value £6 6s.; 2, a No. 3 telescope, value £3 5s. By Mr. Blanch, of Liverpool, rifle, value £20.

N.B. The conditions of competition will be announced at or shortly before the prize meeting.

* The marking will be on Captain Hill's system—viz., with the disc on the target.

THE FIRST RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—(To the Editor.)—I address you, having seen in your Paper of the 11th ult. a paragraph referring to the Victoria Rifle Corps, which runs thus:—"This corps was established so far back as 1803, under the title of 'The Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters,' and was the first volunteer rifle corps at that time armed, drilled, and equipped as riflemen." About this period I had the honour of serving as Second Lieutenant in the "Liverpool Independent Rifle Corps," and of accompanying our Captain-Commandant (the late Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'Donoghue) to Knowsley, where the grandfather of the present Earl of Derby received us with great cordiality, and assured us that it would give him particular pleasure to forward our offer of service to Government, the offer being to arm, clothe, and equip ourselves (five officers and 150 men, all picked) free of every expense to Government, even to ammunition, and, in case of invasion, to serve in any part of the kingdom. Now, as we always considered ourselves the very first rifle volunteer corps ever established in Great Britain, it was with some surprise I read your paragraph; and, as the sole surviving officer of my old beloved corps (being now in the eighty-fourth year of my age), I thought it a sort of duty, a point of honour, to ascertain the correctness of this matter. So I frankly addressed his Grace the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and he as frankly, honourably, and kindly referred the case to Colonel M'Murdo, and then sent me Colonel M'Murdo's memorandum, which runs thus:—"The Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters appear to have been established on the 24th of August, 1803; the Liverpool Rifle Corps on the 24th of July, 1803." The Colonel states, "I have inserted the dates of appointment of the officers named," &c.—P. M. T., Bath, May 7.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS ANDOVER.

This venerable lady, Jane Elizabeth, Viscountess Andover, who died on the 29th ult. at Brighton, was the eldest daughter (by his first wife Jane, youngest daughter of James Lennox Dutton, Esq., and sister of James, first Lord Sherborne) of Thomas William Coke, M.P. (the "Mr. Coke of Holkam"), afterwards first Earl of Leicester. Her Ladyship was born on the 22nd of December, 1777, and was married, first, in 1796, to Charles Nevison, Viscount Andover, eldest son of John, fifteenth Earl of Suffolk. The Viscount died s. p. on the 11th of January, 1800, being accidentally killed by the discharge of his fowling-piece. Her Ladyship was married, secondly, April, 1806, to Admiral Sir Henry Digby, R.N., G.C.B., by whom (who died in August, 1842) she had two sons, viz., Edward St. Vincent, ninth and present Lord Digby, and the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm Henry Digby, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich and Rector of Tittleshall, Norfolk; and a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, Baroness Venningen, in Bavaria.

WESTERN WOOD, ESQ., M.P.

Western Wood, Esq., M.P. for the city of London, and a London merchant, whose death took place on the 17th inst., at his seat, North Cray Place, Kent, was the youngest son (by his wife, Maria, daughter of John Page, M.D., of Woodbridge, Suffolk) of the celebrated Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and represented the city of London in nine successive Parliaments. Mr. Western Wood was also brother of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, LL.B., Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Vicar of Cressing, Essex, the second and present Baronet, and of the eminent Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood. He was born on the 4th of June, 1804, and married, on the 16th of June, 1829, Sarah Letitia, youngest daughter of John Morris, Esq., of Baker-street, and leaves a family of sons and daughters. His eldest daughter was married Aug. 22, 1857, to William Shadforth Boger, Esq.

HENRY WESTON, ESQ.

Henry Weston, Esq., of West Horsley-place, in the county of Surrey, who died on the 3rd ult., was the representative of a very ancient and honourable Surrey family, and was deservedly regarded for his gentle and amiable disposition. He was the eldest son (by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Major-General M'Gregor) of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. H. Weston, 31st Bengal N. I., who commanded that regiment at the storming and capture of Khelat in 1839. He was born on the 5th of September, 1835, and married, on the 14th of November, 1850, Frances Harriet, daughter of Augustus Hubbard La Fargue, Esq., of Husband Bosworth, Leicestershire, and by her he has had three sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest son, Henry Macgregor Weston, a youth just ten years old, is his successor, and is now of West Horsley-place.

THOMAS TOBIN, ESQ.

Thomas Tobin, Esq., whose death has recently occurred, was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the Liverpool merchants, being at the time of his demise of the patriarchal age of eighty-eight. He was a native of the Isle of Man, but came to Liverpool in his boyhood, and had risen to mercantile eminence in that town, where his career as a merchant extended over a period of sixty years. Although for some time retired, it is not many years since Mr. Tobin took an active part in public duties. His nautical experience made him a useful member of the Old Dock Committee, and for a considerable time he was chairman of one of the sub-committees of that trust. Like the other members of his family, Mr. Tobin was a strong Conservative. He was father of James Aspinall Tobin, Esq., a leading merchant and member of the Corporation at Liverpool, and of Sir Thomas Tobin, F.S.A., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork, and President of the Cork Athenæum, whose wife, Catherine, Lady Tobin, daughter of Lester Ellis, Esq., of Crofthead, Cumberland, is of note in the literary world, as author of "Shadows of the East," and translator of Battu's letters on his Nineveh discoveries.

Mr. Consul Petherick, Vice-Consul at Batoum (who was reported to be dead by drowning in crossing one of the rivers in Abyssinia) reached Gondokoro, on the White Nile, from the west, on the 23rd of February, where he joined Captains Speke and Grant. Captain Speke announces that the great Lake Victoria Nyanza is unquestionably the main source of the Nile, and prefaces a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison with the words, "I said I would do it, and I have done it."

THE SCHILLER MONUMENT IN MUNICH.—King Louis of Bavaria, who has passed the winter at Nice, returned to Munich last week for the inauguration of the statue which he had caused to be erected at his own expense to the poet Schiller. The ceremony took place in presence of the members of the learned and artistic societies of Munich. Baron de Laroche, Marshal of the Court, delivered an address, in which he enumerated the claims of the poet to admiration; and concluded by saying that the King made a present of the statue to the city. The fête terminated by the singing of a cantata in honour of the poet. Schiller's only daughter, now about sixty years of age, was present. At night, the students and members of the different corporations of the city, more than 1500 in number, formed a procession by torchlight; and, after going through the principal streets, stopped at the statue. Speeches were delivered there in honour of Schiller and of King Louis

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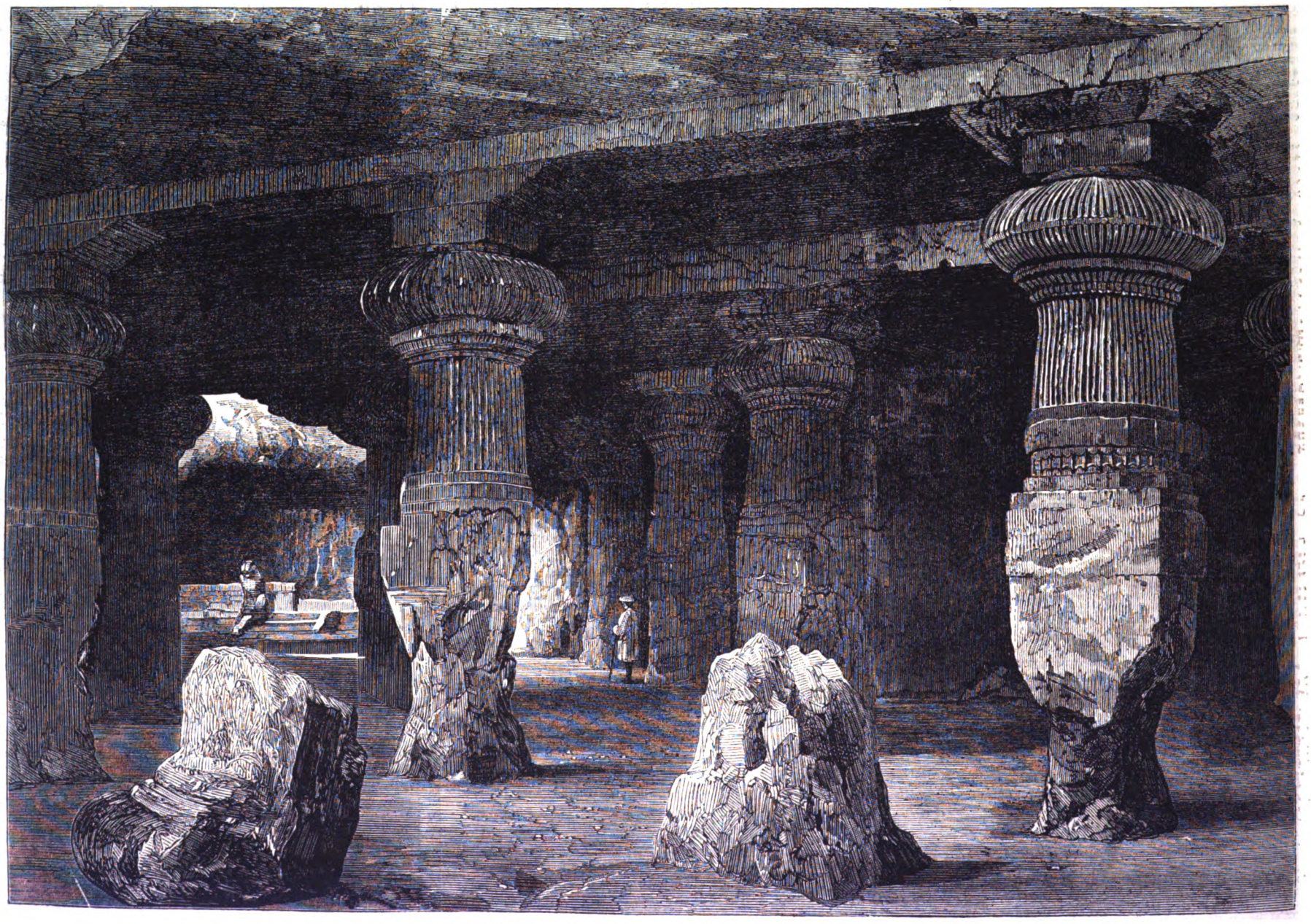
ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE OF ELEPHANTA, IN THE BAY OF BOMBAY.

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE celebrated Caves of Elephanta are situated in the island of the same name, called by the natives Gara-pori, lying in the Bay of Bombay, about seven miles from the fort. These caves form one of the most favourite resorts for pleasure and pic-nic parties, the sail across the bay, the coolness and seclusion of the caves, combining to render a trip to them most enjoyable. It has been thought by many, judging from the nature of the statues that are ranged along the sides of the cavern, to the number of some forty or fifty, and which, although standing prominently forward, are not detached from the main rock, and from the religious symbols which meet the eye continually, that these caves are not of so remote an origin as tradition speaks of. Until, however, they are more closely investigated they



INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF ELEPHANTA, IN THE BAY OF BOMBAY.

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are likely, among the natives, at all events, to retain their reputation of being many thousand years old.

The entrance to the large cave—which we have engraved—suddenly meets the visitor's eye after a steep ascent of one hundred stone steps. A lovely view of the bay beneath and the distant hills is obtained from the summit.

Our other Illustration depicts the interior of the large cave. It is about 130 ft. long and 135 ft. broad, and originally rested on twenty-six pillars and sixteen pilasters. Several of these, however, have given way. They are about 18 ft. high, and carved out of the solid rock, some few of them still retaining ample evidence of no unskilful hands having been employed upon them.

NATURAL ARCH IN SIND.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

ABOUT sixty or seventy miles north of Jacobabad, Sind, is a range of hills, inhabited by tribes who formerly gave us much trouble by their plundering propensities, but who have now learned from experience that the English cannot be treated in the same way as the tribes of the plains.

In 1839-40 a force under Major Billamore penetrated the hilly country which they inhabited, and, notwithstanding its difficult nature, conquered them on their own ground. In 1845 Sir C. Napier's campaign took place against the much-feared robber chief "Beja," whom he pursued from one place to another, until he finally entrapped him in a curious natural stronghold called "Trukkee," and brought him to submission.

Since that time the hills have been repeatedly visited, and have become well known to the officers of the frontier field force.

But I have not to do, at the present time, with the historical events connected with these mountains. I wish to confine myself principally to a very remarkable arch, which is found near the stronghold of "Trukkee," and which, as far as I know, has never yet been made public.

On the north side of a large valley (called the Sungseyla Valley) is an irregular range of hills, consisting chiefly of sandstone, though here and there of solid rock, and in some places of alabaster. Through these, in a south-easterly direction, runs a mountain stream, dignified by the name of the "Sungseyla River." Unlike most of the streams about these hills, it does not dry up entirely at any time of the year, but varies from a swollen torrent to a trickling brook (as at present), which may be easily crossed by means of stepping-stones.

REMARKABLE ARCH FORMED BY THE SUNGSEYLA RIVER, NEAR TRUKKEE, SIND.

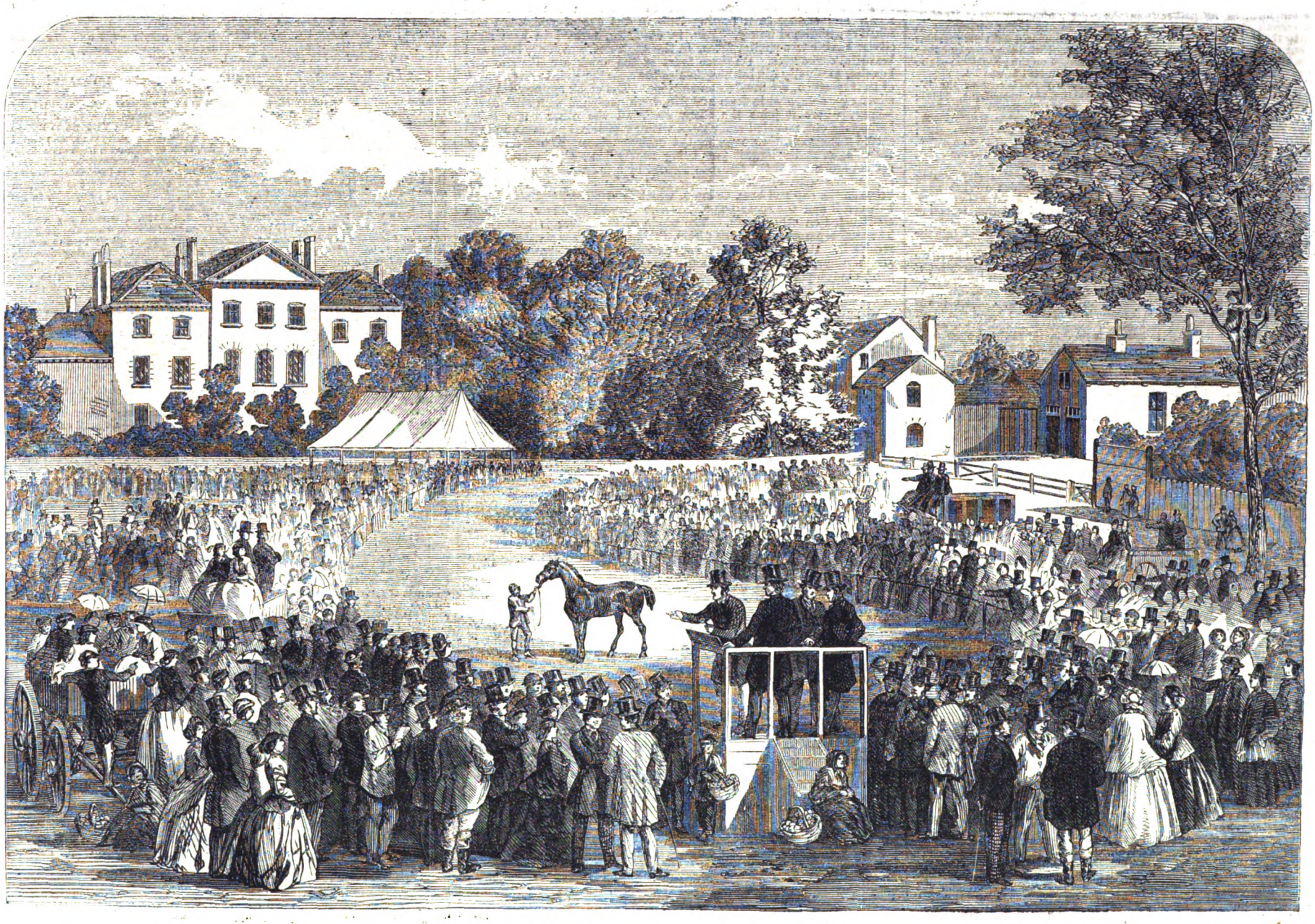
In former times a hill of earth and stones mixed together appears to have formed an impediment to its egress into the valley. How the difficulty was overcome it is impossible now to say; but in some way or other the water has found its way, not over nor round, but *through* the rock, which at this place at the present time is about 20 ft. or 30 ft. in thickness, and originally must have been much more. Subsequently portions were no doubt loosened, and, falling in from above, were washed away by the stream, until at length was formed a beautiful arch of upwards of 90 ft. in height, of which I send you a drawing.

The general scenery of these hills is extremely wild and grand; there are no trees of any size, but magnificent passes and ravines intersect the rocks in every direction, offering subjects of interest alike to the soldier and painter. There are plenty of ibex and wild sheep in the hills, and pigs, &c., in the valley, for the sportsman; and the geologist will find ample scope for his favourite pursuit.

SALE AT QUORN.

OF all the sports for which England is so famous, foxhunting stands pre-eminently foremost. In England alone there are at the present time fifty-five packs of foxhounds, regularly hunted, comprising about 2500 couples of hounds, each of which have their fair share of supporters; and, to take a low average, there cannot be far short of 20,000 horses employed during the five months devoted to foxhunting. In Leicestershire we cannot fail to be struck by the large studs kept solely for hunting, by the number of hands employed to look after the horses, and by the great care bestowed upon them. The metropolis of the sport (like Newmarket of the turf) is Melton Mowbray, which for many years has maintained its supremacy from the fact of its being situated in a fine grass country, where foxes are well preserved, and being, in addition, the centre of four of the best packs of hounds in the kingdom.

We give these few remarks in connection with our Illustration of the great sale of hunting-horses at Quorn kennels on Saturday the 9th inst., which was probably the largest gathering that ever took place at a sale of the kind. A finer lot of perfect hunters was never brought to the hammer. The Quorn hounds have for many years held a first-class reputation in connection with the Melton hunt, and the mastership of these hounds has always been held by very first-class sportsmen—the late Assheton Smith, Esq., and Sir



SALE OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD'S HUNTING STUD AT QUORN.

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Richard Sutton, to wit. Sir Richard it will be remembered, died almost, seven years ago, at the beginning of the season, and he was succeeded by the late master, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, whose reign of seven seasons has been marked by unbounded liberality and determination to show sport. When Sir Richard Sutton took to the hounds he abandoned the subscription, and defrayed the expenses out of his own pocket, keeping a larger stud, and carrying everything out in a manner which, with justice, caused him to be looked upon as the best man Quorn ever had. His sudden removal was a source of deep regret to a world-wide circle of friends, and the fortunes of the Quorn seemed waning when Earl Stamford, who had been previously hunting in Staffordshire, took the hounds, and, on the same terms as Sir Richard hunted the county until the close of the present season in a most princely style, having, during the last two seasons, found everything, cover-rents included—a matter which had previously been paid by the regular frequenters of the hunt. The hounds were disposed of to the Earl's successor, Captain Clowes, Lord Stamford heading the subscription-list with £500. But it is with the sale of the horses kept to carry on the hunt that we have more immediately to do; and those who visited the stable at Quorn last week saw a sight they will probably never see again; for there, in first-rate condition, and looking no worse for a hard season, with no frost to give a rest, were eighty horses, which had been got together regardless of expense, of first-class quality.

Quorn is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Soar, about nine miles north of Leicester, and within half a mile of the Midland Company's main line and station at Barrow. The hall is a large pile of buildings, having a frontage on the south, with lawn down to the water's edge, and to the north looking towards Loughborough. The stabling and kennels lie close to the hall, on the west side, and the long range is pleasantly sheltered by a row of fine trees.

It was originally intended to conduct the sale in a large square yard at the back of the stables, and a raised platform, covered with an awning, and capable of holding about a thousand people was prepared; but it became evident that this place would not hold a quarter of those present, and Messrs. Tattersall decided, late on the morning of sale, to move out into the open space, which was hastily prepared for the occasion. Some 6000 to 7000 people were present, comprising most of the leading sportsmen in England, and a large number of the nobility. The complete list would be a very long one; but I may mention, in passing, that during the week and on the day of sale there were present the representatives of the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of the French, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Middleton, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Lord H. Bentinck, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Berners; W. P. Heyrick, Esq., and Mrs. Heyrick; Lord Archibald St. Maur, Sir. J. Johnstone; W. Craven, Esq.; W. L. Gilmour, Esq.; Major Morgan, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Gardiner; T. Cradock, Esq.; E. B. Farnham, Esq.; and that fine old sportsman, Sheldon Cradock, Esq., who, though unable to get into the saddle now, can boast of having attended the first meet of the Quorn for fifty years without missing. The crowd was composed of most of the well-known dealers; and there were also several huntsmen and retired huntsmen present.

At half-past twelve Mr. Tattersall, after a short and pithy address, commenced with the whips' horses at low figures; but no sooner did he reach the long stable than up went the prices, and the first out of it, Bentinck, a very fine chestnut gelding, was knocked down for 500 gs, and was followed by high prices throughout, the highest being made by Pilot, likewise a chestnut, which fetched £546. There was but one reserve out of the whole lot, and that was £600 on Trumpeter, a bay horse, very perfect, and, as no one advanced upon it, he was taken back. Several made £400 and 450 gs., and the proceeds of the sale of the eighty-one horses, saddlery, and clothing, amounted to nearly £16,000; and, if we may reckon the bounds, it is evident that Lord Stamford had not much less than £20,000 employed in sustaining the reputation of the Quorn hunt.

The principal purchasers were the Prince of Wales, Lord H. Bentinck, Captain Chaplin, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Middleton, &c.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair. Mr. J. W. Maclure, hon. sec., stated that during the week twenty-five barrels of flour, one hamper of wine, and four packages of clothing had been received, and that the receipts for the week were £1226 2s. 10d., making the balance in the bank of £382,859 9s. 8d. On the 9th inst., as we gather from the weekly return of Mr. Farnall, 182,564 persons were receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions affected by the cotton famine—a decrease of 5071 as compared with the previous week, but an increase of 275 per cent as compared with the corresponding period in 1861. The average percentage of pauperism on the population of the unions referred to on the 9th inst. was 9·2, whereas in 1861 it was 2·4.

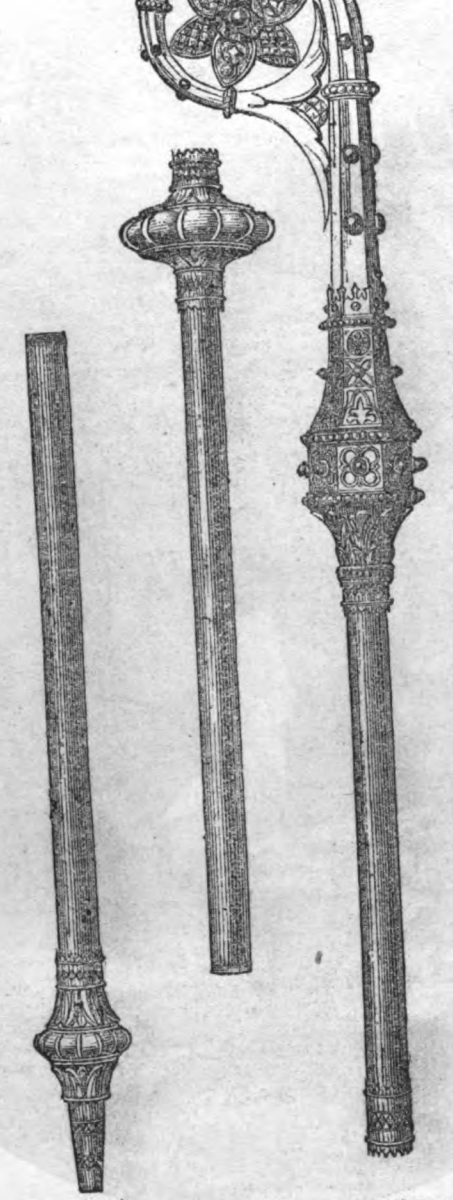
At the meeting of the Mansion House Committee yesterday week the following grants were made:—Stalybridge, £1000; Ashton-under-Lyne, £2000; Stockport, £500; Tintwistle, £200; Chorley, £150; Stockport overlookers, £120; Oldham overlookers, £100; Mottram, £75; Bamber Bridge, £40; Littlehay Field, £40; Bury, £40; Tonge-cum-Alkington, £30; Birch, £25; Ribchester, £25; Barnoldswick, £25; and Walmsley, £10. The committee, taking into consideration the improved condition of the labour market, and, consequently, diminution of distress, have resolved to meet only once a fortnight, instead of weekly. The total amount received up to Thursday evening was £492,122. The total amount of the subscriptions which came to hand during the past week was £740, of which £559 was from colonial sources. The sum already remitted for distribution in the distressed districts, including amount for emigration, is £402,336.

Mr. Rawlinson, the commissioner who was sent by Government into the manufacturing districts to report on the capability of the towns to afford employment for the distressed operatives, has made his report, in which he states the various towns that are in want of drainage, formation and pavement of streets, waterworks, parks, &c., at which the operatives could be profitably employed if Government would lend the money at a low rate of interest, and would pass a short Act to remove the difficulties in the way of the towns accepting it. Mr. Rawlinson reports that the male operatives would almost all be willing to accept this kind of work, and he calculates that after a few weeks' practice they would earn enough to take their families off the lists of charity. Mr. Rawlinson's report has been received at the Poor Law Board and presented to Parliament.

A deputation from the Corporation of Blackburn has waited on Sir George Grey with a memorial, praying for a Government loan of £70,000. The money will be expended on public works, at which the operatives will be employed. The Town Council of Stockport has followed the example of the Corporation of Blackburn, and adopted a memorial to the Government, praying that steps may be taken for authorising loans, at a low rate of interest, to the local authorities in the cotton-manufacturing districts, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out public works on which the operatives may be employed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The despatch addressed by the Sublime Porte to its representatives in London and Paris on the subject of the Suez Canal relates that, when the Sublime Porte first considered the question, he reserved the right to make conditions as to certain parts of the contract, and declared his desire to see a preliminary understanding established between the two maritime Powers as to the guarantees which the opening of such a channel demanded. No such understanding had been come to; and, in reply to a request from the Viceroy of Egypt as to how he is to regularise his position in reference to the matter, the Sultan has felt it his duty to inform him of the conditions to which the authorisation of the Sublime Porte has always been subordinate. The Porte has no intention of frustrating the work, but requires a guarantee of the neutrality of the canal and the protection of his interests. There are two facts which have attracted attention from the beginning—first, the employment of forced labour, sixty thousand persons being permanently abstracted from their homes, a practice which the Porte cannot sanction; and, secondly, the cession of territory adjoining the canals, wherever they may be carried, which might, if the company chose, give them the towns of Suez, Timsah, and Port Said, and lead to the establishment, on important points, of colonies almost independent of the empire. This clause in the contract will never receive the sanction of the Porte, whose consent must be indissolubly dependent upon the solution of the three following questions—namely, the neutrality of the canal, the abolition of forced labour, and the abandonment by the company of the clause concerning the fresh-water canals and the cession of the adjoining territory. The despatch proceeds to say that the company cannot complain, as a clause in the contract itself makes the approval of the Porte indispensable, and M. de Lesseps, in stipulating subsequently for further privileges, promised to obtain that consent within eighteen months, but had never done so. Although, then, the company, having commenced the works at their own risk and peril, could not complain of the works being stopped without compensation, yet, on account of the private interests involved, the Porte is willing to take the necessary measures for returning the money the company have spent, in the event of their not wishing to proceed without advantages which cannot be granted. The company would, of course, surrender the property and the works in return for the repayment; and in that event the Porte, in concert with the Viceroy, would adopt such measures as might be most appropriate for realising the execution of the work.

PASTORAL STAFF FOR THE BISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA.



THE pastoral staff of which we give a representation was manufactured for Dr. Tozer, Bishop of Central Africa. It is formed of ebony, ivory, and silver, and its total height is 5 ft. 9 in. The crook is of ivory, an irregular octagon in section, about 10 in. long and 6½ in. wide, gradually diminishing in size from the commencement, and ending in a flowing leaf, in the eye of which is a six-foiled conventional flower, 3½ in. in diameter, formed in hammered silver, having two similar faces, in the centre of which are large and beautiful carbuncles. On three faces of the crook are likewise carbuncles, gradually diminishing in size towards the end, to the number of twenty-seven, set in silver mountings. The crook springs out of a silver cap, octagonal in form and 8 in. high, enriched with stiff-leaved foliage, where it joins the ebony staff, all the other parts being hammered out, moulded and chased with geometrical patterns and the sacred monogram, thus covering the entire surface. The diameter of the octagon at its largest part being nearly 3 in., eleven carbuncles are set around, and the centre is formed by a diamond of great value, surrounded with eighteen smaller ones. The ebony staff is 11 in. between the cap and boss, or knob, which is of silver, and about 3 ft. between it and the spear-point, likewise formed of silver, and both constructed on other parts. The whole of the silver is parcel-gilt. The staff separates into three pieces, fitting into a case constructed to receive it. It was designed and superintended in its construction by Mr. Withers, architect, the manufacturers being Messrs. Keith and Stiff, church plate makers.

More than 3000 foreign riflemen are about to take part in the grand shooting-match at Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland). The majority of them are from Germany, but several English and French shots have signified their intention to be present.

Colonel Colson, who was deputed by the French Minister of War to examine the state of the cemeteries in which the French who fell at Sebastopol are interred, has returned to Paris. It is said that he found the cemeteries in a state of the most deplorable ruin. Almost all the monuments were thrown down and profaned. The Russian authorities excused themselves on the ground of the impossibility of discovering the perpetrators of these acts of vandalism. The French Government, it is said, is now determined to collect the remains of the brave warriors in one great ossuary, over which a mausoleum is to be erected to their memory. The entire is to be inclosed by a solid wall, and an officer who served in the Crimean War is to be appointed to guard it.

LITERARY INQUIRERS.—In the course of the year 1862 literary inquirers attended at the Record repository to make researches into the public records 2448 times. The list of the subjects concerning which they consulted these records is curious. It comprises:—Life of Sir Philip Sidney; history of the Perrott family; to make tracings of certain ancient maps of Ireland; to inspect correspondence between England and the Low Countries in the sixteenth century; to collect materials for memoir of Jane Dormer, Duchess of Feria, wife of the Spanish Ambassador in London; Henry VIII. to Elizabeth; and to take impressions of seals; history of Anglesea and Beaumaris; to inspect the minutes of Council and Assembly and the laws of New York, for the New York Historical Society; history of Willesden; to inspect papers of Commissioners for Building Churches (Anne); history of gunpowder and artillery; to search for the decrees and orders of Speaker Lenthall; history of the manners, &c., of the Welsh; lives of Archbishop Usher and Bishop Bedell; researches respecting the Act of Uniformity, 1662; history of the town and priory of Royston; to transcribe papers relating to Hungary; history of the Nugent family; to see the grant of an almshouse at Layer Marner, by letters patent, 34 Elizabeth; German history; history of Essex; inquiries respecting the legal history of England; lives of the Lord Mayors; life of the Bishop of Exeter; history of the Navy; history of Lincolnshire families; history of English cathedrals; researches relating to the rectory of Birmingham; literary purposes connected with social science; early history of Barbadoes; flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and researches relating to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, Elizabeth, and James I.; to take a pencil sketch of the seal attached to the surrender of Coggleshall Abbey; history of Cork; particulars relating to the River Humber and places on its banks; to collect materials for a history of the Baronage; history of the Militia; history of commerce and navigation at Bordeaux; literary purposes connected with the Isle of Man; history of the town of Ivry, in Normandy; researches relating to Shakspeare; new edition of White's "Selbourne;" history of the Channel Islands; researches illustrative of political economy; life of Sir James Graham; history of the Baptists; researches into military history; to examine letters of Bishop Hall; history of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain; history of the Long family; colonial history; to copy Irish papers of the reign of Henry VIII.; to inspect domestic papers, Charles II.; history of lace; history of Monmouthshire; internal defence and the volunteer force; to copy Irish papers; parochial histories of Wilts.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE AFFINITY OF NITROGEN FOR METALS has been further shown by some researches of MM. Briegleb and Geuther, which show that nitrogen combines with magnesium, forming a stable compound containing 28 per cent of nitrogen. They obtained it, by heating magnesium to redness in a current of ammoniacal gas.—Zinc heated to a dull red in a current of nitrogen is covered with a grey coating which shows traces of ammonia when heated with caustic potash; iron powder, reduced by hydrogen, takes up a little nitrogen when heated in a current of that gas; aluminium, in a similar position, takes up about 2·16 per cent, and chromium absorbs 18·7 per cent of nitrogen. The above-mentioned chemists have experimented with tungsten and molybdenum, and found that these bodies did not combine directly with nitrogen at a red heat.

NATURE OF COTTON FIBRE.—Mr. C. O'Neill, of Manchester, has communicated to the Philosophical Society of that city a note upon the appearances of cotton fibre during solution and disintegration by means of the reagent termed Schweizer's solvent (oxide of copper and dry ammonia), under the action of which cotton exhibits, 1, an external membrane distinct from the true cell-wall or cellulose matter; 2, spiral vessels situated either inside or outside the external membrane; 3, the true cell-wall or cellulose; and, 4, an inner medullary matter. The spiral vessels are unmistakably apparent, running round the fibre in more or less close spirals, sometimes single, sometimes double and parallel, and at other times double and in opposite directions, or again seemingly wound close and tight round the cylinder. They are well seen in the spherical swellings or beads, but are prominent at the points of strangulations of long ovals formed when the ends of the fibres are held tightly. They collect in a close mass, forming a ligature, and are frequently ruptured, the ends projecting from the side of the fibre. It has been calculated that there are about 50,000 spirals to an inch of fibre.

FORMATION OF HAIL.—Father Sanna-Solaro has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a new theory respecting this meteor, the formation of which he has imitated. At present, meteorologists consider that hail is formed in the atmosphere by successive incrustations upon a nucleus. He believes that hailstones are produced at once nearly in the state in which they fall; that congelation begins with the exterior; that the liquid in contact with the crust cools, and the bubble of air is converged towards the centre—this latter finally bursts the shell, and the congelation of a new layer takes place. This latter is formed of two parts—one deprived of air and transparent, the other containing bubbles of air and opaque. If the hailstones reach the ground before perfect congelation their centre will contain bubbles of air, water, and icicles; but if the congelation be suddenly completed the nucleus will resemble snow. The Father has frozen different quantities of water in caoutchouc envelopes quite transparent, and states that he has obtained artificially all the above-mentioned phenomena, and that between the natural and artificial hailstones the only difference is, that the number of the layers, for equal volumes, is greater in the latter. The details given in the memoir, which is printed in the *Comptes Rendus*, will interest meteorologists, whatever opinion they may form respecting the Father's conclusions.

A METHOD OF ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY is described in *Les Mondes*, the process being due to M. Delouche, an engraver, and M. Fellmann, an artist. A well-polished plate of zinc is covered with a layer of white, similar to but not identical with that used by engravers on wood. On this white layer is drawn a portrait with a special ink, and the plate is then suspended to the negative pole of a voltaic battery in a bath of sulphate of copper, whereby the inked portion of the drawing is covered with a coating of copper. When this is sufficiently thick the plate is removed and suspended to the positive pole in acidulated water. The acid consumes and hollows out the parts not covered with copper, or the white parts of the design. The operation is complete in a few hours, and a plate obtained fit for printing from. Two specimens are given in the number from which these notes are extracted.

GLACIERS OF GREENLAND.—In the new Number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* is a note by Dr. Rink, of Greenland, on the discharge of water from the interior of that country through springs underneath the ice. He calculates the yearly amount of precipitation on Greenland, in the form of snow and rain, at twelve inches, and that of the outpour of ice by its glaciers at two inches. He considers that only a small part of the remaining ten inches is disposed of by evaporation, and argues that the remainder must be carried to the sea in the form of sub-glacial rivers. Copious springs of fresh water boil up through the sea in front of the glaciers that advance into it, and their positions are conspicuously pointed out by flocks of sea birds which invariably hover over them in evident search of food. A lake adjacent to the outfall of a glacier into the sea has an irregularly intermittent rise and fall. Whenever it rises the sea springs disappear; when it sinks they burst out afresh, showing a direct connection between the springs and a sub-glacial river. Arguing from what has been observed in the Alps, Dr. Rink concludes that an amount of glacier water equivalent to ten inches of precipitation on the whole surface of Greenland is no extravagant hypothesis, and he accounts for its presence partly by the transmission of terrestrial heat to the lowest layer of the ice, and partly from the fact that the summer heats are conveyed into the body of the glacier, while the winter cold never reaches it. The heat melts the surface snow into water, which percolates the ice, while the cold penetrates a very inconsiderable portion of the glacier, whose thickness exceeds 2000 feet. At the time Dr. Rink's communication was read, Sir R. I. Murchison remarked on its importance in relation to the geology of Scotland, the northern part of which had been in precisely the same condition as Greenland is now—covered in its centre by great snowy frozen masses, which advanced towards the east and emptied themselves by glaciers; and Professor Ramsay added that, until people went and saw what was going on in Greenland, there would inevitably be a great many phenomena not clearly understood in our own island.

SOLAR ECLIPSE PHENOMENA.—A recent number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society* contains some remarks on the fringes of light observed by M. Poulain at the total eclipse of Dec. 31, 1861, by the eminent German astronomer Hermann Goldschmidt, in a letter to our Astronomer Royal, Mr. G. B. Airy. While travelling from Vittoria to Bilbao M. Goldschmidt had some conversation with a Spanish countryman, who stated that before the totality of the eclipse of 1860, seen by him on a high mountain, yellow spots were seen flitting over their white clothes from east to west. He compared the colour with the most yellow flowers (like the Ibericum) seen on the road. This confirmed M. Goldschmidt's own observation of the direction of movement during the annular eclipse of 1820, and referred to by him in his description of the eclipse of 1860. We give some particulars of the phenomena in his own words:—"On the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1820, I was in my uncle's house, one hundred and twenty paces only from my father's, when the darkness began. I left the house; but I had scarcely gone twenty paces in the street, from east to west exactly, when I saw the moving shadows coming towards me, covering the large and deserted street and passing under my feet. Their movement was slow, for otherwise I could not have perceived them so distinctly with the eyes so nearly fixed on them. The movement was not rapid. The aspect was like the shadow of smoke in sunshine, regular in translation; the forms, like rhomboids of four or six inches in diameter and sometimes more extensive, were mixed with superposed shadows of the same size and ribbon-like forms. The inner spaces particularly, filled with round spots, softly melted and mixed with the whole in veiled grey transparence, gave to the phenomena a somewhat mysterious appearance. Thus, looking to the paved streets, these ribbons and spots flitted under my feet till I arrived at a group of men near my father's house, after having made one hundred steps in contemplating this strange apparition. At this moment the annular eclipse was forming. The light of the sun ran round the moon in a very singular manner—it seemed like a fluid mass. I can truly estimate the time from the moment when I saw the shadows till the forming of the annulus—an interval of two minutes and thirty seconds."

THE NORTHERN WHALE (Balæna mysticetus) is the subject of an illustrated monograph by Drs. F. Eschricht and J. Reinhardt, of Copenhagen. Of all the mammalia, the cetaceans are the least known, both in regard to their geographical extension and their anatomy; due, doubtless, to the colossal size of a large number of the species. It is generally believed that the northern whale, which is now confined to the Polar Sea, descended annually into the temperate regions of the Atlantic, as far as the Bay of Biscay, and that it is only the persecution of the whalefishers which have compelled it to seek a retreat in the midst of the frozen seas. This opinion is now shown to be erroneous, and rested only on the confounding two distinct species of whale. Like other whales, the northern is migratory, and changes its quarters according to the seasons; and the systematic registers of the Danish colonists of Greenland show that often the same individual reappears at the same epoch in the same fiord. The females of the southern whales visit the coast of the Cape in June to bring forth their young, and return to the high seas in August or September. It has been supposed that the migration of the northern whale is for a similar purpose. This, however, is not considered to be the case. Its movements are attributed to climacteric changes alone, and especially to the transport of ice into Baffin's Bay. It lives entirely in the midst of glaciers, and therefore is found in the south during winter and in the north during summer. The whalefishery has diminished its numbers, but not altered its mode of life. It is stated now that the whale believed to have visited the North Atlantic Ocean is a totally different species—viz., the one termed by the Basques, Sarde; by the Germans, Nordkaper; by the Americans, Right Whale; and by the Icelanders, Slettebackur, or Sletbag, a much more violent and dangerous animal than the northern whale, and is also smaller and less rich in oil. The fishery for the latter ceased towards the end of the last century; but it is not probable that it is totally extinct. On Sept. 17, 1854, a whale, with its little one, appeared before St. Sebastian, in the Bay of Biscay; the mother escaped, but the young one was taken. From a drawing of the skeleton MM. Eschricht and Reinhard are convinced that it belonged to a species distinct from the Greenland whale. It may now be assumed that the name "Balæna mysticetus" has been applied collectively to various species of whales.

SCOTCH KJÖKKENMÖDDINGS.—By the last number of the *Natural History Review* we learn that the Rev. G. Gordon has published an interesting account of some heaps of refuse, agreeing closely with the Kjökkenmöddings found in Denmark, which have been met with on the coast of Elgin. Mr. Gordon says:—"By far the most striking, if not the most ancient, example of the Kjökkenmöddings we have in our vicinity, is that one which lies within a small wood on the old margin of the Loch of Spynie, and

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on a sort (of promontory formed of those raised shingle beaches so well developed in that quarter. This mound, or rather these two mounds (for there is an intervening portion of the ground that has no shells), must have been of considerable extent. A rough measurement gives eighty by thirty yards for the larger, and twenty-six by thirty for the smaller portion. The most abundant shell is the periwinkle. . . . Next in order as to frequency is the oyster, which, as well as those who had it as a large item in their bill of fare, has passed away from our coasts. Save in some of the nooks of our firth, as at Cromarty, Altirlie, and Avoch, we know not where a small dish of them could be procured. As third in order in this mound is the mussel, and then the cockle. Each of these species, however, bears but a small proportion to either of the former two." Similar refuse heaps, found all round the shores of the Moray Firth, are being gradually carted away by the farmers to serve as manure. It is to be hoped that the Scotch antiquaries will promptly examine those which remain.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S Fifth Lecture (on Thursday, the 14th inst.) was devoted to the Mechanics of Geology. He began by expressing his conviction of the inability of accounting for the present appearances of the surface of the earth and the position of its strata, varying from the horizontal to the perpendicular, by any of the theories which assume the interior of the earth to be a fluid mass, with a thin crust; since it has been mathematically shown that this crust must be almost two thousand miles thick. We must, then, in our investigations regard the earth as a solid mass, and endeavour to explain the mutual relation of strata by reference to the ordinary laws of mechanics, as now visibly in operation. Earthquake action is said to be limited to about the depth of thirty miles, and volcanic action takes effect near the surface; but the mechanical forces act very effectually, although very slowly, and these effects appear in the contraction, cooling, heating, depression, and elevation of rocks mechanically deposited. By reference to these forces the Professor explained the phenomena termed faults, and the lamination, foliation, and cleavage of rocks; and he especially referred to the erosion and denudation of rocks by water during their slow elevation, and the scooping and scratching action of glaciers on mountain sides and valleys, and the consequent formation of lakes and river valleys, such as those in Switzerland. The lecture was amply illustrated by drawings and diagrams, all tending to show the evidence of the operation of the mechanical forces in the geological history of a country.

Dr. W. ODLING, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 15th inst., the subject being "The Molecule of Water." He referred to the great change in opinion which had taken place during the last dozen years in relation to this question (of great interest to chemists), to the effect that the molecule of water, which had formerly been represented with a single combining proportion of hydrogen, was now most frequently represented with two combining proportions (in conformity with the opinion of Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others). He argued that the question was entirely one of experiment. If the hydrogen of water was experimentally indivisible, then it constituted a single proportion, or an atomic proportion. If, on the other hand, it was experimentally divisible into two equal parts, it must consist of at least two atomic proportions. He showed that in the case of marsh gas the hydrogen was replaceable in fourths, at four successive stages; and that in the case of ammonia it was replaceable in thirds at three successive stages: whence chemists were unanimous in representing the molecules of marsh gas and ammonia with four atoms and with three atoms respectively. He then contended that the hydrogen of water was replaceable in halves at two successive stages; and that, consequently, its molecule ought analogically to be represented with two atoms of hydrogen. Indeed, the binary replacement was even more decided than the ternary replacement in ammonia and the quaternary replacement in marsh gas. In muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid the replacement of hydrogen took place at one stage only, and, consequently, its molecule was represented with but one atom of hydrogen. This series of formulæ is warranted by a very remarkable physical consideration—namely, that with equal volumes of marsh gas, ammonia, steam, and hydrochloric acid, the marsh gas yielded four times as much, the ammonia three times as much, and the steam twice as much hydrogen as was yielded by the hydrochloric acid. Among many other experiments, Dr. Odling exhibited on a large scale the properties of the spontaneously inflammable gas, known as silicated hydrogen, which had been prepared for the occasion by Dr. Martius, the discoverer of the process for its manufacture. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S tenth lecture on "The Science of Language," given on Saturday last, the 16th inst., was devoted to a consideration of ancient religions, more especially the Greek, as distinguished from the mythological corruptions in which it is mingled. He expressed his conviction that the ancient religions had been too severely condemned, stating that they were preliminary stages, and quoting the Apostle Paul's sermon at Athens in corroboration of his views (Acts xvii). Amidst many contradictions, he showed by extracts from Homer the evidence of the knowledge which the Greeks possessed of an eternal, omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent God, named Zeus, the god of the sky. He referred to the similarity between this word and the word for brightness in the Sanscrit and other languages. The word for sky in Chinese, Finnish, and other languages is also used for God, and we ourselves often use the word Heaven to express the Deity. In all nations is found the *sensus numinis*, the perception of a God, representing what the Psalmist says, "He made us, not we ourselves;" and what the Greek poet Aretæus says, "We are his offspring." Among the illustrations given from Homer, Pindar, Æschylus, and Sophocles, testifying to their knowledge of the wisdom, power, and goodness of one God, was a prayer containing the assertion, "O Zeus! who was, who is, and who is to come! O great Zeus!"

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER will give the Friday evening discourse on the 29th inst. on "The Vedas, or the Sacred Books of the Hindus."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S., will commence a course of three lectures on "Electric Telegraphy" on Saturday, the 30th inst.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT RHODES.—A correspondent of the *Temps* gives the following particulars of this sad calamity, under date Rhodes, April 28:—"On the 22nd inst. we felt the shock of an earthquake, such as had never been felt here before. Not a single building in Rhodes or in the villages has escaped uninjured. The great tower of St. Michael's gave way, and the little that is left threatens every minute to fall into the port and block up the entrance. The lighthouse tower is ruined, as well as the Palace of the Grand Masters, recently converted into a prison; the walls of the town are more or less damaged, besides all the churches. At Trianda only a dozen houses are left standing. Twelve other villages have been completely destroyed. There have been in all 300 persons killed and an immense number wounded. Of all the villages Massari has suffered most. Out of 46 families only 35 persons have been saved, and they are more or less injured. I was at Massari the second day after the catastrophe; 126 dead bodies had already been interred. Several families were still missing, but the positions their houses had occupied could no longer be recognised. Five dead bodies were taken out of the ruins while I was there. It was dreadful. The sight recalled to my memory the sad scenes of the explosion of 1856. Lindos has suffered but little. We continually feel the shocks, but they are steadily decreasing. We hope that tranquillity will soon be restored. By a providential mercy all our friends and acquaintances have been saved. Only thirteen persons were killed in the town and in our suburb. The Vice-Consul of France and family, whose house is uninhabitable, took refuge with us, for our dwelling has suffered but little. To complete our misery, three days after the earthquake a deluge of rain came down, so that some provisions which the peasantry hoped to save have been utterly lost. It is very cold for the season, and the unfortunate people have neither shelter nor food. They have lost all—relations, friends, houses, clothes, cattle, silkworms."

EASTERN ARCHÆOLOGY.—The following is taken from an interesting communication by MM. Melchior de Vogue and Waddington upon the general results of their voyage in the East, published in the *Revue Archéologique*:—"I ask permission to take you with us into the mountains between Antioch, Aleppo, and Apamée, on the right bank of the Oronte, and which in the country are designated under the names of Dj-Rha, Dj-Ala, Dj-Alaga, and Dj-Semaân. I do not think that in all Syria there exists a series of views to be compared with those which the ruins of these districts present. I am nearly tempted to refuse the name of ruins to a number of towns almost intact, and whose view transports the traveller to the midst of a lost civilisation, and reveals to him, so to say, all its secrets. In exploring those deserted streets, those abandoned courts, those porticoes in which the vine twines around mutilated columns, an impression is felt similar to that experienced at Pompeii; that feeling is indeed less complete, for the climate of Syria has not preserved the treasures of that country like the ashes of Vesuvius; but it is more novel, for the civilisation there contemplated is less known than that of the period of Augustus. In fact, all those cities, to the number of more than 150, in a space of from thirty to forty square miles, form a whole from which it is impossible to detach anything, and belong to the same style, the same system, and the same date, that of the primitive Christian epoch, extending from the fourth century to the seventh of our era. The spectator is transported into the midst of Christian society—not the hidden life of the catacombs, nor the humiliated, timid, and suffering existence which is generally imagined, but a free, opulent, artistic life, in large stone houses, perfectly disposed with galleries and covered balconies, handsome gardens planted with vines, presses for making wine, cellars and stone cisterns for containing it, large underground kitchens, and stables; in squares, surrounded with porticoes, are elegant baths, magnificent-columned churches, flanked with towers, and encompassed by splendid tombs; crosses and monograms are sculptured in relief on the doors, and numerous inscriptions may be read upon the monuments; from a feeling of Christian humility, which contrasts with the vain emphasis of Pagan inscriptions, they include no proper names, but pious sentences, passages from the Scriptures, monograms, and dates. The tone of these inscriptions indicates a period not distant from the triumph of the Church; for an accent of victory is perceptible which raises the humility of the man, and animates every line, from the verse of the Psalmist engraved in handsome red letters upon a doorpost covered with sculpture to the scrawl of an obscure painter, who, in decorating a tomb, has, to try his brush, traced upon the sides of the rock monograms of Christ, and, in the enthusiasm of an emancipated Christian, writes the great words in Greek, *τὸὺ νικᾷ*—'This prevails!' From one of those phenomena, of which the East offers such frequent examples, all these Christian towns were abandoned on the same day, probably at the period of the Musulman invasion, and since then they have not been touched. Without the earthquakes, which have thrown down many walls and columns, nothing would be wanting but the fittings and floorings of the houses."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. LUCAS.—We have not heard that play has been resumed between Messrs. Morphy and De Rivière.

The two games just concluded in the match by correspondence between Edinburgh and Dundee have reached us and shall shortly appear, with notes on the most striking situations.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1003 by Admiral, P. B., Xerxes, Philo S., M. P., Smallboy, Felix, T. V. K., Beppo, Mackworth, D. D., J. P. K., Larry, Gorilla, W. Cunningham, Vernon, Try Again, Barney, J. S., N. D. C., Robin Hood, Lionel, H. S., P. T. V., Miranda; R. S., of Mallines; R. L. B., Stoke, H. F. N., Bohadil, Marian, A Clerk, S. H. L., Andrew, W. F. B., G. Morton, Adelphi, C. C., Harry Clarke, Subscriber, X. Y. Z., Etonian, Percy, F. N. C., B. Y. S., L. Yates, Pip, Caroline, Nimrod, A Carthusian, Wilfred, B. L. D., F. R. S., T. H. P., Henricus, Old Joe, C. H. D., Nathan, G. M. G., M'G., Dover, Argus, A Reader, B. G. I., White Surrey, S. B., Quidnunc, Hospodar are correct. All others are wrong.

The answers to very many Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1003.

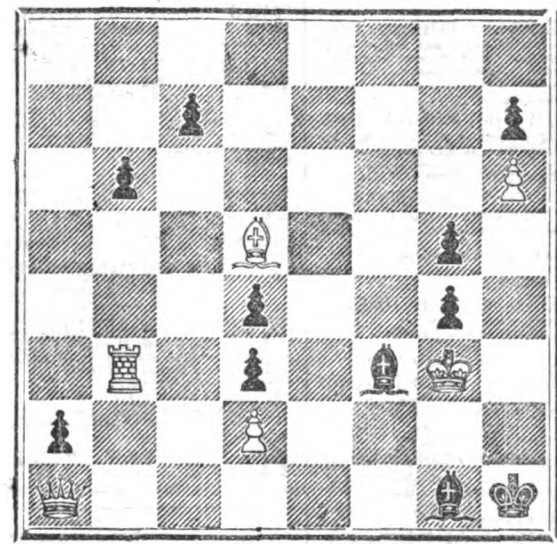
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes P	Kt takes P (best)	3. Q to Q Kt sq	Any move
(If play 1. B takes P, the White Kt moves either to Q 5th or to Q R 4th.)		4. Q mates.	
		(a)2.	K to K 7th
		3. Q to Q B sq	Anything
2. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q B 4th or (a)	4. Q R or Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1004.

By Dr. NOVOTNY.

A Prize Problem in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.

Mr. BLACKBURNE has lately been exhibiting his power of playing chesswithout the chessboard at the Worcester Club. On this occasion he conducted ten games simultaneously against ten of the Worcester players, winning five games and losing five. Of these *parties* the following, if not the best, are the liveliest:—

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Woodward.)	WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Woodward.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Kt takes P	Castles
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	11. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Q to Q 3rd	
4. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	(Preparing for a very pretty end game.)	
5. B takes Kt	Q takes B	12.	P to Q 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(This is fatal. He should have moved his King.)	
7. Castles	B to Q B 4th	13. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
8. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd	14. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
(It is plain that he would have lost a piece by taking the K Pawn with his Kt.)		15. Q tks K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	16. P takes K B P.	

And White wins.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Sylvester.)	WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Sylvester.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to Q 4th	Q takes K R P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	16. Q takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P takes P	P to K 5th	17. Kt to K 6th	R to K B 2nd
4. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	18. R to Q 3rd	Q takes K B P
5. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd	19. R to K R 3rd	Kt to K B sq
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
7. P to Q 3rd	Q to K 4th	(White now gave mate in five moves cleverly enough.)	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th		
9. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th	21. Q takes P (ch)	P takes Q
10. B to Q 2nd	B takes Kt	22. R takes P (ch)	Kt to Kt 3rd
11. B takes B	Q Kt to Q 2nd	23. R takes Kt (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
12. Castles	Castles	24. R takes R (ch)	K to R sq
13. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes K Kt P	25. Q B takes P.	Mate.
14. R to K Kt sq	P to K B 3rd		

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

An instructive Game between Mr. P. MORPHY and Mr. C. MAURIAN, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.—Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	24. R takes R	Q to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	25. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 2nd
3. P to K 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	26. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
4. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. K to Kt sq	Q takes K B P
5. Castles	P to K B 4th	28. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
6. P to Q 3rd	Castles	29. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
7. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. R to K 7th	Kt to K R 3rd (ch)
8. K to R 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	31. K to R 2nd	Kt takes K Kt P
9. R to K Kt sq	P to Q B 4th	32. R takes Q P	B to Q B 3rd
10. Q to K sq	Kt to Q R 3rd	33. R takes Q R P	P to K B 5th
11. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd	34. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
12. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	35. R to Q R 6th	B to Q Kt 4th
13. P takes K B P	K P takes P	36. R takes Kt P	B takes Q P
14. B to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq	37. P to Q R 4th	K to R 3rd
15. P to K B 4th	Q R to K 3rd	38. P to Q B 5th	Kt to K 4th
16. Q to K B 2nd	K R to K sq	39. R to K 6th	Kt to B 6th (ch)
17. R to K Kt 2nd	B to K R 3rd	40. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 4th
(Threatening to win the K B Pawn.)		41. R to K 5th	P to K B 6th (ch)
18. Q R to K sq	R takes K P	42. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
(Heretofore the opening has not been particularly lively; this fine move, however, imparts an interest to the game, which is kept up without cessation to the terminating coup.)		43. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
		(Very well conceived.)	
19. B takes R	R takes B	44. R to K 7th	B to Q 4th
20. Kt to K Kt 5th		45. P takes P	Kt to K R 6th
(The youngest player will discern why White did not capture the second Rook.)		46. R to K sq	P to K B 7th
20.	B takes Kt	47. R to Q B sq	B to Q B 5th
21. K R P takes B	Q to Q B 3rd	48. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
22. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K 3rd	49. K to B 3rd	P "Queens" (ch)
23. R to Q sq	R takes R	50. R takes Q	B takes R
		51. K takes Kt	P to Kt 4th (ch)
		52. K to B 5th	K to R 4th
		53. P to Q B 6th	B to Q R 3rd

and Black wins.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN PARIS.—The tournament at the Café de la Régence, to which allusion has been made, terminated a week or two ago in a singularly quiet manner. Sixty-four champions entered the lists, and were divided into five classes of strength. The first category was represented by MM. A. de Rivière, Budzinsky, Kolisch, and Lindehn. The second, by far the most numerous, comprised two divisions, the one giving the other the drawn games for the move. The scale of odds between the five classes was as usual—Pawn and move, Pawn and two moves, the Knight, and the Rook. With respect to the first class, an unusual thing occurred, for before the end of the contest all the players had disappeared from the arena. Mr. De Rivière was absent on business; Mr. Budzinsky was defeated by Mr. Kolisch, and thus put out the competition; Mr. Kolisch retired voluntarily, and Mr. Lindehn was beaten and put out by Mr. Kleinsky, of the second category. The two last champions left standing were MM. Guibert and Mortimer, both of whom belonged to the second class. The combat between these gentlemen was decided in favour of the former, who received the first prize. The second prize fell to Mr. Mortimer.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

EPSOM RACES, the Isthmian carnival of the past week, date, by tradition, from more than two centuries back; but this is almost as uncertain as the time of the discovery of Epsom Wells. Both alike contributed to raise the place from an obscure village to a focus of gaiety, which reached its zenith in the last century. The railway has, however, severed the Downs from the town; and thousands of Londoners know Epsom but in association with Epsom Races. A century ago the journey from London to Epsom *occupied twelve or fourteen hours;* now it is a flight of a few minutes. In the olden time there were Races on the Downs in the morning, the gentry returned into the town to dinner, and then went to the afternoon Races; and within recollection, in "the race week" Epsom town was crowded with company. However, both Races and Wells are stated to be coeval with the residence of James I. at the Palace of Nonsuch early in the seventeenth century. It was a favourite resort of Queen Elizabeth, and here she had her first tiff with the Earl of Essex. Nonsuch was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I., whose physicians, hearing of the spa, soon found it to contain what a few old-fashioned people call Epsom salt. As the Court doctors discovered the salt, so the Court gallants got up the Races. They were first held at irregular intervals; and curious it is to read in Clarendon's folio that, in 1648, a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead Downs (by which name the Epsom Downs is occasionally referred to in old documents), "under the pretence of a horserace." But the reign of James I. was the starting-point of horse-racing, then conducted nearly in the same style, as to essentials, as in the present day, of which among other evidence we find etchings upon old silver tankards, then race prizes. During the Civil Wars the Races were suspended; but they were *restored* by Charles II., who substituted silver cups or bowls for the Royal gift of the ancient *bells*. Charles gave Nonsuch to his Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the extensive palace, the materials of which were mostly used in enlarging Epsom. In one of the mansions thus built, named Durdans, in 1662, Charles II. and his Queen, Prince Rupert, and the Court, dined with the Earl of Berkeley, John Evelyn was also a guest, and three years later he met here Bishop Wilkins, Sir William Petty, and Mr. Hooke:—"perhaps three such persons together were not to be found elsewhere in Europe for parts and ingenuity." At Durdans resided Frederick, Prince of Wales, who often enjoyed hawking on Epsom Downs, where is a spot yet known as "The Hawkery." Mention of Epsom occurs in the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. Leigh Hunt, in his novel of "Sir Ralph Esher," has some very picturesque writing of Epsom in Charles the Second's reign. Sir John Mennies, one of the wits of that day, wrote a poem on Epsom Wells; and Shadwell wrote a comedy, called "Epsom Wells," frequently acted at the Duke's Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn-fields. Old Epsom has a host of notabilities. Upon the fine old mansion of Woodcote, Grinling Gibbons and Verrio wrought. About 1640 Epsom Spa brought flocks of visitors from France, Germany, and other parts of Europe; and the bilious citizens of London came here, the journey to the German Spa being too expensive. In 1684 there was a post daily to and fro betwixt London and Epsom during the season for drinking the waters. Lodging-houses and houses of entertainment were added; and here were the New Inn, reputed to be the largest in England; sedans and hackney-coaches; public breakfasts, dancing, and music every morning at the Wells; a ring, as in Hyde Park; on the Downs horse-races daily; cudgel-playing, wrestling, and foot-races; assemblies and card-parties. Queen Anne's consort, Prince George of Denmark, drank the waters at Epsom, when sixty coaches might be counted in the ring on a Sunday evening. About 1690 an apothecary set up a rival well to the Old Well. He built an assembly-room and gaming-rooms; shops for jewellers, milliners, and toymen; plainted a grove and laid out a bowling-green—in which were the New Wells; which proving inefficacious, the schemer bought and locked up the Old Well, and thus prevented a comparison between the genuine and spurious mineral water. The South Sea speculators sent here "Alchemists, Dutchmen, Germans, Jews, &c," who brought with them gambling. Epsom then went out of fashion; but, upon the Old Well being reopened, the gaiety revived with public breakfasts, music, dancing, and cards. The spring was then altogether neglected; but in 1822 and 1823 patients came here to drink the waters for scrofula and liver complaints. The Wells are now more remembered for their fashionable fame than for their health-giving properties. Among the Epsom celebrities were Jonathan Boucher, the philologist; Parkhurst, of the celebrated Greek Lexicon; Attorney-General Northey, who gave from his park the first brood of rooks for the rookery in Temple-gardens, London; and at Pitt-place, near the church, Lord Littleton "saw the ghost." But we have omitted Mrs. Mapp, the bone-setter or shape-mistress, who gained twenty guineas a day by her practice, and came twice a week from Epsom to London in her chariot and four horses to attend town patients. However, she married the footman of a mercer on Ludgate-hill—an unhappy match. She next removed to Pall-mall, then the highway of quackery. In less than a year fame, fortune, and friends forsook her, and she died at Seven-dials, and was buried by the parish. She figures in Hogarth's print of "The Undertaker's Arms," between two fellow-empirics, Ward and Taylor. Mapp lost herself by leaving Epsom, the best "pitch" for her "bone-setting" business. To this archæological gossip we may add a reminiscence of the Epsom of fifty years since, when large, old houses, galleried inns, and public-houses unusually numerous, were the remains of the older gaities of the Wells and Races.

We have just lost a Johnsonian link. Last week the mansion of Mr. Thrale, on the southern verge of Streatham Park, between Streatham and Tooting, was dispersed by auction in lots of materials, in which oak and mahogany, silvered plate-glass doors, marble slabs and chimney-pieces, bespoke the taste of the affluent brewer of Southwark, who expended large sums in enlarging and embellishing the house. After his death his widow continued to reside there, and married, secondly, Gabriel Piozzi, by whom the villa and grounds were considerably improved. The property was sold in 1816. Dr. Johnson was here, through fifteen years, the almost constant guest of Mr. Thrale; and two apartments occupied by the Doctor were pointed out—one with a bow-window, at the west end, on the first floor, and a bedroom on the second floor. Johnson's friends grew jealous of Thrale House—"where," says Boswell, "as Mr. Strahan once complained to me, he was in a great measure absorbed from the society of his old friends." And Boswell further complains of being in London, separated from Johnson for a week, when they were so near: however, Boswell joined him at Streatham in a day or two. Johnson was first invited to Thrale's table to meet a Mr. Woodhouse, a shoemaker, whose verses were then much talked of. The great man came, and was so well satisfied with his reception, both by Thrale and his lady, and they were so much pleased with him, that his invitations to their hospitable board were more and more frequent, till at last Johnson became one of the family, and apartments were appropriated to him both in their house in Southwark and in their villa at Streatham. It was here that the Doctor told the story of Parson Ford's ghost, as he was looking at Hogarth's "Modern Midnight Conversation," among the numerous prints *pasted* on the walls of Thrale's dining-room. Boswell tells us that nothing could be more fortunate for Johnson than this connection. He had at Mr. Thrale's all the comforts and even luxuries of life. His melancholy was diverted, and his irregular habits were lessened by association with an agreeable and well-ordered family. He was treated with the utmost respect and even affection. In a secluded part of the park, upon a knoll, was a rustic summer-house, the favourite retreat of Johnson; and here he made those pious resolutions, which are headed in one of his memorandum-books as follows:—"August 9, 3 p.m., ætat. 72, in the summer-house at Streatham." "This peaceful hermitage" has been engraved.

In Gloucestershire—already extremely rich in Roman camps—some quarrymen, excavating around Cleeve-hill, have opened what are locally termed "soldiers' graves," and coins, burnt bones, and the foundations of a Roman dwelling have been found. About three miles from this spot, to the right of Winchcomb, an entire Roman villa has been discovered and laid bare. It is similar in many respects to the villa at Witcomb, in the park of Lady Cromie, and has reception-rooms, and wet and hot hypocausts or baths; the tesselated pavements are finely arranged, and various designs adorn the apartments, which average 15ft. square. Gloucestershire was evidently much occupied by the Romans. The pavement at Woodchester is stated by Lysons to be unquestionably superior to anything of the same kind hitherto found in Britain.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

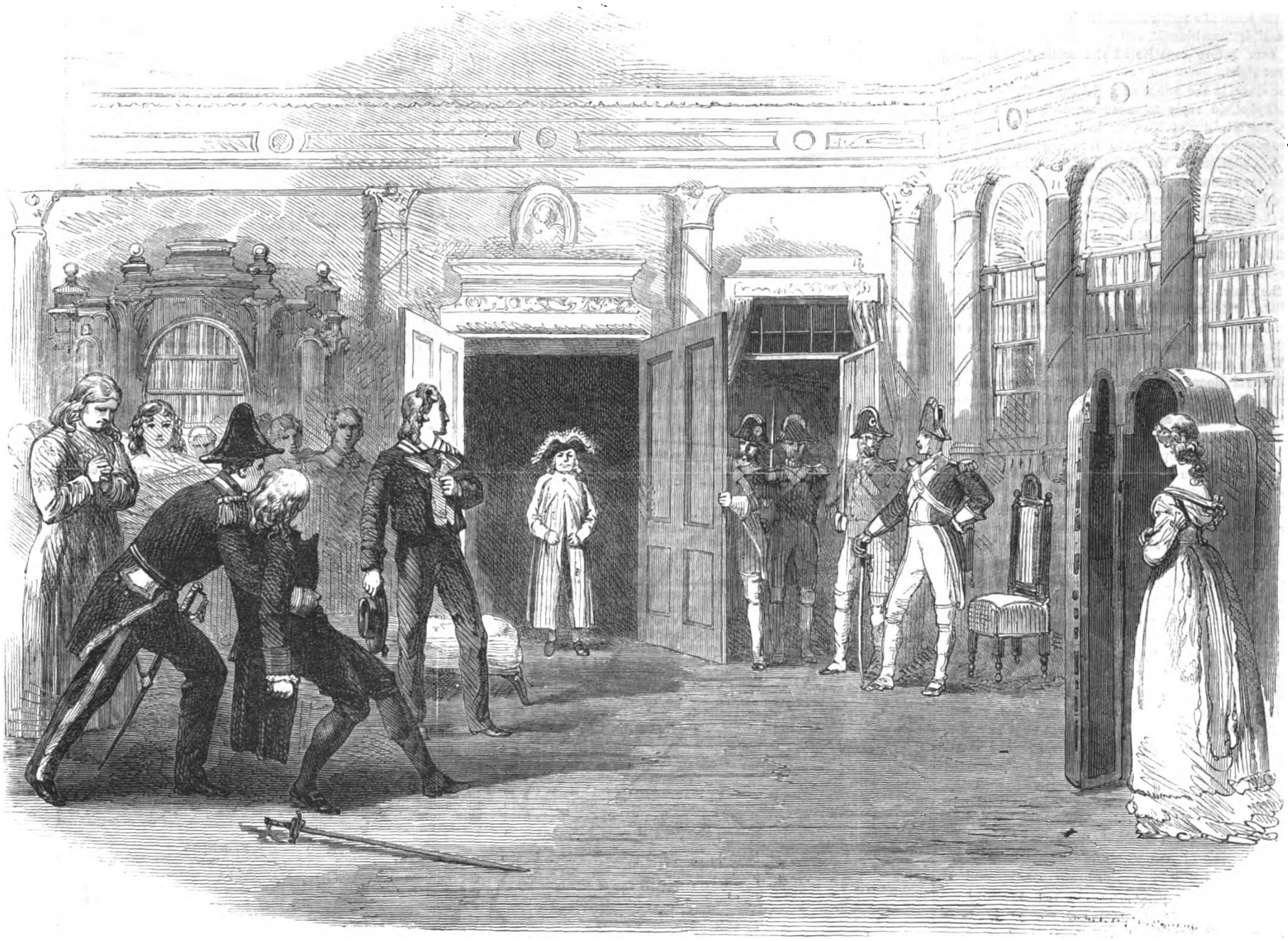
No. 1206.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN PRUSSIA.

HISTORY bears distinct testimony to the conclusion that there are initiatory stages in the life of nations during which their civil polity may be advantageously founded upon a military basis. Arbitrary authority, implicit obedience, exact, minute, and inflexible organisation—the principal characteristics of military rule—are, perhaps, the most efficient, as they certainly are the most available, instruments for rough-hewing the institutions of a people on their first emergence from barbarism. Public order is the great requisite in demand at this period of national development, and this, at least, a military administration is well fitted to secure. It is, however, a dire misfortune when, as in Prussia, the mind of a nation thoroughly qualified to appreciate the highest results of civilisation is cramped at every turn by a rigid and soldierly system of civil government, suitable only to rude and uncultured communities. We doubt whether there is another country in Europe in which there is so marked a contrast between the freedom permitted to individual intellect and the bondage imposed upon the public will as there is at this moment in the dominions of King William of Prussia. Hence, to a great extent, the present deadlock in the affairs of that State.

Prussian ideas of government have been derived mainly from a military source. The nation has been drilled as an army. Every man has been a soldier—has spent a portion of his life under martial discipline. Three or four generations trained to regard obedience as the best expression of national virtue, authority as the only source of national rights, and complete organisation as the highest form of national life, and, at the same time, left exposed to the transforming influence of intellectual light streaming in upon them unchecked from all quarters, have resulted in a peculiar national idiosyncracy, difficult for Englishmen to understand. The Prussian mind is daring in speculation; timid in resolve. No authority can restrain it from soaring to any attainable height in the realms of thought—while in the legitimate sphere of action the word of the meanest policeman is deferred to as law. Prussia is full of liberal notions and of acquiescent habits. She incases all sorts of explosive maxims in a shell of loyalty which it seems impossible to destroy. In forming a judgment of what is now passing within her borders we have to make allowance for this peculiarity. The Throne and the people are at issue; but Throne and people are alike modified in spirit by the influence exerted upon them by past training. The King cannot conceive of rights other than such as have their roots in Royal authority; the people cannot conceive of action other than that which authority initiates and controls. Prussia is an army, the whole rank and file of which have become discontented, but whose habits of discipline place all combined movements under the practical direction of a corps of officers whom they despise. They are misled, and they know it, but they obey. Mutiny scarcely comes within their category of means. They see, they criticise, they protest, but, after all, the word of command, even from the mouth of a corporal, has a potency in it which they find it all but impossible to resist.

A people thus shaped, and that, moreover, by influences not amenable to their choice, are plainly destined to go through a different order of political schooling on their way to con-



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "FINESSE; OR, SPY AND COUNTERSPY," AT THE THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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etitutional freedom than would be requisite or suitable under conditions less peculiar. It is not uncommon to regard their contest with the Crown as presenting a close parallel to that of the English people with the Stuart dynasty. With the single exception that it is a contest between the monarch and his subjects as to their reciprocal rights and duties, no two epochs present more diverse characteristics. English society had never been governed on military principles. Charles I. had no standing army at his command. His subjects cared little about mere forms, save as they embodied a free spirit. The religious sentiment entered largely into their political aspirations, and "the inexorable logic of facts" exercised a far higher influence upon their decisions than the logic of reason. In Prussia the case is very different. To the despotic tendencies of the Crown and the arrogant claims and exclusive privileges of a feudal aristocracy, must be added the all-pervading and all-penetrating element of a centralised bureaucracy, and the subduing effect of a large standing army, before the political position and capabilities of the people can be fairly estimated. No enthusiasm derived from the religious sentiment fires their blood. Within certain limits, they enjoy a more than common share of intellectual and ecclesiastical freedom. Perhaps the strongest motive by which they are impelled is the proud interest they take in the reputation of Fatherland; and, had King William but pursued a lofty foreign policy, it is questionable whether in domestic affairs he would not have been allowed to work his own will.

Such is the people whom a King, full of mediæval notions on the subject of his Divine right, and employing the instrumentality of a Cabinet distinguished only by conceited and insolent mediocrity, is doing his utmost to drive into revolt. Happily, as we think, he has not yet succeeded; nor does he seem likely to succeed; but no one can deny that the means he has stooped to employ are well adapted to bring about such a result. Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen, the Prime Minister (to say nothing of his colleagues), is qualified in every way to sting a people into madness. His demeanour towards the Chamber of Deputies combines almost every conceivable characteristic fitted to inflict humiliation on a highly-cultured people. His international policy, the slavishness of which has made Prussia a byword of reproach to the other nations of Europe, is upheld against the immense majority, by which it has been distinctly condemned, by a succession of petty insults such as no English gentleman would offer to his groom. He is not, he says, in any way amenable to their judgment; he cares nothing for their opinions; he shall be present at their sittings when it suits his convenience; he can listen to their clamours, so far as he is interested in them, without leaving the apartment in which he transacts the business of the State; and his Royal Master will go to war, or abstain from it, without deeming it necessary to ascertain their views of the matter. And, lest all this should not touch the quick of Prussia's representatives, he has got up a quarrel between the King and the Chambers on the score of a sorbordinate Minister less respected, if that were possible, than himself, and on grounds more palpably absurd than ever before constituted the battle-field of prerogative against right.

A short time since, in the course of a debate on the Military Bill, M. von Sybel, in reply to some taunting words from General Roon, the Minister of War, condemned him as having, more than any other member of the House, contributed to bring about a violation of the Constitution. The Minister denounced this expression as "an unwarrantable assumption." The Vice-President of the Chamber, then in the chair, interposed to keep the debate within the limits of order. The General, however, refused to give place to him, and claimed a prior right as Minister of the Crown to the attention of the Chamber, whereupon the Vice-President, M. Bockum Dolffs, asserted the supreme authority of the chair. That authority General Roon took upon him to repudiate. "It extended," he said, "to the Ministerial table, and no farther." The Vice-President vindicated the dignity of the Chamber by putting on his hat and declaring the sitting at an end. Within a minute or two every Deputy had left the House, and General Roon, with the Royal officials, was left to offer his insults to empty benches. Who but M. von Bismarck would have seized upon such an incident as a suitable occasion for bringing the Crown and the Chamber into hostile collision? And yet, with a passionate impetuosity and a lack of judgment, for the extent of which even he would not have found credit, he has not merely committed the King's Government, but also the King himself, to the assertion that the Ministers of the Crown, when acting as members of the deliberative assembly of the Prussian people, must be held exempt from all the restrictions by which deliberative assemblies are everywhere governed. Of course, the Chamber of Deputies decline to accede to any such unconstitutional demand, and have met the written messages, both of the Cabinet and of its Royal master, with a firm and dignified negation.

In any other country than Prussia the dead-lock to which the machinery of legislation has been thus wantonly brought would be regarded as portending the near approach of a national explosion. But it is not anticipated that any such violent result will follow the constitutional struggle in Prussia. The solution of the perplexity will probably be left, as many others have been, to time and the chapter of accidents. Meanwhile, however, this domestic strife, so gratuitously evoked by M. von Bismarck, coupled with his high monarchical and retrogressive foreign policy, is depriving Prussia of all weight in the councils of Europe, and is rapidly destroying her chance of assuming the lead of the Germanic States. How far the prospect of sinking into a third-rate Power, and of allowing Austria to take precedence in the guidance of the policy of Germany, may rouse the somewhat somnolent energies of the Prussian people remains to be seen. One thing only is clear—that, however phlegmatically they may endure the obsolete and mediæval pretensions of the present occupant of the throne, Prussia will not eventually tolerate being drilled into insignificance. Nor is it easy to imagine that the Monarch will succeed in establishing his overweening and puerile claims. But by what course of action he will be compelled to recognise the limits of his own authority, and substitute realities for dreams in his political programme, outside observers have not the requisite materials even for a rough conjecture. All that they can conclude with certainty is, that William of Prussia is not the style of man likely to put back the clock of the world.

"SPY AND COUNTERSPY."

THE comedy of "Finesse" promises well for a prolonged run. It certainly does credit to the noble writer, and justifies her descent from the first comic writer of this country. There is much of the spirit of "The School for Scandal" in the new play, and more than one passage in the dialogue that indicates earnest thoughtfulness as well as wit. We present this week an Illustration of the last scene, where Poppleton makes his appearance from a sleeping-chamber at the demand of the guard who are sent in search of the counterspy. In this scene a pathetic situation has been sacrificed to the genius of Thalia, and somewhat also to the exigencies of the story. That the natural issues of the plot are satisfied by the incident, and the stage well filled with the persons and accessories of the scene, must be granted; but the structure of the drama suffers from the moral tone of the scene and the feeling of the audience being here in conflict. Had the son of the physician been indeed concealed in the chamber, and an exchange somehow contrived between the persons afterwards, so that the appearance of Poppleton would have been a surprise, the two conditions required by the story and its proper stage structure would have been fulfilled. The last scene, powerful as it now is, would have been then still more effective, and liable to no objection. As it stands, it provides Mr. Buckstone with an opportunity of being exceedingly funny, and thus compensates for the constructive fault at which we have hinted. That fault will not at all interfere with the success of the piece; for audiences like a good laugh, and in the course of the comedy they are provided with many. There are, too, no fewer than five or six interesting parts in it, which exercise to advantage the talents of the best artistes at "The Little Theatre."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress is quite recovered from her indisposition and has resumed her rides on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne.

Their Majesties received a visit from the Duke of Brabant on Wednesday.

A dinner party was given at the British Ambassador's on Sunday in honour of the Queen's birthday, at which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was present with other guests and the official persons attached to the Embassy.

There is little stirring in Paris except the elections. M. de Persigny, in a letter to the Prefect of the Seine, denounces M. Thiers to the electors as being connected with the avowed enemies of the Emperor and of the empire; the writer concludes by saying that France, now possessing universal suffrage, will not oppose the Government which has extricated the country from the abyss in which those men had permitted her to fall. An article in the *Constitutionnel* denouncing M. Thiers has also been sent to every elector in the district for which M. Thiers is a candidate at the expense of the Government. These summary measures are believed to have increased M. Thiers's chances of election. M. Thiers has, it is said, penned a reply to the Bull of Excommunication launched against him by the Minister of the Interior. M. Berryer, whom the Opposition have set up as candidate for the representation of Marseilles, and who was on the point going down to canvass the constituency, has, in order to prevent public manifestations of a compromising character, renounced his intended journey.

The wife of M. de Lamartine died on Thursday last, aged sixty-eight years; she was an Englishwoman by birth. The Emperor sent to express his condolence to M. de Lamartine on the occasion. The latter is himself now in very feeble health. M. Emile de Girardin has announced a subscription for Lamartine, but the latter declines the proffered honour, though, it is said, the distinguished writer is encumbered with debt. The remains of Mdme. de Lamartine arrived at Mâcon on Saturday last, at six o'clock in the morning, and at eight o'clock the funeral procession set out for Saint Point, where the body was to be interred. All along the line of route the population came forth to show their respect for the dead, and in many places the emotion of the country people broke forth in audible sobs. The body was deposited in the tomb where the mother and daughter of M. de Lamartine are buried.

A second detachment of Spahis has arrived in Paris from the provinces of Algiers and Oran. This detachment, which is to be incorporated with the Imperial Guard, is composed of twelve officers, 180 privates, and 200 horses. It is commanded by Colonel Martine, of the 1st Regiment of Spahis.

Vera Cruz advices to April 27, through official sources, state that the fall of Puebla was shortly expected to be announced. The French had met with no repulse or reverses whatever, and had lost but 41 men killed and 161 wounded during the siege. According to other accounts, however, the French had been compelled to abandon Fort San Xavier and fall back to Amalucan.

PORTUGAL.

The feeling in the north of Portugal is inimical to the Government. In Foscoa tumults have occurred. At Braga, on the occasion of the Pope's anniversary, a large number of people paraded the streets with a band of music. Seditious shouts were raised, and it was found necessary to call out the guard to suppress the tumult.

The Cortes are discussing the Budget. The Minister of Finance has announced some important alterations in the duties, which are in many instances exorbitantly high.

ITALY.

The Session of the Parliament was brought to a close on Thursday week, and a new Session opened on Monday by the King in person. Victor Emmanuel said that most of the European Powers had recognised the new kingdom of Italy, which would raise its voice among theirs in defence of the principles of liberty and nationality. He congratulated the Deputies on the organisation and discipline of the Italian army, and expressed his earnest desire "that the nation may reckon with security upon the force of its own arms, and that Europe may recognise this fact." All needful measures will be taken for the maintenance of order in certain provinces; and the French Government is ready to concert military arrangements for that purpose "whenever it perceives the opportunity." The Deputies are specially exhorted to attend to the national finances, as good faith requires that the Italians should impose on themselves pecuniary sacrifices. Finally, the King is confident that no one can undo the work which the Italians have done, and "it is with entire security and faith that he anticipates the hour of the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy."

The preliminary proceedings of the Chamber are favourable to the Ministry. M. Cassinis, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 166 votes out of 261. Baron Poerio has been elected Vice-President by an imposing majority. The two other Ministerial candidates, M. Cantelli and M. Farina, have been elected Vice-Presidents. Restelli, Ministerial candidate, has been elected fourth Vice-President.

Prince Humbert arrived at Turin on Sunday from his tour in the Abruzzi. The Italian Government is highly pleased with the reception given to the son of Victor Emmanuel from the day of the opening of the Pescara Railway till his return home.

The Pope received in private audience last Saturday Count Aquila, uncle to Francis, the ex-King of Naples.

GREECE.

A change of Ministry has taken place. The names of the new Ministers are as follow:—President of the Council, M. Rufos; Minister of the Interior, M. Lendidis: Minister of Finance, M. Komundurus; Minister of Justice, M. Plaits; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delganni; Minister for War, M. Botzaris; Minister of the Marine, M. Canaris; Minister of Public Worship, M. Calitrones.

The National Assembly has voted an address conveying its thanks to the three protecting Powers for the benefits they have hitherto conferred upon Greece.

PRUSSIA.

The dispute between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies has assumed a definite form, and has considerably enlarged its bounds. The King upholds his Ministry. It remains to be seen whether the people will stand by their representatives.

At the sitting of the Chamber on the 31st, Herr von Bismarck was present, and read a Royal message, in which the King says:—"The House has indirectly approved the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued." Herr von Bismarck then left the House. Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the committee on the address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King. Herr von Sybel and Count Schwerin seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

On the 22nd the debate on the address was brought to a close, after a discussion of eight hours. Count Schwerin moved an amended form of address, calculated to modify the strong language of the original. The House divided, when it appeared that the milder form was rejected by a majority of 257 to 41, and the original address, as drawn up by the committee, passed by a majority of 239 to 61. The address thus adopted declines to give the declaration required by the Ministers; declares them responsible for the frustration of the objects of the Session, and requests the King to put an end to the continuance of a situation which contains serious dangers for the monarchy and the State. The deputation of thirty members to take up the address was chosen by lot.

The King having refused to receive the deputation appointed to present the address of the House of Deputies, the document was forwarded to him as on the occasion of the last appeal of the House, through the Ministry. On Wednesday, the King's reply to the address was dispatched to the Lower Chamber, and consisted merely of a reiteration of the Ministerial claims and a sharp lecture to the Deputies for their general conduct. At a later hour of the day the Deputies were summoned to the White Saloon of the palace, and there Herr von Bismarck read a speech from the King, which accused the Chamber of having by its debates upon foreign politics endeavoured to paralyse the action of the Government and endangered the safety of the State; of having in its recent address refused all co-operation with the Government, and committed sundry other crimes and misdemeanours, which rendered the close of its deliberations absolutely necessary. The Chamber was therefore informed that its Session had come to an end. The King announced that his Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures are to be arranged; in other words, that it will levy and spend money as it pleases.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Reports of skirmishes, some favourable and others disastrous to the Poles, continue to be received from Cracow, Lemberg, and Thorn. Engagements occur almost within sight of Warsaw. According to reports from sources favourable to the insurgents, the district of Rowa, on the left bank of the Vistula, ten miles from Warsaw, is occupied by 3000 insurgents, well armed and provided, under the command of Drewnowski, who sometimes, preceded by a detachment of horsemen, approaches the gates of Warsaw without the Russians daring to attack them. The Russians have mounted cannon at the barrier gates of the town. They are forming camps on the side of Praga and of Wola, two faubourgs of Warsaw. Near the bridge of the Vistula cannon is also pointed.

On the 25th inst., according to a telegram from Cracow, the band of insurgents under Oxinski gained an important victory over the Russians near Koniecpol, on the Pilica, in the government of Kalisch. Oxinski was attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed and the remainder put to flight. A detachment of insurgent cavalry has occupied Modrzejow and Dombrowa and seized the treasuries. An engagement also took place upon the 23rd between Turek and Uniejow, in which the Russians were defeated.

It is stated that the National Committee has declined an offer from Garibaldi to aid in fighting for Polish independence. The reason given for this decision is that the committee so highly appreciate the neutral and humane attitude of Austria that they did not wish to show the least hostile intention towards her, such as might be implied by their gaining over to the Polish cause men whose names are connected with certain recent European events.

The National Government has issued a decree ordering the organisation of a general rising, to take place on the 1st of June.

The Russian Government are taking measures to protect themselves against the Polish tendencies of the functionaries, and have issued a decree for the reorganisation of the police and the dismissal of all functionaries who have not the confidence of the Government. Several arrests have been made, and domiciliary visits are frequent in Warsaw, which are supposed to be preliminary to the declaration of a state of siege.

Despatches on the Polish question appear to have been received at St. Petersburg from nearly every Power in Europe. Several fresh ones were published by the official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* on Sunday, with the replies sent by Prince Gortschakoff. The Russian answers are in general couched in the most polite terms. A little acidity, however, is infused into the reply to the Portuguese note. The Russian Minister refers to the encouragement given to the insurrection by foreigners, and informs the Portuguese Government that the Russian Emperor has no need of any suggestions except from his own heart and his sentiments of duty.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Montreal Company's steamer Norwegian, from Quebec, we have advices from New York to the evening of the 16th inst.

WAR NEWS.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 5th, General Hooker, finding his communications threatened, commenced his retreat across the Rappahannock, which was swollen by a tremendous torrent of rain. The south side of the Rappahannock was evacuated before noon on the 6th. Nearly all of the army had crossed before the Confederates found out that the Federals were retreating, and then they brought up a few pieces of artillery, which the Federal cannon drove back. On this day General Hooker issued, from his head-quarters at Falmouth, an order of the day, wherein he claims that the army of the Potomac had inflicted heavier blows than those they had received. He thus summarises the achievements of his army:—

We have taken from the enemy 5000 prisoners and fifteen colours, captured seven pieces of artillery, and placed hors de combat 18,000 of our foe's chosen troops. We have destroyed his depôts, filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

General Lee's report is dated the 5th, and is very brief:—

To President Davis,—Yesterday General Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxton was killed; General Jackson severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill, slightly wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General commanding.

The Federal wounded, 1200 in number, who were left behind on the southern side of the Rappahannock, have been sent across under a flag of truce. Some of the Federal wounded were burnt in the woods around Chancellorsville, they having been fired by the shells of both armies.

On the 7th the President and General Halleck visited the head-quarters of General Hooker, and had a long consultation with him.

General Stoneman's expedition is the most important achieve-

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ment of the Federal cavalry during the war. The expedition consisted of 2700 picked men, and a light battery of six pieces. Dividing themselves into detachments, and giving out that they were the advance guard of the main army, they penetrated safely to within two miles of Richmond. On their way they destroyed railway stations, telegraph wires, and bridges; tore up 30 miles of railway connecting General Lee's army with Richmond, burnt large stores of food and clothing, and broke the locks on the James River Canal. On the morning of the 7th his whole force, barring one officer and thirty-seven men, arrived safely within the Federal lines, having captured and paralled upwards of 300 men.

The wound of General Jackson was grave enough to demand the amputation of the arm. Under the effects of this operation he sank, on the afternoon of the 9th. General Lee announced the death of this redoubtable soldier in the following general order:—

With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieutenant-General Jackson, who expired on the 9th, at 3.15 p.m. The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by a decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But, while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword for his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

General Jackson's funeral took place at Richmond, on the 12th, with great demonstrations of sorrow and respect. A Richmond journal says of it that since the death of Washington no similar event had so sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia.

The *Richmond Inquirer* considers Chancellorsville the most bloody encounter yet fought, and estimates the Confederate loss at from 8000 to 10,000, and that of the Federals at from 25,000 to 30,000, including prisoners.

The Federals, under Generals Keyes and Peck, estimated 12,000 strong, have occupied West Point, on York River, and destroyed the bridges in the neighbourhood of White House.

Admiral Porter has bombarded and captured Grand Gulf, said to be the key to Vicksburg. This place was a fortified camp on a bluff twenty miles south of Vicksburg. After the bombardment, the enemy evacuated the place, after blowing up their ammunition and spiking their guns. The Federals only lost eighty in killed and wounded.

General Grant officially reports that he met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, the capital of Clairborne county, Mississippi, and routed him, with the loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. The Federal loss was about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The Confederates retreated towards Vicksburg. General Grant also reports that General Grierson has destroyed numerous railroad bridges, locomotives, and stores throughout northern Mississippi, creating great consternation throughout the State. The Governor calls every ablebodied man to arms. At last accounts General Grant was encamped near Black River, eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, awaiting reinforcements.

The death of Confederate General Van Dorn is officially reported. He was shot during a private altercation.

Ten Federal negro regiments have been organised at Memphis, Tennessee, and ten more are in course of organisation.

General Thomas Francis Meagher has resigned the command of the Irish Brigade. He says that the assault against Fredericksburg in December last reduced the brigade to something less than a minimum regiment of infantry. He memorialised the War Department in vain that the brigade should be relieved from duty for a time, and opportunity given to renew itself. That memorial was never acknowledged. The late operations at Chancellorsville still further reduced its numbers. To remain in command of the brigade would be a public deception, in which the military reputation of a brave race would be involved. General Meagher, however, places his services at the disposal of the Government in any capacity they may appoint.

THE ALIENS AND THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation explaining the position of aliens under the draughting law. No plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations of the Conscription Act any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who shall be found within the United States during the continuance of the war, at or after the expiration of sixty-five days from the date of the proclamation; nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favour of any such person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise, within the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Captain of a Federal regiment has been dismissed the Federal service for violating the sovereignty of a friendly State in arresting a deserter and bringing him away from within the boundaries of Canada. The deserter has been discharged from the Federal service.

The United States' Circuit Court at Cincinnatti has decided not to issue a writ of habeas corpus in Mr. Vallandigham's case.

One section of the Democratic party in New York has passed resolutions demanding the discontinuance of the war, and denouncing the foreign policy of the Administration for having placed the United States in a position "where even England dares to bully her." They demand that the Administration shall no longer submit to insult from England, and pledge every man and every dollar to resent that insult.

The *New York Times* is now printed on paper imported from Belgium, which costs there 3½d. per pound. The duties and rate of exchange make it cost 7½d. to the importer at New York. But that is less than the price of the same quality of paper of American manufacture.

Sims, the first fugitive slave who was surrendered from Massachusetts, after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, has escaped into the Federal lines from below Vicksburg, accompanied by his wife and two comrades. Negotiations for his purchase were on foot when the war broke out and put an end to them.

The trial of the Peterhoff has been postponed. The Prize Court has decided to receive Mr. Redgate's testimony.

CANADA.

On the 7th inst. the Ministry, headed by Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald, was defeated on a vote of non-confidence by a majority of five votes. The Opposition had a majority of eight Lower Canadian, and the Ministry a majority of three Upper Canadian, votes. Parliament adjourned on the motion of the Premier, and it is announced that a dissolution and general election will ensue.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There is very little interest in the news from India and China.

The wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales was celebrated at Calcutta on the 20th ult., in a very loyal manner. Not only the presidency but the whole of the peninsula was in complete repose.

In China the relations between the English and Chinese Governments continue on the best terms, and no movement of any importance had been made by the rebels.

A fire had broken out at the Bermah Railway terminus, Egypt, in which forty persons perished. The Viceroy has given money and other assistance to the sufferers by the conflagration, and ordered the houses burnt down to be rebuilt at his own expense.

The ship Mooresfoot, 1051 tons register, belonging to the port of London, has been totally lost off the Mauritius, while on her homeward voyage from Calcutta. She arrived off Port Louis on Feb. 1, and soon afterwards a storm came on, which drove her on to the reef, and she broke up so rapidly that by daylight she was almost entirely destroyed. Thirty-one of her crew, including the captain and the chief and second officers, were lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cambrian, with the Cape mail, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning. The Cape Parliament was opened on the 16th of April. The state of the colonial finances was the principal topic of the Governor's speech on the occasion. He proposed additional revenue to the extent of £150,000 per annum, to be raised by means of stamp and succession duties, increased transfer and auction dues, and land tax. The policy of annexation and the union of the colonies in South Africa was still strongly urged by the Government, but any measures on the subject would be postponed for another year. Abundant rain had fallen during the month, and agricultural prospects were good. Trade was improving. Bishop Tozer and party were to embark for Zambesi on the 29th of April, in the Orestes, which would convey to Dr. Livingstone the intelligence of the recall of his expedition. The relations with the natives continued peaceable. A portion of the armed mounted police had been withdrawn from Transkeian territory.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Colonel Frazer has been elected Commissioner of the City Police in the room of the late Mr. Harvey.

The first flower show of the season at the Crystal Palace was held last Saturday, and was considered by the judges to be the best and most extensive that has ever been held there. The azaleas constituted the principal feature of the show; but the pelargoniums, calceolarias, and roses, were also in great abundance and rich beauty.

A bazaar, under distinguished patronage, will be held on Monday next and the two following days, at the Whittington Club, on behalf of the St. Clement Danes' Mission House. The proceeds of the bazaar will be devoted chiefly to the establishment of a public laundry in connection with the above institution.

The Strand Theatre was closed on Wednesday evening, in consequence of Mr. H. V. Swanborough, sen., the manager, having, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deceased gentleman was a man of most kindly nature, and much esteemed by those with whom he came in contact.

A meeting of the Liberal Registration Committee in the City was held on Tuesday. Two names were brought forward—namely, those of Mr. G. J. Goschen and Mr. T. Mackay. Mr. Goschen had a large majority of votes, and Mr. Mackay at once acquiesced in the decision and requested his name to be put on Mr. Goschen's committee. It was then resolved to recommend Mr. Goschen to the suffrages of the City electors.

The annual May examinations of the pupils of science schools and classes by the Department of Science and Art at the South Kensington Museum have just terminated, and the result shows a satisfactory increase in the number of centres of examination and the number of pupils who have come up to be examined, although on some subjects there has been a decrease as compared with last year.

An old man named Leadbitter, residing in the Borough-road, murdered his wife and his son in the course of Sunday night. The wife was found with her throat cut in one room, and the son, who was bedridden, similarly gashed in another. The woman was quite dead; the son survived a day or two. No cause has been assigned for this fatal outrage, but Leadbitter had been unwell for some time.

There was a pretty general exodus from London on Whit Monday. Holiday-makers flocked out in all kinds of conveyances to seek fresh air and a day's recreation. The Crystal Palace had its thousands. Greenwich Park was thronged. On Hampstead Heath the donkey boys did a thriving business. The river steam-boats were heavily laden. Southend had a volunteer review and sham fight. In other directions the volunteers were engaged in field evolutions. And in the evening the theatres and places of amusement were extensively patronised.

Last week the births of 1888 children—961 boys and 927 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1902.——The deaths in London declined to 1259 in the week that ended on Saturday. Till last week the number has not fallen below 1300 in any week of the present year; and the deaths returned last week are fewer than they were in any previous week during a period of more than six months—namely, since October in last year. The average number of deaths, as derived from the returns of weeks in 1853-62 nearly corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 1216.

A conversazione in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held on Wednesday, at the Mansion House. The company numbered about 1100. The Lord Mayor was to have presided and delivered the medals awarded during the session, but illness prevented his attendance, and Sir R. W. Carden occupied the chair in his stead. The gathering was brilliant, and was rendered unusually interesting by the presence of a party of New Zealand chiefs, dressed in the picturesque costume of their country. They are fourteen in number, and they have come to England for the purpose of studying our social and political institutions. The chairman having opened the proceedings, Mr. Edmeston made some remarks explaining the objects and progress of the society. The medals for 1862 had been awarded as follow:—In historical painting—To Mr. E. Crowe, for his picture of "De Foe in the Pillory," No. 457 in the Royal Academy Exhibition. In genre—To Miss E. Osborne, for "Tough and Tender," No. 487 in the exhibition of the Society of British Artists. In landscape—To Mr. Danby, for "Evening," No. 350 in the Royal Academy Exhibition. In water-colour painting—To Mr. F. W. Burton, for "The Wife of Hassan Aga," No. 280 in the Exhibition of the Water-colour Society; and to Mr. J. H. Mole, for "A Leisure Hour," No. 59, in the Exhibition of the New Water-colour Society. In architecture—To Mr. E. W. Godwin, for his design for "Northampton Townhall," now being erected, No. 8 in the Architectural Exhibition. Before the concert commenced the distinguished New Zealanders ascended the platform, and Rameriara Hautakini Whareppa delivered a brief speech in his own tongue, and was greatly applauded. The New Zealand chiefs, he said, desired to live on terms of peace and amity with Europeans.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday, at the Royal Society's rooms in Burlington House—Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, being in the chair. The president delivered a long address adverting to the geographical discoveries during the past year, especially to the satisfactory results of the labours of Captains Speke and Grant, who have discovered the sources of the Nile. The report of the council represented the financial affairs of this society to be in a most prosperous state. Since the last anniversary 190 fellows have been elected, and the list of members now extends to 1800 ordinary and to 52 honorary and corresponding members. The balance-sheet showed a steady increase of annual subscriptions, and the permanent fund now amounts to £9500 Three per Cent Consols. The accession to the map department of the society since last year amounts to 830 maps and charts, which have been open to the inspection for general purposes of scientific research. The additions to the library during the past year include 736 books and pamphlets. The council announced that the founder's gold medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery had been awarded to Mr. Frank T. Gregory for his successful explorations in Western Australia, during which he fixed astronomically fifty-eight positions for latitude and nineteen for longitude. The Victoria gold medal has been awarded to Mr. J. Arrowsmith for the very important services he has rendered to geographical science in general, and especially to the Royal Geographical Society, from its foundation to the present time. Gold watches, bearing honorary inscriptions, have also been awarded to Mr. William Landsborough, to Mr. John M'Kinlay, and to Mr. Frederick Walker, for their successful explorations in Australia. It was announced in the report of the council that Dr. Norton Shaw, who has held the appointment of secretary of the society and editor of its journals for the last fourteen years, had resigned, and the council recommended that a sum of £500 be presented to him. The balance-sheet for the year showed on the credit side a sum of £5730, and a cash balance in favour of the society of £1244, besides investments in Consols to the amount of £1389. In the evening the anniversary dinner of the society took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street, at which about two hundred fellows of the society were present. Sir Roderick Murchison, the president of the society, occupied the chair, supported by the Comte de Paris, the Persian Ambassador, the Danish Ambassador, Lord Sheffield, Mr. Walpole, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Sir Charles Nicholson, General Harcourt, Admiral Collinson, and the leading members of the Geographical Society.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held their annual meeting yesterday week. It was announced that Lord Brougham would take the chair; but the veteran anti-slavery advocate sent to decline, as he considered that in the present crisis of the American war it was the duty of every one to maintain strict neutrality. The chair was therefore taken by Mr. Alexander, the treasurer. In the course of the proceedings the abolition of Russian serfdom, the cessation of the slave trade to Brazil, the American recognition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo, and the abolition of slavery in Columbia and the States by Presidental decree, were all commented upon in terms of congratulation. A letter was read from Mr. Adams, acknowledging, on the part of President Lincoln, the address which the society had transmitted to him congratulating him on his efforts to put down slavery. Speeches were delivered by Sir T. F. Buxton, the Rev. Baptist Noel, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., the Rev. W. Arthur, and others.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Sailors' Home and Destitute Sailors' Asylum was held on Thursday week in the Museum of the Institute, Well-street, London Docks. The chair was occupied by Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, K.C.B. During last year the number of seamen received into the Home had been 8993, of which 7399 were British, and the rest seamen of all nations, 2523 being old boarders. The total receipts for the year ending the 30th of April last had been £9488, and the expenditure £8959. In the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, which is an adjunct of the institution, 879 destitute sailors had found refuge and shelter during the past year. The receipts for its support during the year had been £663, while there had been expended £538.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Mendicity Society was held last Saturday, at the house of the society, Red Lion-square—the Marquis of Westminster, K.G., president, in the chair. A lengthened report on the operations of the society was submitted, stating that the number of cases brought before the managers had been under the average of late years, the pressure of destitution in the metropolis having been less during the past year, partly owing to the mildness of the season and to the employment caused by the construction of the numerous works now in progress.

The first annual meeting of the Rag-collecting Brigade was held at Radley's Hotel, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report, which was very encouraging, stated that, with only four trucks, the boys had, in nine months, up to Christmas last, collected upwards of 80 tons of rags and refuse, besides 50,000 bottles; that householders regarded the operation very favourably; and there was little doubt, if funds were supplied, that the movement would gradually extend over the metropolis, finding employment for many hundred boys as collectors of waste material, by what might become worse than waste labour, and making both remunerative. The committee state that with ten trucks the first dépôt would be self-supporting. To accomplish this about £250 more is wanted, each truck requiring a trading capital of £50.

The annual meeting of the members and supporters of the Ragged Church and Chapel Union was held in the lower room of Exeter Hall on Thursday week. The report stated that the number of stations assisted by or connected with the union was fifty-four. The income of the year had been £409, and the expenditure £362. The Rev. W. M'Call, the Rev. E. Joy, Mr. Maxwell, the Rev. Dr. Allen, and other speakers advocated the claims of the society, the first speaker, in reply to the objection that ragged churches would promote a separation of classes, urging that certain classes would only attend such churches, and they must provide them if these classes were to be reached.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern—Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. in the chair. The number of attendances of patients at the hospital during the last twelve years had been nearly three-quarters of a million. The increase during the year 1862, however, had been unprecedented, in consequence of the removal of St. Thomas's Hospital—the number having reached 103,983. The finances of the institution, in the meantime, had unfortunately diminished; and there is now an adverse balance of £2051. During the evening contributions amounting to £2100 were announced.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Dramatic College was held on Thursday on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre—Mr. Benjamin Webster in the chair. The report was a satisfactory one. The buildings are making rapid progress, but their progress has exhausted the funds, and a second appeal to the liberality of the public is contemplated. The Prince of Wales had consented to become the patron of the college in the room of his lamented father. The total income during the past year amounted to £6013, including a balance of £90 at the commencement, and the sum of £2728 received on account of the last Crystal Palace Fête. After providing for the necessary expenditure there remained a balance of £215 in hand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A new bridge over the Boyne, at Drogheda, was opened on Thursday week.

Public baths are about to be established at Congleton, as a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Bullock.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new church, to be called the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Birchfield, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth.

A cask of petroleum exploded last Saturday in the cellar of Mr. Emmett, grocer, of Devonport, as he was drawing it off by the light of a candle. He was killed, and his house, with four others, burnt out.

Eight men who were engaged in the Preston riots on the 22nd of April have been tried at the Quarter Sessions. The ringleader received a sentence of three years' penal servitude. Five got six months' and two twelve months' imprisonment.

During last week falls of snow took place in different parts of Wales, and the weather was extremely cold. On Tuesday week the snow was ankle deep on the Monmouthshire hills, a circumstance which has not occurred for many years past.

The next congress of the Archæological Association will be held in Leeds, at the beginning of October, under the presidency of R. Monckton Milnes, when Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, Kirkstall Abbey, Aldeborough, Wakefield, Pontefract, and other places will be visited.

The general assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland were opened at Edinburgh on Thursday week. The Rev. D. Craik, of Glasgow, was appointed moderator of the former; and the Rev. Mr. Macleod, of Snizort, moderator of the latter.

The tailors in Mrs. Gladstone's industrial school at Blackburn have worked a handsome tablecover, which has been presented to Mrs. Gladstone, in grateful acknowledgement of her kindness to the factory operatives. A similar cover has been made for Mrs. Gerald Potter.

The temporary lighthouse, stage, and piling which marked the site of one of the Spithead forts on the Nomal Shoal were carried away on Thursday week by the Danish galliot, Carl August. A man and a boy, who lived in a cabin on the staging and attended to the lights, were picked up by the boat of the galliot.

The annual procession of Sunday schools in connection with the Established Church at Manchester took place on Whit Monday as usual. The procession numbered from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The weather was fine and unusually favourable. An immense number of people congregated in the streets to witness this annual display.

Two miners were severely punished by the Dewsbury magistrates on Monday for a violation of the rules of the colliery at which they were engaged. They worked at Harding's Colliery, Morley, and they were caught by the overseer with the top of their lamps screwed off, and the lights naked. They were fined 40s. and costs, or three months' imprisonment for one man and six months' for the other in default of payment.

Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth officiated as chairman at the annual meeting of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutes on Thursday week. The anniversary was held at Burnley, and the prizes were distributed to the successful candidates, the chairman, in his remarks, referring to the success of the Union during the past year and predicting for it extended usefulness. The anniversary was a successful one, and eighty-nine prizes were distributed—seventeen to female, and seventy-two to male, candidates.

A flint instrument, with some fragments of Roman pottery and teeth and horns of animals, has been dug up from the gravelly site of an ancient ferry over the river Itchen, near St. Denys' Priory, about two miles from Southampton. The flint is about 2 in. long, 1¾ in. wide, and ¾ in. thick. One of its faces has been hollowed out at one end and roughed at the other, and it has a chipped edge and handle. The remains are in the possession of a gentleman named Skelton, the owner of the ruins of St. Denys' Priory.

The annual meeting of the North of England Archery Society was held on Wednesday, on the Ground of the Cheetham Hill Archers, Broughton Park, near Manchester. The prize medal was awarded to Mr. George Ollier, jun. The prizes at 100 yards were won by Messrs. G. Ollier, K. Holland, and J. Wilson (York). At 80 yards, Mr. G. Ollier was the winner; and at 60 yards, Mr. James Fox. The best gold at 100 yards was Mr. Reuben Hilton; at 80 yards, Mr. William Emmott; and at 60 yards, Mr. Sherwin. The most golds were made by Mr. Hardman; the most golds at 100 yards, by Captain Pollock, of Leeds; at 80 yards, by Mr. J. Brown; and at 60 yards, by Mr. Bray. The next meeting is to be held at Leeds.

Mr. Roebuck addressed a large open-air meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on Tuesday on the subject of the American war. The hon. gentleman urged that the attempt of the North to subjugate the South was perfectly hopeless; and he submitted that it was a duty which England owed to herself and to the world to recognise the independence of the Southern Confederacy. At the close of Mr. Roebuck's speech the Rev. Mr. Hopps moved a resolution urging that the English Government should enter into communications with the other European Powers with the view of securing a general recognition of the South. This proposition was met by an amendment in favour of a continuance of the present policy of non-intervention; but, on a show of hands being taken, the views of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hopps were indorsed by "an overwhelming majority."

On Tuesday, as we gather from a report in the *Leeds Mercury*, the people of Queensbury, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the hilly district about midway between Halifax and Bradford, were engaged in celebrating the inauguration of an Albert Memorial Fountain—intended to be at once a tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort and to supply the inhabitants with water. The event was made the occasion of a general holiday, and the inhabitants turned out nearly en masse to take part in the procession. The number of scholars alone was upwards of 3000, and there were 3500 workmen in the employ of Messrs. John Foster and Sons, of Black Dike Mills, to whose enterprise the town owes its prosperity, and who had had a principal share in the erection of the monument. The monument is an octagonal spire, forty feet in height, with plain angles, and on the east side is a drinking-fountain of elaborately moulded and polished red granite base, shaft, and basin, with a cast gun-metal capital over the latter.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday afternoon, when Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, the deputy chairman, presided. The hon. secretary reported that seven packages of provisions, three of clothing, and one hamper of wine had been sent to the various local committees for distribution. The receipts of the week were £2292, and the balance in the bank is £377,147. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report, which was read, stated that, on the 16th inst., there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5287. The committee made grants amounting to £15,520 from the general fund to twenty-six different local committees. They also granted £624 from the employment school fund to seven places.

NEW ARMOURY IN THE TOWER.

THE armoury in the Council Chamber and Banqueting Hall in the White Tower, recently opened to the public, will be found to be not the least attractive of the many interesting objects in the Tower of London. The Council Chamber and Banqueting Hall are now filled—as a glance at our Engraving will show—with rifles ready for use. Hitherto, they have been used as storerooms, and the present alteration was made at the suggestion and from the designs of the late Prince Consort. They now form two splendid armouries, the Council Chamber containing 20,000 and the Banqueting Hall 31,000 Enfield and short rifles, ready at any time for immediate use. The passages, walls, ceilings, beams, &c., are richly ornamented with swords, bayonets, lances, pistols, ramrods, and various other weapons, some of them now obsolete.

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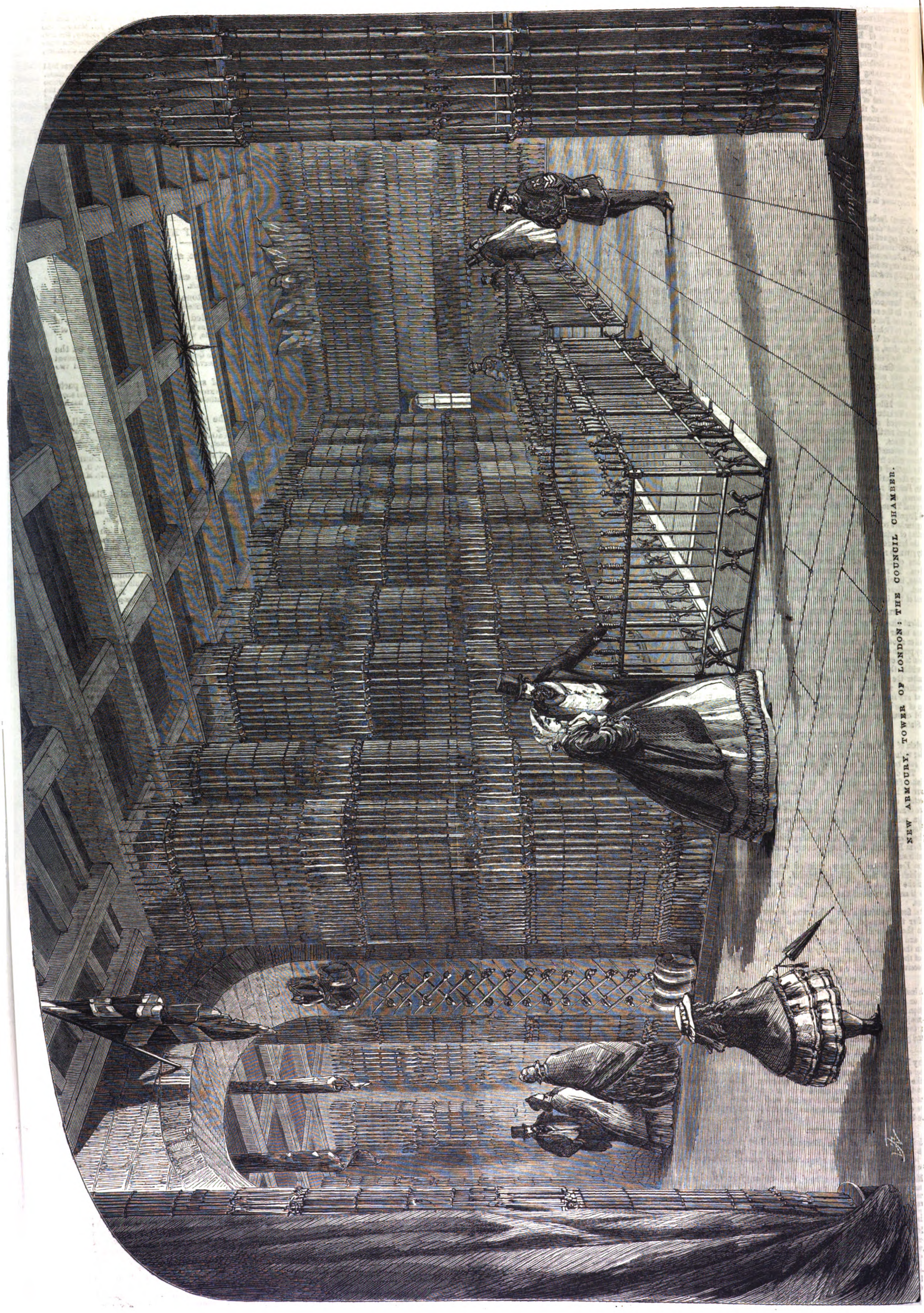

NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

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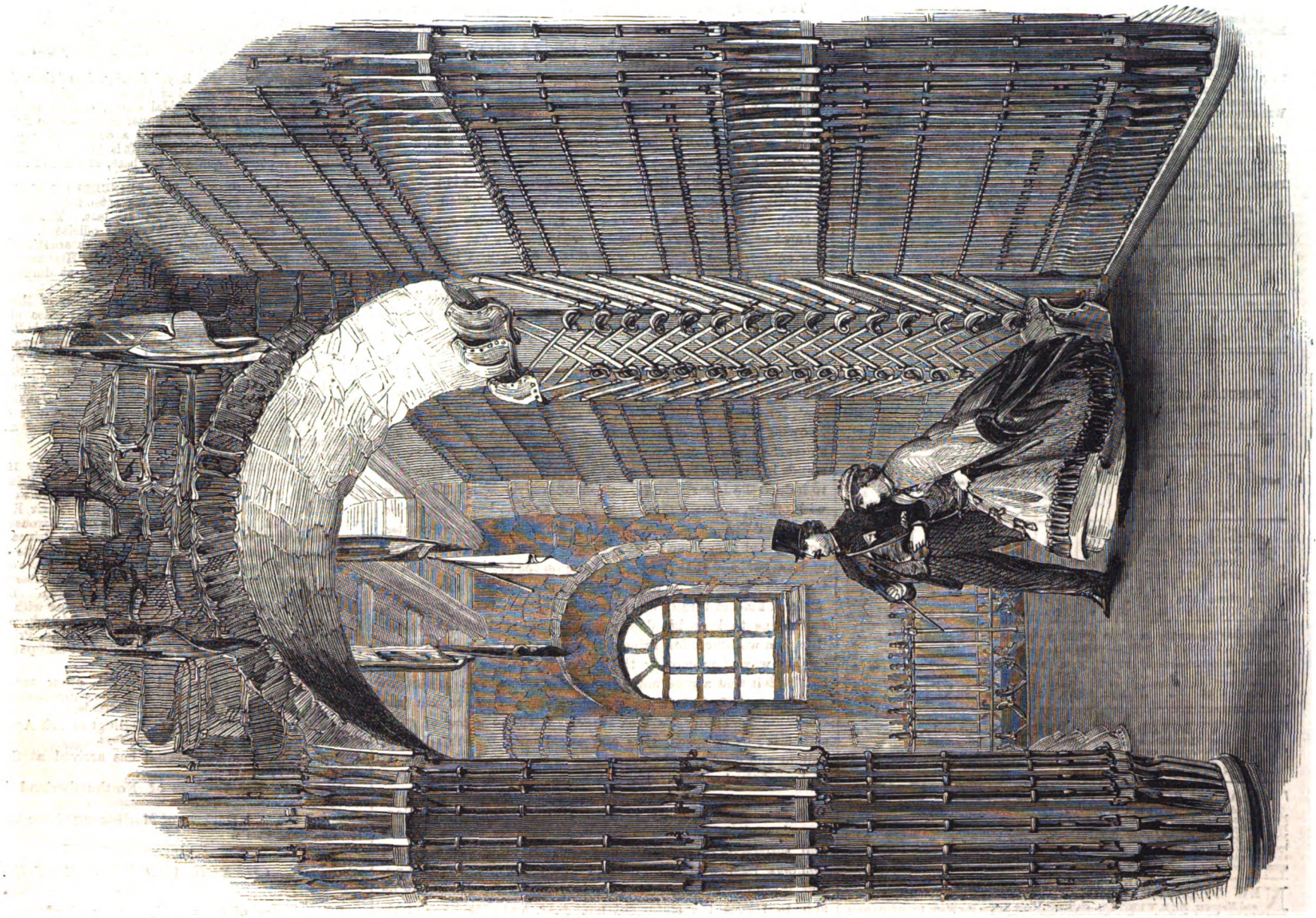
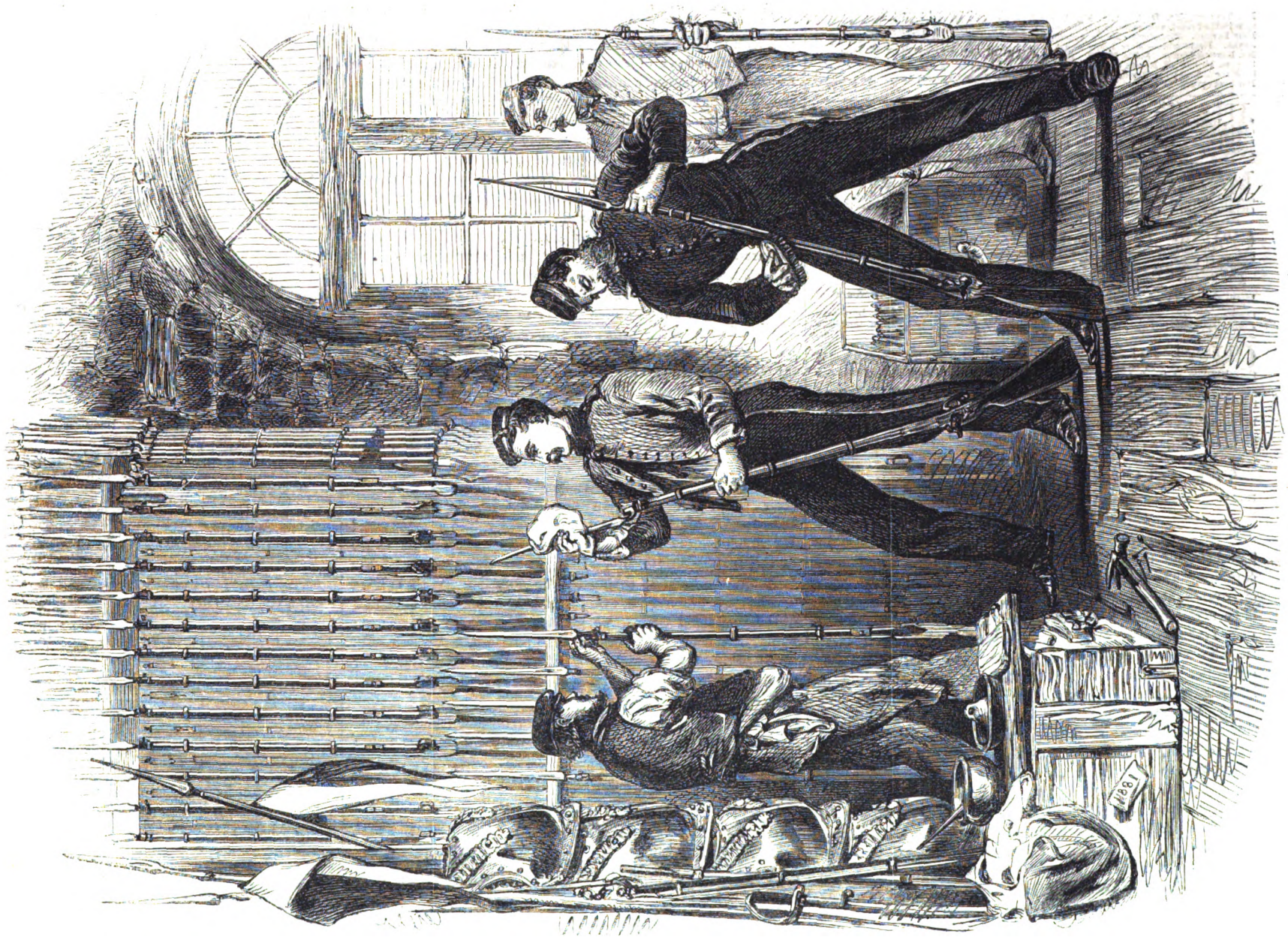


NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: PASSAGE LEADING TO THE BANQUETING-HALL.—SEE PAGE 583.



NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: PLACING ARMS IN THE RACKS.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

SUNDAY, May 31.—Trinity Sunday. The new Austrian Reichsrath, or Imperial Representative Council, meets at Vienna, 1860. Severe indecisive Battle of Fairoaks, before Richmond, Virginia, U.S., 1862.

MONDAY, June 1.—Nicomede, Roman Presbyter and Martyr. Lord Howe's victory off Ushant, 1794. The United States' frigate Chesapeake taken by the British frigate Shannon in eleven minutes, 1813. Eclipse of the moon: full moon, 11h. 30m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 2.—The Dutch fleet under Van Tromp defeated by Monk, 1653. The Gordon Riots against the Roman Catholics in London began, 1780. Jenner received £10,000 for the introduction of vaccination, 1802.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Dutch fleet under Opdam defeated by the Earl of Sandwich, 1665. The transit of Venus observed at Otaheite by Mr. Green, who sailed with Captain Cook for that purpose, 1769.

THURSDAY, 4.—Corpus Christi. Battle of Magenta: the Austrians totally defeated by the French and Sardinians; the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia were present; 1859.

FRIDAY, 5.—Boniface, Bishop of Mentz, the Apostle of Germany, martyr, 755. The new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society opened by Queen Victoria, 1861.

SATURDAY, 6.—Palermo taken by Garibaldi, 1860. Death of Count Cavour 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 7	0 33	0 58	1 23	1 47	2 10	2 35	2 58	3 21	3 47	4 11	4 35	5 0	5 25

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours, Read at 10A.M.
	Inches	°	°		0-10		°		Miles.	Inches
May 20	30·070	45.1	40·4	·85	10	42·8	52·7	NNE. N.	270	·210
21	30·165	48·8	40·2	·74	10	46·1	55·2	ENE.	339	·217
22	29·994	45·1	38·7	·67	9	39·0	52·8	ENE.	368	·003
23	29·836	47·7	36·7	·68	6	37·7	57·1	NE. ENE.	273	·000
24	...	...	...	...	..	37·0	59·9	..	179	·000
25	29·964	47·9	37·0	·68	9	41·0	55·8	NNE.	336	·000
26	30·172	48·0	35·6	·65	6	37·0	58·2	N. NNE. 9.	138	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·062	30·175	30·056	29·865	29·891	29·957	30·159
Temperature of Air	46·7°	52·7°	47·5°	49·5°	52·3°	51·3°	49·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	45·0°	49·2°	43·3°	43·8°	45·6°	46·4°	44·2°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	ENE.	E.	N.	N.	N.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The greatly-successful Comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counterspy, in which Mr. and Mrs Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone, will appear Every Evening at a Quarter to Eight. After which, BUCKSTONE AT HOME, introducing Mr. William Telbin's Magnificent Panorama of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East."

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 115, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 14th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenne, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole; THE WOODEN SPOON MAKER—Mr. B. Webster and Miss H. Simms; ILL. TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, B. Phillips, the Sisters Nelson, and Miss Kate Kelly; and HOW TO PAY THE RENT—Mr. C. H. Stephenson. Commence at Seven.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER respectfully announces that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, commencing at One o'Clock. Artists already engaged:—Mdme. Alboni and Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (by permission of F. Gye, Esq.), Signor Giuglini and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Trebelli (by kind permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq.), Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Louise Michal, Mdme. Theresa Ellinger, Fraulein Liebhart (the celebrated lieder sangerinn from Vienna), Mdme. Laura Baxter and Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Sara Dobson, Mdme. Georgi, Miss Lascelles, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss E. Wilkinson, Miss Armstrong, Miss Spiller, Miss E. Soldine, and Mdme. Weiss, Signor Delle-Sedie, Signor Bettini, Signor Violetta, and Mr. W. Weiss, Mr. Swift, Mr. Tennent, Mr. D. Miranda, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and M. Gassier, M. Levassor—the inimitable French vaudeville singer (by permission of J. Mitchell, Esq.), Herr Reichardt, and Herr Formes. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé.—Violin—Herr Japha. Harmonium—Herr Louis Engel. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Herr W. Ganz, and Mr. Howard Glover. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Front Balcony, 5s.; Back Balcony, 3s.; to be had of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, at the Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Mr. Howard Glover, 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square; and all the principal Musicsellers and Librarians.

JUNE 11.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Lemmens-Sherrington, Wilbye Cooper, Lewis Thomas, Arabella Goddard, Charles Hallé. Stalls, 6s.; family tickets to admit four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. Admission, 1s.—At Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly, Hanover-square Rooms; and all Musicsellers.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S Entertainment, A MORNING AT THE PIANOFORTE, on THURSDAY NEXT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, when she will Read and Illustrate a Lecture by G. A. Macfarren. Vocalists, Miss Eliza Hughes and Miss Palmer. Tickets, 3s.; Stalls, 7s. At Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, June 6. Open, Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30; Organ Performance at 2.30 daily.
Park Ground's and Shrubberies in great beauty.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery. Immense assortment of useful and fancy goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Saturday, June 6.—THIRD GRAND CONCERT—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Signor Severini; Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Signor Colosanti. Admission, Five Shillings; the Guinea Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Third of the series of GRAND CONCERTS will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 6, the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.
The directors have the pleasure to announce that the following eminent artistes are engaged for this occasion:—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Signor Severini; Mdme. Arabella Goddard, and Signor Colosanti.
Season Tickets free; Non-season Ticketholders, Five Shillings; or, by Ticket bought before the day, Half-a-Crown. Reserved Stalls Half-a-Crown each, now ready.
NOTE.—From the number of persons disappointed in procuring these at the first two Concerts early application is requisite.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

THE battle of the Nile has been a second time won by English captains. The secret of the source of the old river has been discovered at last, and two British officers, Speke and Grant, have accomplished what Cæsar and Nero in vain desired to do. Perhaps the scientific Lepidus, when considerably advanced in wine and delivering his lecture upon the creation of crocodiles by the operation of the sun upon the mud of Nilus, may have also coveted the knowledge which is now ours. We are in possession of the fact that the equator cuts through the southern portion of a great African lake, called Nyanza, amid the Mountains of the Morn, and that the River Nile is mainly supplied from the north of this lake. This is the cistern of the Nile, and, according to Sir Roderick Murchison, it is kept filled, not by melted snow from the mountains, but by the rain imbibed by the neighbouring soil, which is of a spongy character. Here, however, is matter for future observation. The grand point is now settled, and we know whence comes the water in which Cleopatra's Ptolemy was drowned, as was the favourite of Hadrian. There are winking pictures in Rome; but did that famous statue of Nile, which is in the Vatican, make no sign when the English officers tore away the veil from the aged mystery?

The victory has been gained, the laurels are England's; and had such a triumph been won across the Channel its commemoration would not have been left to a private society, but a medal, struck by the Government and kept by the people, would have been a memorial found in every intelligent household. We think that if such a departure from all precedent might be justified by the fact that a similar event can never occur in this world, and Mr. Gladstone himself would not object to a disbursement for so honourable an illustration of the history of English enterprise, he should be rewarded for his liberality by being requested to write the inscription for the medal. But, if such a record be refused, there are others, framed of fragile material, which will preserve the memory of the achievement of Speke and Grant when the last of the medals that might be struck should have disappeared. Certain pieces of lead, cunningly arranged in certain "chapels," will do more than all the artistic skill of Mr. Wyon, wielding all the resources of Tower Hill. We are happy to aid in striking the Nile Medal.

The glory of the exploit is not likely to be questioned by educated readers. We are not altogether inclined to regret that, for the mere utilitarian, who does not see the good of knowing where the other end of a river is, there are no considerations which can increase his interest in the discovery. It stands by itself, a brilliant geographical feat. There is nothing to induce the immediate formation of a Nile Head Company, with offices, shares, guinea-pigs, lunch, and an imposing porter. Grant and Speke do not announce a field for British enterprise, nor say that they have obtained a special charter from the King of Karagwe, and that England is to be on the footing of the most favoured nations with the King of Uganda. The first potentate is a liberal kind of tyrant, who behaved very well to the travellers, but means to keep his dominions to himself; and the second, though a well-meaning Prince, cuts off a subject's head every day, by way of promoting the prosperity of the State; and it will be felt that a good many improving tracts must be sent up the White Nile before the guardians of the source are in a condition to appreciate free trade. With no greed of gain, accredited by no speculatists, and urged only by the spirit of gallant and intellectual enterprise, two brave Englishmen have destroyed the last mystery which Europe cares to unfold.

THE new War Secretary told us, with legitimate exultation, the other night that the volunteer force is in the most solid and satisfactory condition, and that the Household Guard numbers 150,000 armed freemen. This was a good hearing. But, inasmuch as we earnestly desire that his Lordship may be able to repeat the statement next year, and that he and his successors may have equal cause to congratulate the country for many a year to come on the condition of its volunteer force, we beg to invite the particular attention of the Government, the volunteers, and the public to a certain clause in the bill which is now under consideration. That clause will enable the commanding officer of any corps to dismiss any volunteer, with or without cause, at any moment, and solely at the will of the said commanding officer. The terms of qualification are no qualification at all, and any military reader who will look to them will see that they place the volunteer absolutely in the power of the commander. A personal dislike, a fancied impertinence, a mistaken word—in fact, "the cause to be judged by the commanding officer;" and the best volunteer, the veteran who has worked most conscientiously, the marksman whose name is a glory to the corps, may be ordered to surrender his rifle and resign the defence of his country. We think that to call attention to this clause is enough, or should be. It purposes to submit gentlemen—persons who, at their own expense and at the sacrifice of invaluable time, have learned their duty—to a despotism to which the lowest clown, captured by Sergeant Kite, but not amenable to that officer's teaching, is not subjected, but must be got rid of by a formal proceeding, And although we do not mean to place the claim of a volunteer upon the same footing as that of an officer who has paid a large sum of money for his commission, we do most decidedly say that a gentleman who has entered into the volunteer service has a right to be judged by a duly constituted tribunal. We have seen what an ill-conditioned Colonel can do towards destroying the efficiency of a Queen's regiment, even with all the court-martial formalities to keep him in check;—what would he be in command of men whom he might order out of the ranks at pleasure for their own supposed offences, or because their wives did not like his wife, or for any other cause which his ill temper might magnify into a grievance? We do not believe that the volunteers generally can be aware of this feature in the bill, although certain members of the body are, we believe, taking up the question. As these lines will be read, probably, in every household which holds a member of the Household Guard, we give prominence to information which may cause more surprise than pleasure, but which will, by its dissemination, induce the force to take measures for obtaining a revision of a most arbitrary, most impolitic, and unjust proposition.

The Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become the patron of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females at Homerton. The Princess of Wales has consented to become a patroness of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the British Home for Incurables, and the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females at Homerton.

The first grand show by the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday. The flowers were arranged on stands in the principal nave of the Exhibition building, and formed a charming display. Some magnificent specimens of plants of various descriptions were shown, and the building and gardens were thronged with visitors during the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales (attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale), the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary honoured the exhibition by a visit.

Mr. Harris, well known in the north-west provinces of India as an intrepid sportsman, has been killed near Rajghaut, in an encounter with a tigress.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral.

Her Majesty, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle on Sunday; Dr. M'Leod officiated. This day was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty.

The Queen, with the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of the castle during the week.

A large cairn, of pyramidal shape, erected by command of the Queen in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, has just been completed; it occupies a commanding position on a hill south of the Castle of Balmoral. It is built of roughly-dressed stone, and measures 35 ft. square at the base, and is 40 ft. in height.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday last. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. J. Antrobus officiated.

The Prince and Princess visited the International Dog Show on Monday. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Duchess of Inverness with their presence at dinner, at Kensington Palace.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness on Tuesday, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the Horticultural Gardens and the South Kensington Museum. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party. Among the company present were the Prince of Reuss Schleiss, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, and the Earl and Countess of Bessborough.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with Princess Victoria of Hesse, left Marlborough House at twenty minutes past twelve on Saturday, on their return to the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Baroness von Schenck, Baroness von Gramey, Captain Westerweller, and Mr. Baker. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied the Prince and Princess Louis to the Bricklayer's Arms station, and travelled with them to Gravesend, where the Royal party went on board the Victoria and Albert Royal steam-yacht, commanded by the Prince of Leiningen. The Prince and Princess of Wales, after partaking of a déjeûner with the Prince and Princess Louis, landed at half-past three o'clock, when the Royal yacht departed for Belgium. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to the Bricklayer's Arms station at half-past four o'clock.

Viscount Palmerston and several other members of the Cabinet have issued invitations for State dinner-parties on Saturday next, the 6th of June, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington left Apsley House, on Saturday, for Strathfieldsaye, for the holidays.

The Duchess of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, from Lilleshall, Salop.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left town, on Saturday, for Sion House, for the Whitsuntide recess.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in town from Blenheim Palace.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Both Houses of Convocation met yesterday week, and, after the transaction of some routine business, Convocation was prorogued till Wednesday, the 1st of July.

Last Sunday, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and several members of the Court of Common Council met a number of her Majesty's Judges at St. Paul's Cathedral, when the ancient ceremony of "churching the Judges" took place.

On Thursday week St. Catherine's Church, Edgehill, Liverpool, having been duly licensed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, was opened for Divine service. The sacred edifice has been erected in a large, populous, and rapidly increasing district, and in connection with St. Mary's Church, of which the Rev. F. M. Harke is the Incumbent.

A grand festival of parish choirs, in connection with the Salisbury Diocesan Choral Association, was held in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral on Thursday week. About eighty choirs were present, numbering about 1450 voices, besides clergymen, who assisted. Accommodation was provided for between 3000 and 4000 persons, including the singers, and every seat was occupied.

The first stone of a church in Lewisham, Kent, to be dedicated to St. Stephen, was laid on the 21st inst., by Viscount Holmesdale, M.P. for West Kent, in the presence of a large assembly of the clergy and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The church will cost, when completed, about £12,000. The site is given by the Earl of St. Germans. The expense of the building and endowment will be defrayed by the Rev. S. Russell Davies, of Lee, Kent.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the first stone of the infant-school in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Chatham, was laid by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Smith, M.P. for the borough. The school is situated in a detached district of the parish, which contains a population of some 3000 operatives, the great majority of whom at present attend no place of worship. It is therefore intended, when the services of a second Curate can be obtained, to use the new school as a sort of mission chapel as well.

St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, is about to be restored. The first instalment of the work will cost about £560, but the entire outlay is estimated at £5000.

The report of the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for the year 1862-3, has just been issued. The number of new students last year was 137, of whom 115 are matriculated. Ten years ago the total number of students in this college was 154; now it is 288. The proportions of the several denominations are about the same as in former years. The president, on behalf of the authorities of the college, expresses their deep sense of gratitude to Sir Robert Peel for his successful appeal on behalf of the colleges, resulting in the placing of £10,000 at their disposal for supplementing their endowments.

Testimonials have recently been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. H. Cochrane, a handsome library clock, from the parishioners of West Kirby. A silver teakettle and pair of side dishes, by the parishioners of Horsford and St. Faith's, to the Rev. W. Atthill, M.A., who has been minister of those parishes for the last twelve years. Rev. W. Langley, a purse of sovereigns and other presents, on leaving the curacy of Linton, near Ross. Rev. H. Moore, the sum of £6 19s. collected among his poor parishioners in about twenty sums, varying from £1 10s. to 1d., on resigning the curacy of St. Michael's, Louth. Rev. F. A. Marsh, Incumbent of Christ Church, Milton, Gravesend, an Easter offering of £66 as a testimonial of respect from the congregation. Rev. W. C. Dudley, a costly tea service, value £46, from the parishioners, on resigning the curacy of Over, Cheshire. Rev. Thomas Dodgson, an elegant silver communion-service and drawing-room timepiece, by the parishioners of Helton-le-Hole, Durham.

In a convocation at Oxford, on Thursday week, the acceptation or rejection of the sum of £2100, a bequest left to the University by the late Dr. Richards, was put to the house. The Master of Pembroke and Mr. Conington objected to the conditions of the bequest as being unsuitable to the present system of examinations, and demanded a scrutiny of votes. The Master of Balliol and the Provost of Oriel followed on the same side. The Vice-Chancellor was disposed to accept. On a division a large majority was against accepting the bequest.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Bruce, Rector of St. Nicholas, Vicar of St. Lythan's, and Rural Dean, to be Canon Residentiary of Llandaff. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. R. Barber to Little Stambridge, Essex; Rev. W. H. Freer to Seckington, Warwickshire; Rev. C. A. Fowler to St. Margaret's, Canterbury; Rev. E. C. Kempe to Shamcote, Wilts; Rev. J. T. Lawton to Elmswell, Suffolk; Rev. J. Perowne to Crostwick, Norfolk; Rev. B. Stannus to Arrow, Warwickshire; Rev. D. Warehope to Church Lawford, Warwickshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Springett to Brafferton, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire; Rev. E. Symons to Ringmer, Sussex. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. J. R. Woodford, Vicar of Kempsford, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, to Ryde, I. W.; Rev. H. Hammond to Trinity Church, Dover; Rev. J. Metcalfe to Stoke Damerel, with chaplaincy of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Cemetery; Rev. A. J. Woodhouse to Idehill, Kent. *Curacies, &c.:* The Rev. W. S. Cole to Bedford Chapel, New Oxford-street; Rev. J. D. Stubbs to St. John's, Upper Holloway; Rev. W. A. Hales, Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, to the new District Church of Holy Trinity, Wandsworth; Rev. A. Orlebar, Vicar of Willington, Beds, to be Organising Secretary for the Diocese of Ely for the Additional Curates Society.—*Guardian.*

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pavillon" and the *"tribune réservée"* are but a Swiss cottage kind of affair compared with our colossal stand. On the great day at Chantilly there were not probably five thousand persons present. There were no pickpockets. There were no "welchers." Half a dozen sergents de ville fulfilled those duties, for the adequate performance of which we require a couple of hundred policemen at the very least. There were no mountebanks, no acrobats, no serenaders, and no gipsies. Had any such diverting vagabonds presumed to show their faces on *"La Pelouse"* they would have been at once hurried off to the Dépôt de Mendicité. On the outskirts of the course were a few booths for the sale of gingerbread, whistles, and dolls; but not a glimpse was to be caught of the ingenious gentleman who manipulates the three cards, or the more occult industrial whose dexterity is devoted to the manœuvring of two little thimbles and one small pea.

Again: nineteen twentieths of the fashionables came down by railway, and there were not a dozen private equipages on the course. Here and there was an open char-à-banc; but you looked in vain for fours-in-hand or barouches and pair. The betting, we dare say, was heavy enough; but it was all done in the paddock and in the private pavilion of the jockey club. On the course there was absolutely no speculation beyond a lottery or two at a franc a head. We recognised one familiar British betting face, whose possessor stood with folded arms moodily surveying the unprofitable scene. He had come express from England prepared to bet against everything, but nobody seemed inclined to back anything. The race was to them not a matter of business, but a raree-show. Finally, the French Derby of 1863 was run on a Sunday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE settling on the Derby and Oaks has been of the most satisfactory character, and, with the exception of a few trifling accounts, which stand over until Ascot, everything has been squared up. All sums, from £50,000 to £80,000, are mentioned as Mr. Naylor's winnings; but one thing is certain, that he has generously presented his trainer, Godding, with £3000 and Challoner with £1000. The friends of Lord Clifden are bitterly disappointed; and, with the exception of, perhaps, a few out-and-out Macaroni men, there is a steady belief among trainers, jockeys, owners—and, in fact, everyone who has eyes to see a race, that Fordham, after thoroughly executing his orders to get well clear of mischief before Tattenham Corner, lost his patience—as many other young jockeys have done when they found themselves in front of a Derby field.

The heavy state of the ground did much towards bringing horses together; and it is a curious fact that, when the two first horses passed the judge's chair, Lord Clifden's head was down and Macaroni's up. "Nemo" states that Challoner hit the latter on the jaw close upon the post, and that this manœuvre just saved it from being a dead heat. Lord Clifden's race with Jarnicoton on Friday has rather frightened his friends from backing him for the St. Leger till they have seen him out again. The race is, however, no criterion, as, to say nothing of his being such a slug, he had not been "set" or plated. He looked a couple of stone heavier since the Derby, and the race was only run half a mile. The mile was safely accomplished in 2 min. 30½ sec., whereas 1 min. 45 sec. is good average time. Three of the best looking fillies in it were first, second, and third for the Oaks. Borealis was far too small for her work; Lady Augusta's legs were decidedly queer, and her noble owner had previously told his friends that he feared she would not stay; and the perpetual tail whisk of the pretty Miss Armstrong gave her admirers some qualms, which were fully realised. A rough gallop in clothes had made John Scott fancy that Queen Bertha would be again beaten by Amelia, and Aldcroft thought little enough of his 50 to 1 mount. Both Derby and Oaks will be memorable for the brilliant horsemanship of the jockeys of the winners, as Aldcroft nicked it by one of those "short heads on the post" which have won the great Jem Robinson such an imperishable name in the saddle. A match between King of the Vale and Rapid Rhone has arisen out of the Derby, 8 st. 10 lb. each, A.F., on the Houghton Wednesday. John Osborne has had, as usual, a good haul at Radcliffe, where David Ann, bred by that rare old Scottish sportsman Mr. Wilkin, of Tinwald Downs, won twice. Ascot occupies the four middle days of next week, and it is fully expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend in State. The Gold Vase, on Tuesday, has only an entry of ten, including Atherstone, Adventurer, Marigold, Caller Ou, Wingrave, Zetland, Hurricane, &c.; while the Cup entry, on Thursday, lacks the name of Asteroid, but contains those of Tim Whiffler, The Marquis, Carbineer, Stradella, Buckstone, Zetland, Caller Ou, The Ranger, Lord Clifden, and seventeen others.

The sale at Sledmere is deferred till the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday before Doncaster Races, a great change for the better. Her Majesty's and Mr. Grevillo's yearlings will be sold to-day (Saturday), and on Monday next sixteen of Mr. Mather's, by Touchwood and Prime Minister, come up to Tattersall's. The Middle Park lot will be sold on Saturday, the 6th of June. They are by twelve different sires, and the dams of Paste, Lady Palmerston, High Treason, Greenwich Fair, Attaman, Saunterer, Silverhair, Brighton, Ascot, Neptunus, Q.E.D., Donna del Lago, Danae and Sappho, Commotion, Bohemia, Caractacus, Tragedy, and Lady Peel are all represented among the forty-one. Sir Lydston Newman's fourteen yearlings averaged 173 gs. at Stockwell on Saturday. Mr. Naylor went in for the top lot, a very nice roan colt by Gemma di Vergy, from a Venison mare, and tired out John Day at 650 gs. Icicle, the first Oulston that ever came to the hammer, spoke well for his stock; and she, too, became Mr. Naylor's at 300 gs. That gentleman also went in for My Fancy, by Gemma di Vergy, 110 gs.; and for a Cavendish colt, 250 gs., among the nine Swalcliffe yearlings, which averaged 168 gs. Five of them were by Lord of the Isles.

The Dog Show at Islington has been on the whole a good success. Never was a place more fitted for it; and if they would only allot the small hall entirely to foxhounds in future, instead of a fourth-rate poultry show, and by rigidly determining to put up the prizes and commendations as each class is judged, do more justice to the five-shilling visitors than they did this year, there will be nothing of the kind in England to compare with it. The Duke of Beaufort's twelve couple of hounds were an immense attraction, and we understood from the huntsman that five couple and a half of them had been in the wolf hunt. Two other masters of foxhounds sent entries; and all but Mr. Morant, who was a capital second in the three-couple competition, and only beaten by the extra quality of the Cheltenham, took first or second prizes. The "Old New Forest" black tans were a great deal looked at, and are said to be better than they look; and the Prince of Wales was not successful with his harriers. Sea Foam and Gipsy Queen (to whom Sea Pink was second), The Druid and Ranger were the winners in the champion classes for greyhounds, bloodhounds, and pointers. The show of pointers, generally, was not first class, whereas the greyhounds were never in great force. The setters were good, and the retrievers very good; and Earl Spencer was great in Clumbers, but with none from Mr. Holford's kennels against him. Toys made up a large and good show, but we were not especially struck with the bulldogs and newfoundlands, and the deficiency of interest in some of the foreign classes was atoned for by the beautiful groups of dams and puppies. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on Monday; and we may congratulate Mr. Sydney and the directors—who were placed at a very serious disadvantage at the last moment by the inability of the superintendent of the dogs to attend—on the signal way in which they have wiped out all the unpleasant recollections of the Appleby business of last year, and placed their show on a really sound basis for '64.

The two Elevens met at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday, the only time they will confront each other this season, thanks to the unfortunate difference between George Parr and The Oval management. Exactly 11,845 people paid their sixpences during the two days, or just thirty-eight less than last year. The result in favour of the United by 70 runs leaves All England one match a head on the balance. On the part of the United, Hearne (who made the top score, 44), Carpenter, Iddison, and Lockyer (not out either innings) batted admirably; but Griffith's bowling may be said to have won the match for the United, and it was aided by very admirable fielding throughout. With the exception of Hayward (30 and 14) and H. H. Stephenson (26), none of the All-England men made much. Jackson's bowling in the first innings was most effective, but in the second his hand was quite out; and Willsher (whose delivery was much lower) and Wootton did good service. The state of the ground was considered by old cricketers to be a disgrace to "Lord's," and they looked out, with complete assurance, for flukes without number. The North have been too much for the South in their match, wherein Carpenter made a brilliant innings of 73. On Monday we have M.C.C. and Ground v. Colts of England, at Lord's; U.A.E.E. v. Twenty and Two Bowlers, at Brighton; and A.E.E. v. Twenty-two at Halifax; and on Thursday, Surrey v. Yorkshire, at the Oval; A.E.E. v. Sixteen Manchester Gentlemen and Two Professionals, at Old Trafford; and Kent v. Cambridgeshire, at Maidstone.

The Royal London Yacht Club held their first race of the season on Wednesday. Vindex, 45 tons (A. Duncan, Esq.), won the first-class yacht race, and Phryne, 55 tons, was second. In the second class, Folly, 12 tons (W. J. Parry, Esq.), won the first prize, and Alexandra, 15 tons, second.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

ASCOT STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Rubicon (t), 7 to 1 agst Oldminster (t), 10 to 1 agst Captain Crow (t), 10 to 1 agst Knutsford (t), 100 to 7 agst The Knave (t).

GRAND PRIZE PARIS.—5 to 2 agst Lord Clifden (t and off.), 5 to 2 agst La Toucques (t and off.), 9 to 2 agst Saccharometer (t), 100 to 15 agst The Ranger (t).

It is semi-officially announced that Lord Grey is to have the vacant Garter.

A Danish brig was run down in the Channel on Tuesday morning by her Majesty's ship Megæra. The brig at once went to the bottom, but the crew escaped on board the Megæra, which was but slightly damaged.

The information in the case of the seizure of the Alexandra was filed on Monday, and contains some eighty-four counts varying the offence charged against the owners and builders of the vessel. The trial will take at Westminster, at the sittings after this Term.

The emigrant ship Lobelia, 823 tons, which sailed from Plymouth on the 7th of November last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 14th of February, having on board 345 Government emigrants. Three births and one death only took place during the voyage.

On the 28th of March last her Majesty's ship Zebra took into St. Helena a prize schooner, name and nation unknown, which she had captured, with 459 slaves on board.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Neale, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Jeddo, in the Richardson tragedy, when he wisely prevented any hasty aggression on the part of the foreign residents in Japan against the daimio and his followers who committed the murder, has met with the fullest approval of her Majesty's Government. Captain Vyse, the Consul at Yokuhama, who differed from Colonel Neale on that occasion, has been removed to Hakodadi.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE transactions in all National Securities have continued on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, prices have been well supported, and the fluctuations in them have been trifling. The amount of stock now in the hands of the jobbers is by no means large. Although money is not so active as it was in the previous week, Exchequer Bills have been heavy, at from 5s. discount to par.

There is a full average supply of capital on offer for discount purposes, and, in some instances, the rates have ruled rather lower. The Bank rate remains at 4 per cent, and, in the general market, the best paper is done as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to 3¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	.. 4½ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 3¾ to — „	Six months' bills ..	.. 4¾ to 5 „
Three months' bills	.. 3¾ to 3¾ „		

The Joint-Stock Banks and Discount houses are giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal. In the Stock Exchange money is worth 3 per cent.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of discounts. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	3½	3½	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin ..	5 ..	4½
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	7

A new loan for Tunis has been introduced into the Paris Bourse. It is in a seven per cent stock, at 95, and the amount required is £1,573,810, in bonds of £20 each. The interest and sinking fund are secured by the hypothecation of the annual poll tax, which yields about £200,000.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £220,000. The shipments have comprised £50,000 to Turkey and £192,360 to India and China.

Most of the Continental exchanges are somewhat favourable, and there is still a large profit on the shipment of gold from New York. At the latest dates the premium was 50, and the exchange for bankers' bills 165.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 93⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅛ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅜; India Bonds, 12s. to 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 233 to 235; India Stock, 231 to 233; Ditto, New, 109⅞ to 110¼; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½ and 115¼ ⅜. On the following day Consols left off at 93¼ ⅜; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅜; India Five per Cents, 109⅞ to 110¼; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½ and 115¼ ¼; India Bonds, 11s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. There was no activity in any department on Wednesday:—Consols closed at 93⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅜; India Stock, 231 to 233; Ditto, New, 109⅞ to 110¼; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½, and 115¼ ⅜; India Bonds, 11s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis. On Thursday the market was without material change. Consols, for Money, marked 93⅛ to ⅜; for Account, 92⅛ to ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ to ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. dis.; and India Five per Cent Stock, 110⅛ ¼.

The shares in the International Finance Company have been done at 5 to 5¼ prem.; in the General Credit, 2⅞ prem.; and in the London Financial, 1⅞ to 1⅝ prem.

Confederate scrip, owing to the death of General Jackson, has ruled heavy, and a considerable fall has taken place in its value. At one period the quotation was 3½ dis., but is now 1 dis. to par. Less firmness has been observed in Spanish Securities. Greek Bonds have steadily supported previous rates, otherwise the Foreign House has ruled inactive. Italian Scrip has realised 2⅜ to 2⅝ prem.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have sold at 94⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 39½; Chilian Six per Cents, 103; Egyptian, 100¼; Ditto, 2nd Issue, 100; Ecuador, 16⅜; Greek, 52½; Ditto, Coupons, 14⅜; Italian Railways, 79½; Mexican Three per Cents, 35⅜; New Grenada, 16½ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 9⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7⅜; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 88½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 40⅝; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 48¾; Ditto, Passive, 13⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 17⅛; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 89½; Ditto, 1858, 70⅜; Ditto, Small, 74; Ditto, 1862, 71⅜; Ditto, Four per Cents, 19½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24¼; Ditto, Six per Cents, 56; Austrian Five per Cents, 67½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65⅜; Dutch Four per Cents, 100⅞; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. Agra and United Service have marked 100; Alliance, 32½; Australasia, 75½; Bank of Egypt, 23⅜; Bank of Queensland, 8¾; Bank of New Zealand, 11½; British and American Exchange, 9⅛; Chartered of British Columbia, 10⅜; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29⅜; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 52; Continental, 4; English and Irish, 5½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22½; Imperial, 21⅝; Imperial Ottoman, 20⅞; London and Brazilian, 42½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 22¾; London Chartered of Australia, 20⅝; London and Colonial, 5½; London and County, 43⅜; London Joint-stock, 36½; London and South African, 26½ ex div. and ex New; Mercantile Exchange, 4½; National of Liverpool, 10; National Provincial of England, 130; Ditto, New, 38¼; Ditto, 21¼; New South Wales, 52½; Oriental, 57⅛; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 27⅞; South Australia, 39½; Union of Australia, 54; and Union of London, 35½.

A fair business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents, 107; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96⅞; Ditto, Inscribed Stock, 93; Ceylon, 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110 ex div.; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 107½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 103⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in fair average request, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 20½; Ceylon, 5; Crystal Palace, 8⅝; Ditto, Preference, 11⅝; Ditto, Six per Cents Perpetual Debenture, 116; East India Irrigation and Canal, 4¾; English and Australian Copper, 14⅝; Italian Irrigation, 4½; Ditto, Bonds, 29½; Joint-Stock Discount, 4½; London General Omnibus, 14¼; Madras Irrigation, 4½; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Gas, 14½; Oriental Inland Steam, 6½; Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining, 1½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 3½; Royal Mail Steam, 63 ex bonus; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 7⅝; Van Diemen's Land, 15½; East and West India Docks, 143½; London, 62; St. Katherine, 62¾; and Victoria, 101.

In American Securities the transactions have somewhat increased, and the quotations have been on the advance. Maryland Five per Cents have realised 75; Atlantic and Great Western, 70½; Erie Shares, 57¼; and Illinois Central, 100 Dollar Shares, 56.

The Railway Share Market has been inactive; nevertheless, prices almost generally have been well supported. The total "calls" for June amount to £155,875; making a total called up for the first six months, £5,715,932. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 53½; Great Western, 67½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 117½; London and North-Western, 105; North British, 52⅛; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104; Ditto Leeds, 59½; South-Eastern, 92⅞.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Great Western Four Cent, 91½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 101; South Eastern fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 63; Midland—Bradford, 96.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Cape Town and Dock, 110; East Indian, 109; Great Indian Peninsula, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Great Luxembourg, 14⅝; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 11; Ottoman, 12½; San Paulo, 4¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending May 27 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£3,344 6	A decrease of bullion of	£2,432
An increase of public deposits of ..	3,620 8	An increase of rest of	5,317
A decrease of other deposits of	110,555	An increase of reserve of.....	279,984
A decrease of securities of	72,625		

The total circulation is £20,909,819; public deposits amount to £8,009,316; and private deposits to £15,342,718. Securities are £31,412,190; and the stock of bullion is £14,560,019.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 25.—There was a fair average supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, in good condition. The demand for both red and white qualities ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency. Foreign wheat—the flow of which was somewhat extensive—was in fair request, at very full prices. Floating cargoes of grain were steady. The demand for barley was moderately active, at full quotations. In the value of malt no change took place. Owing to heavy imports from abroad, the oat trade was in a depressed state, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans advanced 1s. per quarter, and peas were quite as dear as last week. The transactions in flour were on a moderate scale, at previous currencies.

May 27.—Nearly all kinds of produce were in fair, but by no means active, request to-day, at prices quite equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 59s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 22s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280 lb.; American, 21s. to 23s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 720; malt, 750; flour, 480. Foreign: wheat, 3800; barley, 1320; oats, 29,580; flour, 50 sacks.

Seeds.—Linseed is in request, at fully the late advance in the quotations. All other seeds move off slowly, on former terms. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 62s. to 67s.; hempseed, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £4 to £4 5s. per ton; canary, 52s. to 64s. per quarter; red clover seed, 43s. to 74s.; white ditto, 55s. to 74s. per cwt.

Tea.—The market is flat; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Selected qualities have changed hands to a fair extent, at about previous quotations. Inferior kinds are dull and rather cheaper. Refined goods move off slowly, at 46s. 6d. per cwt., for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar consists of 75,642 tons, against 56,450 tons last year.

Coffee.—All kinds are a slow inquiry, at the late decline in value. The stock is 7565 tons, against 5219 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Bengal qualities have sold steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the market is heavy. Stock, 50,342 tons, against 34,504 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at 86s. to 96s. per cwt. The best foreign is quoted at 88s.; and the best English, 100s. per cwt. There is a good business doing in bacon, at 62s. to 63s. per cwt. for Waterford sizeable, on board. In other provisions, the transactions are on a very moderate scale.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. to 43s. 9d. per cwt. The stock amounts to 38,678 casks, against 36,506 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 45s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at £49 to £52; cocoanut, £48 10s. to £50 10s.; and fine palm, £37. American turpentine, 98s.; and French, 97s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum is heavy, at about previous rates. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hamburg spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.; Hartleys', 13s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 0d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a fair demand for most kinds, at full quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 140s.; Sussex, 70s. to 125s.; and foreign, 65s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wood.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at moderate prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies have become limited, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 160s. per ton. New potatoes are offering at from 10s. to 16s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, May 28.—The supply of beasts here to-day being on the increase, the demand for all breeds was somewhat heavy, at a decline in the quotations compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb. A few very superior Scots realised 5s.; but the general top figure for beef was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. The quality of the stock was prime. Sheep—the show of which was moderate—were inactive. In prices, however, no change took place. The best Downs sold at 4s. 10d per 8lb. We have to report a dull inquiry for lambs—the supply of which was good—at Monday's depression. A few superior lambs changed hands at 7s.; but the more general figure was 6s. 8d. per 8lb. Calves moved off slowly, at late rates. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, on former terms. Per 8lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 23s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1150; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 6740; calves, 300; pigs, 280. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep and lambs, 1130; calves, 305.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The demand for each kind of meat is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ALLEN, High-street, Poplar, shoemaker.—G. JACKSON, Old Woolwich-road, grocer.—J. THOMAS, High-street, Notting-hill, butcher.—J. HAWKER, Dorset-street, Portman-square, plumber.—J. TRAVIS, Red Lion-yard, Clerkenwell, farrier.—J. BLACK, Lincoln, frontsman.—J. NEWBY, Birkenhead, Cheshire, earthenware dealer.—T. HILL, Swansea, Glamorganshire, fishmonger.—C. WRIGHT, Madley, Essex, sailmaker.—R. NICKS, Woolbury, Devonshire, corn, potato, and pig dealer.—H. NEWCOMBE, Exeter, boot and shoe maker.—S. CUSHING, Attleborough, Norfolk, farmer and postmaster.—E. MADDER, East Leake, Nottinghamshire, victualler and carrier.—G. ADAMS Whitstable, Kent, grocer.—H. ABBEY, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, engraver.—E. W. COOPER, Lower Thames-street, dealer in wines.—W. BRITTAIN, Wilton-square, New North-road, carpenter.—O. VON GUTTENBERG, Bromley, Kent.—G. GRYLLS, jun., Ash, Kent.—G. B. STOCKER, Goswell-street, haberdasher.—G. E. FIELD, Lower Shadwell biscuit manufacturer.—J. STEEPMAN, Central-street, St. Luke's, baker.—G. EVERETT, Union-street, Borough, licensed victualler.—G. F. COLLYER, East-road, Hoxton, tailor.—J. JACOBS, Grosvenor-alley, Wells'-rise-square, fishmonger.—G. GEE, Epping Thorpe, Norfolk, cattle dealer.—S. MARKS, Minories, printseller.—D. FRENCH, Chatham, Kent, coal merchant.—R. INNES, Vernham-road, Lower, Gray's-inn, clerk in the War Office.—W. J. HOWES, New Kent-road, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. ROWLEY, Sloane-street, Chelsea.—E. TOMKINS, Worcester, coal dealer.—J. HAMMOND, Ramsgate, sailmaker.—J. FORDE, Luton, Bedfordshire, straw-hat manufacturer.—ELIZA ASHFORD, Moreton-place, Pimlico.—P. WATTS, Fleet-street, musical-instrument maker.—J. WHITE, George-row, Dockhead, baker.—W. PAYNE, Manor-street, Clapham, linendraper.—S. J. JAMES, Brunswick-terrace, Poplar, secretary to the Poplar Hospital.—S. FROST, Cressing, Essex, miller.—S. SEAL, Watling-street, warehouseman.—M. GROVES Middle-borough, Lyndhurst, innkeeper.—T. HUDSON, Wakefield, York, hoop-iron manufacturer.—R. OWEN, Pendleton, Lancashire, manufacturer and agent.—T. BROOKS, Birchwaite, Westmoreland, tailor.—R. WINTERBOTTOM, Salford, Lancashire, fruiterer.—H. BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, watchmaker.—J. GREGG, St. Swithin, grocer, draper.—S. ARROWSMITH, Tranmere, Cheshire, grocer.—J. BLANEY, near Manchester, plasterer.—T. AUCKLAND, Knottingley, Yorkshire, potter.—J. HUNT, Danvers-street, Chelsea.—J. T. WALTON, Crook, Durham, boot and shoe maker.—H. LOUDON, Sunderland, Durham, linen and woollen draper.—SARAH LEWIS, Ragley Tollgate, Arrow, Warwickshire, toll-collector.—G. N. HEPWORTH, Sheffield, silver-plater and brazier.—J. TRANTER Sheffield, edge-tool forger.—E. W. J. SCLATER, Canterbury, carver and gilder.—J. B. DOUGLAS, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, grocer.—W. BURN, Wolsingham, Durham, licensed victualler.—M. COOK, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, joiner and wheelwright.—M. REANEY, Deonfield, Derbyshire, block-smith and beerhouse-keeper.—J. HURST, Eckington, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. TAYLOR, Coventry, Warwickshire, ribbon and artificial manure manufacturer.—J. NORRIS, Over Darwen, ironmonger.—B. TUNSTILL, Burnley, Lancashire, innkeeper.—P. BLIGHT, Newport, Monmouthshire, milliner.—C. B. GARDNER, Paignton, Devonshire, saddler.—T. SHADE, Arnble, Northumberland, innkeeper.—R. NICHOLSON, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker.—H. WATSON, Sutton-cum-Lound, Nottinghamshire, grocer.—W. MOGG, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, coachbuilder.—P. DAWBER, Saint Helen's, Lancashire, victualler.—C. TATEM, Wolverhampton, guiller.—J. JENKINS, Pan engine, Monmouthshire, contractor.—J. CHAPMAN, Cambridge, engineer.—J. BOLINGBROKE, Kingston-upon-Hull, last and boot-tree maker.—L. W. PEYTON, Penzance, Lieutenant in her Majesty's Navy.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. PATTERSON, Arbroath, cowfeeder.—R. D. PRYDE, Ferry-port-on-Craig, shipbroker.—A. T. LAWRIE, lessee of the Lunatic Asylum, Gilmore House, near Edinburgh.—J. SMITH bookseller, Aberdeen.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

BANKRUPTS.

I. EDMONDS, Guildsborough, Northamptonshire, gentleman.—R. YEATES, Hackney-road, carter.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Providence-buildings, New Kent-road, wheelwright.—W. COURTNEY, Dover, baker.—J. RIVIERE, Princes street, Leicester-square, bootmaker.—J. GILMAN, Berwick-street, Oxford-street.—W. E. HEATH, Burton-street, Burton-Crescent, clerk in the Admiralty.—W. R. RHODES, Hampton, Middlesex, painter.—D. L. ELGAR Park-street, Regent's-park, tobacconist.—E. DOCKRIELL, George-street, Hampstead-road, tailor.—J. COSTIN, High-street, Hoxton Old Town, plumber.—J. WELCH, Penton-place, Pentonville, and Church-street, Stoke Newington, builder.—F. AYERS, Reigate and Mitcham, Surrey, road contractor.—F. S. THOMAS, Wharton-street, Pentonville, miller.—E. A. M. MORTON, D. LUNNON, and G. E. MORTON, Buckingham-street, Strand, coal merchants.—Z. CHAPMAN, Norwich, scrivener.—J. HUMPHRIES, High-street, Marylebone, builder.—W. J. NEIL, Rickinghall, Suffolk, flax manufacturer.—C. GILDER, Hexham, Northumberland, builder.—G. M. WELLS, Cheapside, agent for the sale of patent boot tops.—G. TROUGHT, Cotton-row, Dalston, tailor.—A. W. CLARK, Lower Clapton, wine-to-case maker.—W. J. HOWES, Meadow-row, New Kent-road, wholesale boot manufacturer.—R. MOSS, Bartholomew-square, St. Luke's, cooper's stock.—R. LENNE, Mansion-street, accountant.—T. W. MILNER, Queen's-row, Pentonville, surveyor.—H. NEWSHAM, Keyley, Hurts, late farmer.—W. T. DRANE, Hethersett, Norfolk, surveyor.—R. KENDALL, Lancaster, grocer.—A. ROWSIN, Leeds, horsedealer.—T. KEMP, Caton, Cardigan-shire, tanke-per.—J. C. CAUTE, Birmingham, theatrical manager.—R. WALPOLE, Little Bowden, Northampton-shire, and Market Harborough, Leicester-shire, stonemason.—S. SMITH, Birmingham, grocer.—JANE WESTAWAY, Ashburton, Devonshire, grocer.—J. NICHOLLS, Exeter, innkeeper.—C. J. AUSTEN, Newlyn, Cornwall, Commander in the Royal Navy.—W. BATE, Everton, Lancashire.—E. HOLEBROOK, Ainsdale, and Southport, Lancashire, beerhouse-keeper.—G. H. GODDALL, Liverpool, furniture broker.—J. SMITH, Liverpool, builder.—J. SMITH Liverpool, builder.—C. DOBSON, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—A. SLATER, Liverpool, builder.—J. ELLIS, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner.—S. BUTTON, Ripon, Yorkshire, farmer.—W. GUEST, Manchester, cloth agent.—E. PALMER, Manchester, beer retailer.—J. WILSON, Bolton, journeyman publisher.—J. GOODWIN, Sandhurst, Kent, wheelwright.—W. SEVES, Bury, Lancashire, cab proprietor.—J. WOOD, jun., Bexley-hill, Staffordshire, publican.—D. BALL, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, clockmaker.—P. PRICE, Longwinford, Staffordshire, carpenter.—J. BURNHAM, Speen, Berkshire, coroner.—G. BURKINSHAW, Silkstone, Yorkshire, wood cutter.—R. BLACKBURN, Undercliffe, near Bradford, warehouseman.—J. ROBINSON, Bradford, cabdriver.—R. CLARKE, Sandwich, Cheshire, butcher.—J. HOLLAND, Leicester, machine fitter.—G. G. BOSCALL, East Dereham, Norfolk, yeoman.—W. DICKER, Hastings, coach-builder.—J. CONSTABLE, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, dealer in marine stores.—LEVANS, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, shoemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. RISK, Glasgow, merchant.—A. MACDONALD, Greenock, writer.—G. SANDERSON and T. SCOULAR, Dunse, curlers.—R. DORIS, Glasgow, hatter.—J. T. REAY, Glasgow, grocer.—T. STEWART, Ceres, brewer.

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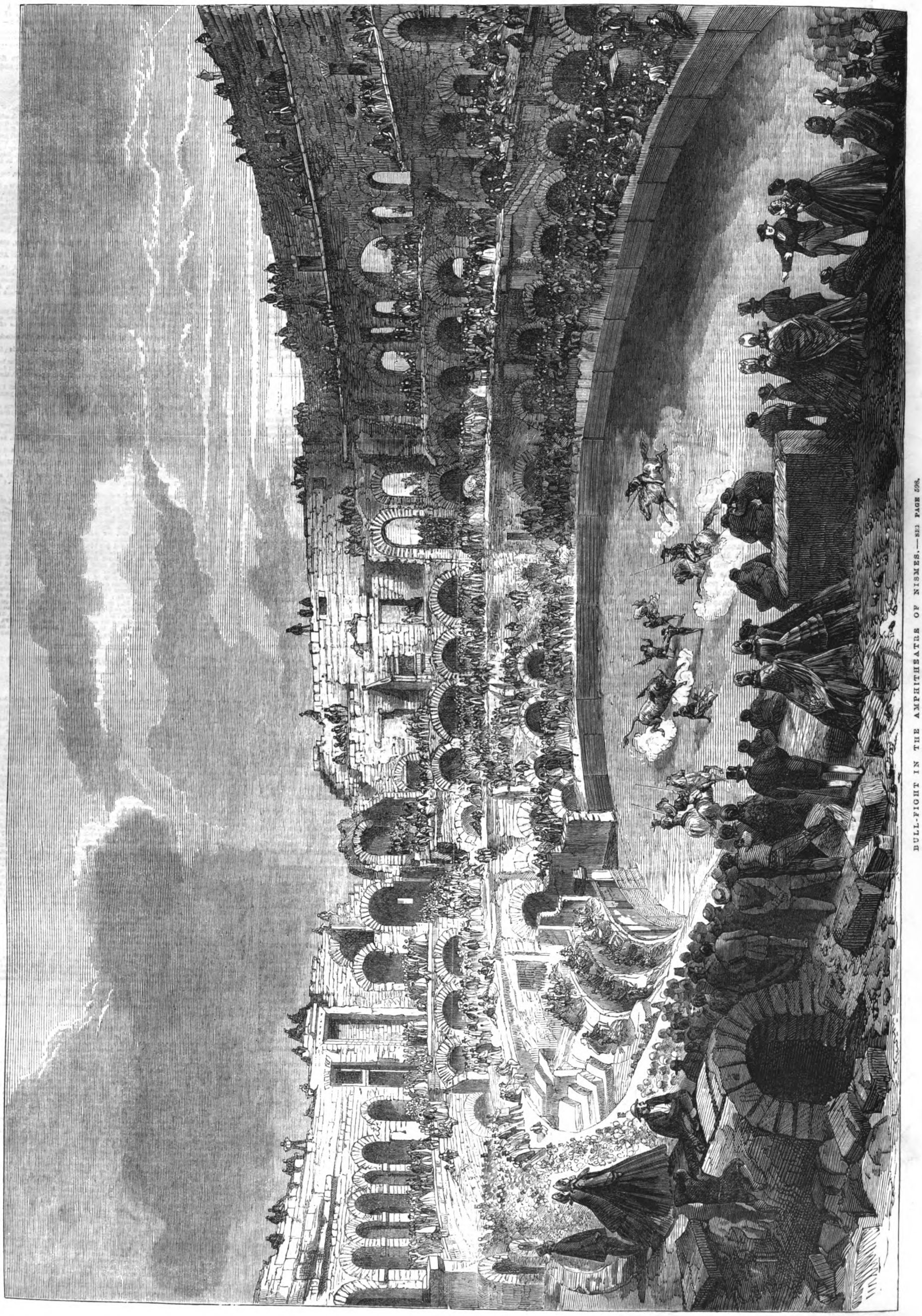

BULL-FIGHT IN THE AMPHITHEATRE OF NISMES.—SEE PAGE 598.

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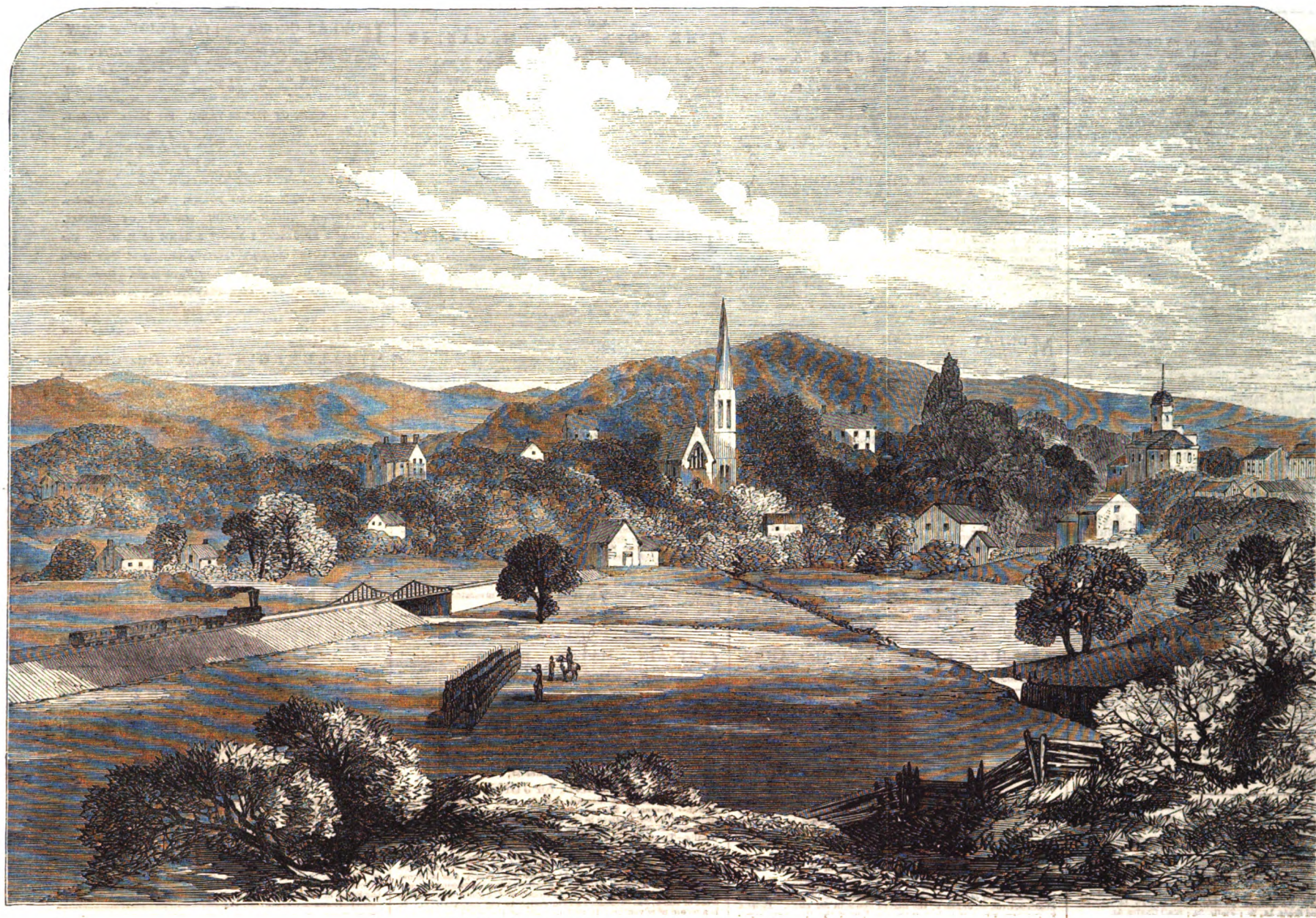
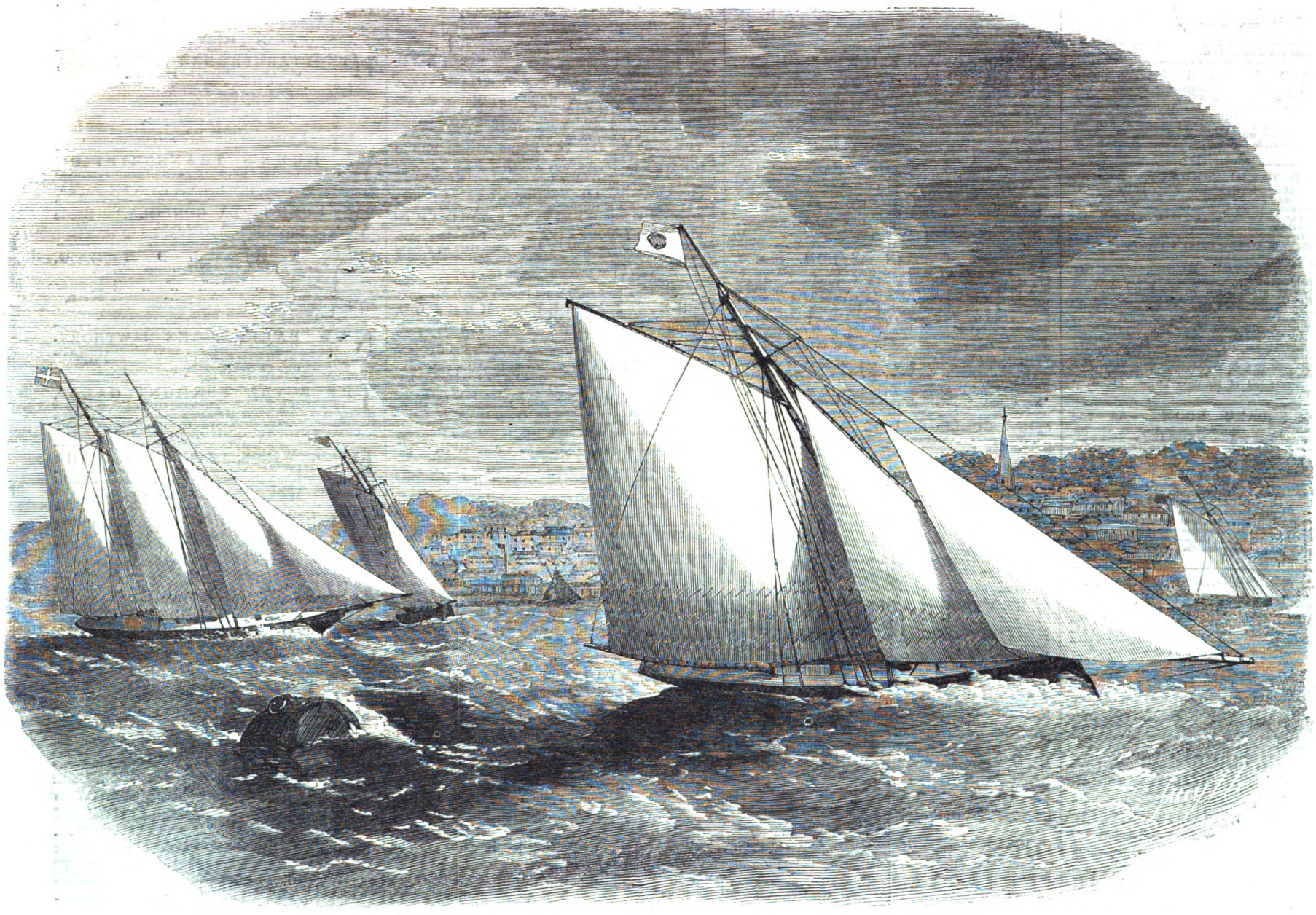


THE WAR IN AMERICA: WARRENTON, VIRGINIA.—SEE PAGE 598.



AVOCA. CONSTANCE. CRUSADER.

OPENING MATCH OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB, ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE PAGE 598.

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MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 4th of March, at Christ Church, Nelson, New Zealand, by the Lord Bishop of Nelson, Herbert Evelyn Curtis, Esq., Member of the General Assembly, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lincker, Esq., of Westerham, Kent.

On the 23rd inst., at Melborne Port, Somerset, by the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. P. Gilham, Curate, Joshua Frederick Betty, Captain Royal Artillery, to Sarah Elizabeth Medlycott, eldest daughter of Sir William Coles Medlycott, Bart., of Ven, Somerset.

On the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Langton Clarke, assisted by the Rev. J. Hillyard, Reginald Freke, second son of the late R. Wynne Williams, Esq., of Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight, and of 10, Upper Brooke-street, London, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Rawson, Esq., of Wastdal Hall, Cumberland.

On the 23rd inst., at Whitburn, Durham, by the Rev. T. Baker, M.A., Rector, William Edward, eldest son of William Wilcox, Esq., Collector of H.M. Customs, Sunderland, to Fanny, only child of the late John Theodore Rooney, Esq., of Newry, in the county of Down. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., in the Channel, whilst on his return from China, Harry Cuthbert Streeten, aged 24, First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Snake, the third son of the late Rev. Henry Thomas Streeten, of the Manor House, Lydiard, Millicent, Wilts, and Vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, in the same county. He was crushed to death by a boat which was torn from its fastenings during a fearful gale. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 25th inst., at Babbicombe, Torquay, in the 26th year of her age, Margaret Emily Morris, the beloved wife of James Barclay Murdoch, Esq., Glasgow, and youngest daughter of the late Major Robert Morris, of Moorburn Largs, Ayrshire.

On the 21st inst., at Villa d'Este, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Henrietta Sarah Warburton, the younger and beloved daughter of Captain Henry Benjamin Wyatt, R.N., in the 24th year of her age.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—Dedicated by special permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.—The splendid PICTURE of her Majesty the Queen presenting a copy of the Bible to the African Embassage at Windsor Castle, and tracing the Source of the Power and Greatness of her Empire to the Sacred Book, painted by T. JONES BARKER, Esq., R.I., is NOW ON VIEW DAILY at Messrs. I. and R. JENNINGS'S GALLERY, 62, Cheapside. Hours, Ten to Five. Admission Sixpence.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, is Now Open. Re-embellished. Under new Management. Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten. Last season of London, Paris, and Lisbon. Admission to the whole attractions, One Shilling. A. W. Nimmo, Acting Manager.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe.—Mr. J. K. LORD, F.Z.S., "AT HOME" IN THE WILDERNESS. Scenes and Sketches in the Trail of a Trapper and Hunter-Naturalist through the Hunting-Grounds, Fur-Countries and Goldfields of Oregon, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountains. The Mammoth Trees—the Home of the Red Skins—the Trapper's Song. Every Evening at Eight o'Clock (except Saturdays). Morning Performances on Saturdays at Three o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open from Ten till Four p.m.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, musically and dramatically Illustrated.—Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly; Saturday afternoon at Three. Sarah from Norfolk, Gabriel Gay, Esq., Giovanni Viotti, (with violin solo). Fitzpoppyhead, Mdme. Rouge et Noir, &c. Jenkins's Recital received with acclamations. Pianiste, Mdme. Heinke. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The SECOND EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 3. Tickets can be had at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or, on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. The gates open at two o'clock.
Three Military Bands will attend.
The Exhibition of American Plants, Monday, June 8.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC, sung by UNITED CHOIRS, accompanied by a Band of Harps.—A MORNING CONCERT to be given by Mr. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia), at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863, at Three o'Clock, with the kind assistance of the Members of the Vocal Association, the Royal Academy of Music, &c. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Bos Cymru), Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Willyc Cooper, Mr. Lewis Thomas, &c. Harpists—Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to the Queen) Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. J. Cheshire, and Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia). Further particulars will be duly announced. Sofa Stalls, 15s.; Tickets, Half-a-guinea. To be had of the Musicsellers'; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—At the SECOND MORNING CONCERT to be given to the Subscribers of EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY on TUESDAY, JUNE 2, at Three o'Clock, the following New Compositions will be performed:—Pianoforte Quartet, Stiehl; Violin Quartet, Volckmann. Pianoforte Solos: Chant des Sirènes, O'Leary; Spinnerlied, Liszt. Solo Violoncello: Romance, Volckmann. Songs: "A Poet's Love and Devotion," Schumann; "Do not in beauty thus appear," Nicolai; "Mary of the Oberland," Dessauer; "Somebody," Agnes Zimmermann; Duet, contralto and baritone, "Gard'ner, thy tree am I," Schumann. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Dannreuther, Sainton, Ries, Webb, and Paque. Vocalists: Miss Robertine Henderson, Mdlle. Elvira Behrens, and Mr. Lansmere. Conductors: Messrs. Frank Mori and Eyers. All tickets retained at the first concert are available. Programmes at Ewer and Co.'s Musical Library, 87, Regent-street.

JUNE 22, MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT,
Under the immediate patronage of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. To commence at Two o'Clock. The full Programme will be published on the 1st of June. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats at the Musicsellers, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W.

JUNE 11.—Mdme. BOHRER-CHATTERTON and Herr HEINRICH BOHRER have the honour to announce their ANNUAL GRAND HARP and PIANOFORTE MATINEE at the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Family Mansion, Carlton House-terrace (Mrs. W. E. Gladstone having most kindly again consented to lend it for the occasion). The programme (comprising eminent English and foreign talent and introducing new interesting manuscripts), to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street, where also can be obtained Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Family ditto, admitting four, Three Guineas; and Tickets, 10s. 6d. N.B. Amateur ladies, pupils of Mdme. and Herr Bohrer will also perform.—No. 29, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.

MISS FANNY CORFIELD'S MATINÉE MUSICALE at 16, Grosvenor-street (by kind permission of Messrs. Collard), on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, at Three o'Clock. Instrumentalists—Herr Molique, M. Paque, and Miss Fanny Corfield. Vocalists—Miss Eleanor Armstrong, Miss Marian Moss, and Mr. Redfearn. Conductor, Mr. Arthur O'Leary. Tickets (numbered), 10s. 6d.: Reserved, 7s.; at CRAMER, BEALE, AND WOOD'S, 201, Regent-street; and of Miss F. Corfield, 29, Barton-street, Eaton-square.

JUNE 16TH.—BARDIC FESTIVAL. AFTERNOON CONCERT of NATIONAL and MODERN MUSIC.—Vocal Association; Congress of Harps; Demoiselles Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Messent, Edith Wynne, Eleanor Ward; Messrs. Reichardt, Wilbye Cooper, Lewis Thomas, Engel, Harrison, &c. Conductors—Messrs. Benedict and Archer. Accompanyists—Messrs. Ganz and Archer.

MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. LUMLEY'S Benefit Performances.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3. Mozart's Grand Opera, IL DON GIOVANNI. Last performance on Monday, June 8.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, JUNE 5.—Mr. CUSINS' CONCERT.—Under the immediate Patronage of
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES,
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.
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MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON (Harpist to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and to the Courts of France and Belgium) has the honour to announce his GRAND HARP CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, at Eight o'Clock. The Orchestra of Harps will commence with "The Prince Consort's March," composed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton, who will perform a new Fantasia and Duet with his daughter, Mdme. Bohrer-Chatterton, and take part in a Selection of Welsh Melodies, assisted by the West London Madrigal Society. Artists: Mesdames Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Tayler, and Weiss; Messrs. Tennant, Montem Smith, Allan Irving, Weiss, Bohrer, Kiallmark, and G. B. Allen. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s. To be had at all Music-shops; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Frederick Chatterton, 53, Acacia-road, Regent's Park.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—BEETHOVEN Night on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Japha. Violincello—Signor Piatti. Vocalist—Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL SEASON. S. THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE, MONDAY, JUNE 1, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Half-past Two. The remaining Matinées will take place on Mondays, June 1, June 8, and June 15 (being the farewell recital). Stalls, 21s.; Family Tickets (for four), 3 guineas; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; to be had at all the principal Musicsellers' and Libraries; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and of Mr. Fish, Hanover-square Rooms, where the plan of the seats can be seen.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard), "The Savoyard," and "The Stolen Kiss," by Beethoven, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—LEOPOLD AUER, the Hungarian Violinist, will play for the first time at the next Matinée, JUNE 9, with Hallé, Piatti, &c.—J. ELLA, Director.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
ANNIVERSARY ARRANGEMENTS, 1863.
On TUESDAY, JUNE 9, the 162nd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. Divine Service to commence at Four o'Clock. The Sermon will be preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh. The full choir of the cathedral will be augmented by the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, &c.
The Treasurers and Secretaries of District and Parochial Associations will hold a MEETING on the morning of the same day at 79, Pall-mall. To commence at Eleven o'Clock.
On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, the ANNUAL DINNER of members and friends of the Society will take place at Thomas's Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's; the Earl of Powis in the chair. Tickets, 8s. (without wine), to be had at the Hotel, or of the Honorary Secretary, 79, Pall-mall, not later than June 8.
On FRIDAY, JUNE 12, the ANNUAL MEETING for the City of London will be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, at Two o'Clock. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside.
On FRIDAY, JUNE 19, a SPECIAL FESTIVAL SERVICE will be held at Seven o'Clock in the Evening in the Nave of Westminster Abbey, of which further particulars will be duly advertised.
Tickets for St. Paul's Cathedral and the Meeting at the Mansion House may be obtained at 79, Pall-mall; and 4, Royal Exchange, on and after June 1.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY. The DIRECTORS are PREPARED to ENTERTAIN APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY DEBENTURE STOCK created under the powers and by virtue of the Company's Act of 1853, for the purpose of paying off and extinguishing the mortgage debt of the Company.
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Communications on the subject to be addressed to
ROBERT S. MANSEL, Secretary.
Euston Station, London, N.W., April, 1863.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough, Bucks (formerly at Clapham-rise).—The Corporation of the City of London have liberally granted the use of their Guildhall, with all the magnificent decorations as prepared for the Ball to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the purposes of a GRAND BAZAAR for the Benefit of the above National Charity. The Directors have the honour to announce that the same will be held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of June, under the special and distinguished Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and an influential body of lady patronesses.
Contributions of articles of use and ornament, of drawings, photographs, objects of art, books, &c., thankfully received at 12, Walbrook, E.C.
STEPHEN REED CATTLEY, M.A., Hon. Sec.
* May 25, 1863. ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary.

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Arrangements have been made for commencing the college buildings, so that they may be opened for the reception of pupils during the summer of 1864.
For prospectus and shares apply to the hon. secretary, from whom any further information can be obtained.
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		£	s.	d.
No. 1.	Polished oak case, one stop, four octaves	6	6	0
	Ditto five octaves	9	9	0
2.	" " three stops	12	12	0
3.	" " five "	14	14	0
4.	" " seven "	19	19	0
5.	" " nine "	22	15	0
6.	" " eleven "	28	15	0
7.	" " thirteen stops and knee action ..	36	15	0
8.	" " fifteen " " ..	43	0	0
9.	" " nineteen " ..	89	0	0
	WITH PERCUSSION.			
10.	" " nine stops	29	10	0
11.	" " thirteen "	39	0	0
12.	" " seventeen stops and knee action	60	0	0
13.	" " twenty-one " ..	87	0	0

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
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CHAPPELL'S NEW TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with check action, in French mahogany case, and full compass. This Instrument has only just been brought to perfection at a foreign factory, expressly built with the view of making a really superior Instrument at the lowest price possible. It has the very best check action, the full compass; is made in a hard and durable wood; and is in all respects a nice piece of furniture as well as a perfectly satisfactory pianoforte. Messrs. Chappell and Co. strongly recommend this Pianoforte as superior in all respects to secondhand or other cheap instruments. The advantage to pupils in practising on a good pianoforte, with a perfect touch, will be found inestimable; and the price is so low as only to be attainable by the best machinery in a part of France where skilled labour is plentiful and cheap.
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BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
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KIRKMAN'S celebrated TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

PIANOFORTES.—OETZMANN and PLUMB'S new PIANETTES are very superior to the French, and about two-thirds of the price. Largely recommended by the jurors of the exhibition to their friends, and give universal satisfaction. One in the window marked for price; others, in plain woods, cheaper, warranted.—151, Regent-street (the only address).

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QUEEN BERTHA, WINNER OF THE OAKS.

JOHN SCOTT is seldom so dangerous as when he is least feared, and this year it was supposed that he had never brought a weaker team to Leatherhead. The form which the stable showed in the Derby was not encouraging, and as the trial seemed to say that Amelia was the best of the Whitewall Oaks trio, Queen Bertha started with scarcely a backer at 50 to 1. This mare, which is the property of Lord Falmouth, is a fine-looking bay, about sixteen hands high and very deep in her fore ribs, good in her shoulders, and with great propelling power. She is by Kingston (the sire of last year's Derby winner) from Flax, and started four times in 1862—twice at Doncaster, where she was third to Cerintha and Lord Clifden, Bohemia separating her from them in both races. At the Second October she was third again to Tom Fool and Automaton in a large field for the Prendergast Stakes, and won her maiden race (£300) in the Houghton Meeting, against Blue Mantle and Falcon. The ill-luck which

OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE: THE PROCESSION RETURNING FROM THE PIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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generally befalls the favourites had the effect of bringing out twenty starters (the largest number since 1848) for the Oaks, and nothing but the most beautifully-timed rush on the part of Aldcroft won the race in the very last stride. Marigold, ridden by Doyle (who was third for the Derby), just beat Vivid a head for second place, and Charles Marlow (the well-known jockey of the Flying Dutchman and Van Tromp) was placed fourth on Isoline, the property of Mr. Thomas Parr, with whom he now lives to ride gallops and trials. Lady Augusta, the favourite, was only sixth, and Old Orange Girl fifth, while Amelia was "nowhere." John Scott had won the Oaks six times previously, with his own mares Cyprian and Songstress, as well as Industry, Ghuznee, Iris, and Marchioness for four separate employers. Aldcroft has now won all the three great races, and was also on Gildermire in her Oaks dead heat with Governess. Lord Falmouth ran third for this race last year with Hurricane, the winner of the One Thousand, and has had quite his share of luck, considering the short time he has been on the turf. His mare is entered in the Ascot Derby (5lb. extra), the Select Stakes at Newmarket (5lb. extra), the Ascot Triennial and Biennial, the Yorkshire Oaks (7lb. extra), and the St. Leger. The *Sporting Gazette* says:—"It is somewhat singular that the Derby and Oaks should be carried off by two friends, who rent a house at Newmarket between them; and it is still more remarkable that the landlord, determined to let the sporting world know 'which way the wind blew,' lately had the weathercock at the top painted in Macaroni's and Queen Bertha's colours." Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket.

THE OPENING OF BLACKPOOL PIER.

THE promenade pier at Blackpool, Lancashire, was opened on Thursday week with considerable ceremony. From an early hour in the morning the trains, both ordinary and special, discharged large numbers of visitors, and by noon, when the proceedings of the day may be said to have commenced, the number of strangers was little short of 20,000. The appearance of the town itself was as gay as any holiday could make it. Streamers, flags, and banners almost hid the thoroughfares, the shops were closed, and every one appeared to join in the day's festivities. The pier and its immediate vicinity formed the great points of attraction. The ceremony of opening the pier began with a procession, which represented all the local interests of the town. The marching of the procession occupied about two hours, and, after passing through the chief streets and round the pier, it halted opposite the Clifton Arms Hotel, where Mr. F. Preston, the chairman of the pier company, said that the pleasing duty devolved upon him, on behalf of the directors of the Blackpool Pier Company, formally to open the undertaking which they commenced last year. The crowd gave several hearty cheers, and the demonstration was increased by a salvo of artillery.

A déjeûner was afterwards served in the Clifton Hotel, to which about 150 persons sat down. Mr. Preston occupied the chair, and, after a few speeches from him and other gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

The pier is an elegant structure, and while it possesses a lightness of appearance which might at first raise doubts as to its strength in such an exposed situation, the usage it has already undergone is sufficient to justify the belief that neatness and lightness are not its only merits. It possesses an approach 80 ft. long, an abutment 120 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, and the main portion is 1070 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, giving a total length of 1405 ft. available as a promenade. About fifty yards, including the head of the pier, are still unfinished. When the whole is completed, the head of the pier will possess ample landing-stages, with flights of steps 10 ft. wide, and an easy incline, so that passengers may land and embark at all states of the tide. The entire superstructure rests upon iron columns, fixed to the ground by means of screws. The first of these columns was raised in May, last year, and, owing to the unfavourable weather, the works progressed for a time but slowly. It was probably fortunate that this was so, for the storms which occurred in October showed that the structure was being erected at too low a level. The shareholders profited by this salutary lesson, and in November held a special meeting, at which it was determined to raise the pier three feet higher than was originally contemplated. This alteration involved an extra cost of £1600, and was carried out without at all endangering the strength of the structure. The piles or columns are placed at intervals of 60 ft., and the main girders, which support the planking, are placed upon them in lengths of 72 ft. Throughout the entire length of the pier an ornamental casting surmounts the main girder, and this forms a good back for the sitting accommodation of promenaders. As the head of the pier stands not less than 50 ft. above low-water mark, special efforts have been made to give it additional strength. Upon the main portion of the pier are erected several shelters and refreshment-houses, of an octagonal shape, which are placed on side projections and destroy the stiff and monotonous appearance which the long straight outline of the pier would otherwise present. The structure is provided with lamps from end to end, and the area which is afforded for promenading purposes is little under 40,000 square feet. The total weight of iron which has been used in the erection is 760 tons, 340 tons of which are wrought. It has been erected by a private company possessing 3000 £5 shares. The plans are by Mr. Eugenius Birch, of London, and the contractors are Messrs. R. Laidlaw and Son, of Glasgow.

We are indebted for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken to Mr. W. Woods of Liverpool.

THE SPAHIS IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SPAHI, in Arabic *ssebaihhi*, signifies horseman. The first native horsemen regularly embodied in the service of France were incorporated by a Royal ordonnance in the year 1834, and were found so useful that, in 1840, all the native cavalry were formed into three corps of Spahis, belonging respectively to the provinces of Oran, Algiers, and Constantine. In 1845 the Spahis were definitively organised as regiments—the 1st at Algiers, the 2nd at Oran, and the 3rd at Constantine. The detachment of fifty Spahis recently arrived in Paris, and the first visiting France under Government auspices belong to the 3rd Regiment, successively commanded by General Desvaux, General Waldersbach, and at present by Colonel Du Paty de Clam, who kindly placed some of his men at the disposition of M. Beaucé, the artist, and to whom I am indebted for much more valuable and learned information than my space will permit me to avail myself of.

Since their formation a vast number of superior officers have served in the regiments of Spahis, besides those just mentioned—Generals Durieu, D'Allonville, Esterhazy, Yusuf, Fleury, De Mirandol, and many others of great note, together with a swarm of subsequent Colonels of distinction. The lion-killer, Jules Gérard, was also at one time a Lieutenant in the Constantine regiment.

At the outset the distinguishing colour of the Spahi's burnous was green; but as far back as 1845 that garment was set aside for a burnous of red cloth laid over a wider lining of white Arabian tissue, thrown over the shoulder with picturesque effect. Their costume is completed by light blue Arabian breeches, with a black stripe; a blue waistcoat ornamented with black braid and cut à la Turque; a scarlet woollen sash of from six to eight yards in length; and an Arabian vest of deep red cloth, also trimmed with black braid. The species of turban which serves as their headdress is a most complicated article, and varies much according to the corps or grade; it is fastened by a rope of camel-hair, and is surmounted by a woollen cord distinguishing, by its colour, the squadron to which the particular Spahi belongs. The Spahis wear red morocco leggings, over which, when on foot, they draw the Arab shoes, replaced, when on horseback, by plaited morocco boots without soles, thus permitting the foot to apply itself with ease to the peculiar form of the Arabian stirrup. The spurs are adapted to the feet by means of two bands of morocco, similarly arranged to the leather bands employed for attaching skates. The dress of the native officers, who are not allowed to attain a rank higher than that of lieutenant, closely resembles that of the trooper, the only difference being in the superior richness of the braiding.

The dress of the French officers consists of a wide, light-blue, plaited pantaloon with a red stripe, a deep red spencer trimmed with black braid and fastened with olive-shaped buttons. Their headdress is a simple light-blue képi, ornamented with gilt braid.

The Spahis are armed with a pistol, worn at the waist; a sword suspended horizontally to the saddle-bow, and passing under the left leg of the mounted horseman; and a carbine slung over the shoulder. When on parade the butt of the carbine reposes on the right thigh of the horseman.

Each regiment of Spahis is composed of 1200 horsemen, divided into six squadrons. To every squadron there are two French captains, one French lieutenant, and two French sub-lieutenants; also one native lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants: the remaining grades are pretty equally divided between the French and the Arabs.

Unlike the Turcos, some of whom are also on a visit to Paris with a view to improvement, the Spahis are recruited from among the aristocracy of Algeria; each of them has one or two wives, several children, and servitors who are also heads of families. A single Spahi, therefore, represents on an average seven persons, and possesses about a dozen head of cattle. The honour of serving in this corps is so much sought after that a Spahi desirous of selling his position would easily obtain 1500f. for it. In their own country the Spahis are ready to mount horse night and day, without ever making an inquiry either as to the motive or duration of the expedition, or as to the direction to be taken. During their absence the khramès, or servitors, continue to cultivate their land, protect their families, and defend their property. To be admitted into the Spahis it is necessary to possess an irreproachable character, to be able to ride well, to furnish a good horse, to prove the possession of a certain sum of money and number of cattle, and to belong to a family well regarded in the country. The greater part of them are gentlemen of good extraction. Their mission is especially a civilising one; and, as a recompense for their services, the Imperial authorities grant to each Spahi a certain quantity of land on the frontier; for it is by them and by their khramès that the French Government expect to be able to introduce to the natives improved methods of cultivating their land, &c. Their influence has already succeeded in inducing the cultivation of cotton, the potato, the vine, &c. Every Spahi farm established on the frontiers will ere long have a school of agriculture, and will thus form a nursery for excellent labourers, who will ultimately accomplish the purpose of the Emperor Napoleon III. to civilise Algeria through the natives themselves, by attaching them to the soil. It is in connection with this project that the first detachment of Spahis has been brought to Paris, where it is intended they shall remain for a year, so as to become well imbued with the advantages of civilisation and understand the benefits to be derived from science.

Hitherto Arab chiefs only, interested in concealing the strength of their conquerors from their fellow-countrymen, have visited France. When an isolated individual of humble condition succeeded in making the voyage, any favourable opinion which he might carry back was easily discredited by the assertion that he had sold himself to the French. The Spahis, on the contrary, representing the well-to-do part of the population, on returning to their tents after a year's absence, will relate to their families and friends all they have seen. Already they have written to tell of the care and attention of which they have been the objects. Grave and reserved, the Spahis, to the eyes of persons who do not know them well, appear to take but little interest in what they see; but they have expressed to their French officers their profound astonishment at the wonders of Paris. Faithful observers of their religious law, the Spahis, on the day of their arrival in the French capital, preferred eating dry bread to partaking of meat killed in a manner not altogether in conformity with the prescriptions of Mahomet. The words of the Koran had indeed been pronounced by their Colonel while the sheep was bleeding, but it was not one of the faithful who had held the knife. The next day a native, brought over by the Spahis for that purpose, killed the sheep with due ceremonial at the abattoir.

The Spahis are installed, with their excellent horses (their own property), in the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, near the Tuileries. They are lodged in the French style, although few of them had ever before slept in a bed. A Mauresque café and a fountain for ablutionary purposes have been provided for their personal comfort, to which a good supply of the eternal cous-coussou, to enable them to continue their Arab cuisine, will also contribute. To the wives of the Spahis, left behind in the smalas, a certain sum of money is remitted every month for their temporary requirements.

The French and Arab officers of the Spahis live together at the mess of the Gendarmerie de la Garde Impériale.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD BATTERY, PERVENETZ.

GREAT interest was excited at Blackwall on Monday week by the launch, at the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Works, of a most novel-formed floating battery, built by these celebrated constructors for the Russian Government. The vessel in question, the Pervenetz, is a steam-propelled iron-clad ram battery of thirty guns, in structure similar to the Warrior and other vessels of that class; but, instead of the beautiful bow of the noble ship just mentioned, she is built with a form of stem which closely resembles the snout of the rhinoceros, giving the vessel a most extraordinary and formidable appearance, the hawser-holes being painted, after the Chinese fashion, to resemble eyes. The same character of line is followed at the stern, and the armour carried back so as completely to protect the screw and rudder. The sides of the vessel are inclined at an angle of twenty-seven degrees, and completely covered from stem to stern by 4½-in. plates of the toughest scrap-iron (with a backing of teak 9 in thick), which descend throughout to 5 ft. below her load-line, and she launched half-covered with them. Her length between the perpendiculars is 220 ft.; beam, 53 ft.; and 26 ft. 6 in. depth of hold; burden in tons, 2812, builders' measurement. The engines, of 300-horse nominal power, will be furnished by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of their patented three-cylinder principle, super-heated and surface-condensing apparatus, with all the latest improvements. Her armament will consist of twenty-eight 68-pounders on the main deck, the ports 6 ft. 6 in. clear of the water-line, and on the upper deck two rifled pivot guns of the largest calibre. All the latest improvements have been introduced throughout her equipment, and the lower masts are of iron. Her building has been under the immediate direction of Captain Lesorskey, the superintendent of Cronstadt. A very large and brilliant party assembled to witness the launch, and the ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Hume.

Several vessels of this class of the largest tonnage, for our own and other Governments, are in the course of rapid completion at this dockyard; and the moment that the Pervenetz left her cradle clear, the flag of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was hoisted in the vacant place, which will immediately be occupied with the framework of a new ship.

The company then proceeded, by invitation of the directors, to the mould loft, where an elegant déjeûner was served by Messrs. Ring and Brymer. Among the guests were Admiral Boudakoff, the Earl of Caithness, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord De Ros; Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.; Admiral Isquierdo, Captain Blanco; Mr. Lindsay, M.P.; Mr. Ayrton, M.P.; Mr. George, M.P.; and Captain Said, of the Turkish Navy. The chair was taken by Mr. Peter Rolt, and several speeches of reciprocal courtesy were made by the representatives of different nations.

BULL-FIGHT AT NISMES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WHEN official announcement was made that bull-fights à l'Espagnol were to take place in the old Roman amphitheatre of Nismes, the French Society for the Protection of Animals bestirred itself vigorously to prevent them. However, notwithstanding all its efforts, the afternoon and evening festivals, fixed respectively for the 10th and 14th of May, were in due course celebrated in the presence of a large concourse of people, attracted by the novelty of the spectacle, and the fact, perhaps, that the proceedings were to be under the direction of El Tato, the famous Espada of Madrid, and a band of Spanish combatants.

The 10th of May was a veritable fête day at Nismes; for in the early part of the morning the distribution of the prizes awarded to the exhibitors at the agricultural show had taken place, and about four o'clock in the afternoon several discharges of artillery announced the arrival of the Prefect in the interior of the picturesque amphitheatre, and the preparations for the commencement of the *combat*. Immediately after, four mounted *alguazils*, preceded by an *alcayde*, in the traditional Spanish costume, appeared in the arena to clear the reserved space, and subsequently presented themselves before the tribune occupied by the Prefect's party, whence the key of the bull-pound was thrown to them. Upon this the alguazils and the alcayde, after formal salutations, hastily retired. The *Quadrilla*, headed by their chief, El Tato, and dressed in Andalusian costume, then entered upon the scene with stately ceremonial, and received the plaudits of the assembled thousands. Scarcely had comparative quiet been restored before the first bull came bounding from the *toril* and charged with its huge horns the *picadores*, who, firmly posed in their wide Moresque stirrups, calmly awaited the shock with their lances at rest. After this first shock the *chulos* (or *capeadores*, as they are sometimes called, from the garment they wear) advanced with their coloured capes to torment the poor animal, and went through a number of bold though graceful evolutions in their endeavours to avoid the attacks of their adversary. At length, fatigued by its vain efforts, the bull stood still and seemed to desire a cessation of hostilities, when four *banderilleros* came forward to try to reanimate its fury. Armed with bearded darts, they rushed towards the bull, which lowered its head for a charge, but, by an agile side movement, the *banderilleros* avoided the blow and planted their two banderilles symmetrically just below the shoulder of the now perfectly infuriated animal, whose bellowing seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived for the *coup de grâce*. To avoid useless suffering to the wounded bull, the flourish of trumpets understood as the death-signal was at once sounded, whereupon the *chulos* and the *banderilleros* quitted the arena, and the chief of the *Quadrilla*, El Tato the *espada*, appeared. Advancing slowly, with a short red flag in one hand and a sword in the other, he succeeded in again attracting the animal's attention, and by the play of the flag induced the beast to lower its head, when the *espada* plunged his sword into the flank of the bull, which immediately fell dead at his feet, amidst the applause of the excited spectators. At this afternoon festival, during which the above performance was repeated, with certain variations, five times, El Tato finally disposed of three, and El Regatelo, his pupil, of two victims.

On the termination of the second festival, at which El Tato was more than ever successful in the wonderful precision of his blows, the Torero was called to the tribune occupied by the Prefect, who, in the name of the city of Nismes, presented a very beautiful crown to the valorous *espada*. The applause which followed this act was by no means unanimous, and it was evident that some of the spectators shared the opinion of the Paris society, that the spectacle, exciting as it was, was demoralising to those who witnessed it. Nevertheless, the festivals were so far successful that they are announced for repetition on the 8th and 9th of August next.

OPENING MATCH OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

THE opening match of the season of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, was fixed for May 17—the course round the Isle of Wight; but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather on that morning, it was agreed to sail round the Warner Lightship, twice round the N.W. Black Buoy of the Middle, winning off Ryde Pier.

The yachts entered were as follows:—

	Avoca	.. 50 tons	.. Schooner	..	H. M. Godwin, Esq.
●	Constance	.. 45 tons	.. Schooner	..	Lord Louth.
	Crusader	.. 30 tons	.. Cutter	..	J. Sladen, Esq.

The preparatory gun was fired from the Club-house at 9.30. The wind was strong and puffy from the S.W., with a weathergoing tide. At ten o'clock the starting-gun was fired, and the crews of the racing yachts ran up their canvas and started for the Warner Lightship, the Crusader taking the lead, closely followed by the Avoca and Constance. Several other yachts belonging to members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club attended the racing vessels, among which were noticed the Wizard, Sir Gilbert East; the Emmet, Captain Hay; the Terpsichore, Captain Tatnall, R.N., &c. The Avoca passed the Constance to windward before reaching the Warner Lightship, which was rounded by the vessels in the following order:—Crusader, 1; Avoca, 2; Constance, 3. The yachts then hauled their wind and just laid their course to the N.W. Black Buoy of the Middle. The Illustration is taken when the vessels were passing near the Sturbidge Buoy, off Ryde Pier. The Crusader maintained the lead during the whole distance. The time of passing Ryde Pier at the finish was:—

	H.	M.	S.
Crusader	2	20	0
Avoca	2	22	17
Constance	2	52	0

WARRENTON, VIRGINIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEXT to Fredericksburg, the only place of any importance included within the area of the late four days' battles in Virginia is Warrenton, sometimes called Warrington.

This town is the capital of Fauquier (pronounced Forkeer) County, and has three or four thousand inhabitants. It has for many years been a fashionable resort during the summer, on account of the mineral springs in its neighbourhood. It is noted for its healthfulness and its beautiful scenery near the Blue Ridge mountains. It is about twelve miles from the Gordonsville, Culpepper, and Manassas Railroad, at the termination of a branch leading directly to the town. At this point the engagement took place between the Federal Colonel De Forrest, and the Confederate cavalry under Colonel Moseley, known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," and which was first organised in Fauquier County. It was probably merely a skirmish, or surprise, though variously described as a "reconnoissance," a "heavy fight," and a "terrific charge;" in which "the rebels were scattered in every direction."

Warrenton has been for a whole year in the miserable plight of a border town held alternately by friends and foes. After the evacuation of Manassas and all that section of Virginia by the Confederate army, it was held by the Federals. For a time its beautiful residences became hospitals and soldiers' quarters; and its fields and gardens were laid waste. Then, again, Confederate successes drove the Northern forces from the neighbourhood. The whole of Fauquier County is now almost cleared of provisions, the land has remained uncultivated, those of the inhabitants who could afford to seek other homes have long since done so, while the poor have been compelled to remain, and to suffer all the miserable privations of war.

Warrenton is sixteen miles west of the battle-ground of Bull Run, twenty-two from Centreville, and about twenty south of Leesburg. It is situated on a high and varied range of hills, which, however, are low in comparison with its beautiful background of mountains. The principal residences are detached, and surrounded by trees and gardens. It has six or seven small churches, the handsomest of which is the Episcopal church, seen in the centre of our Engraving. To the right, the flag is waving from the cupola of the Courthouse, which is situated in the principal street of the town proper.

Warrenton has always supported excellent schools, and boasted a large and handsome new college, where the education of young ladies was conducted by professors of acknowledged ability.

To the left of the Engraving is the railroad, which terminates about 100 yards beyond the little wooden bridge—one of those slight structures so much more easily burned or destroyed than replaced in these troublous times.

Fauquier County has been distinguished for the refinement of its society and for being the birthplace of many eminent Virginians. The late ex-President Tyler, ex-Governor Smith, the Scotts, the Ashbys, and Captain Marr, the first victim of the present war, were natives of this county.

Like most other American towns, Warrenton occupies a wide extent of land for the number of its inhabitants. The shanty and the cornfield, with the decaying stumps of the ancient forest trees standing among the branching maize, are found among villas and gardens; and the whole country partakes of the wildness of the mountain districts.

In this rough, hilly country, where the roads at best may be compared to our broadest and wildest English lanes, and are so often impassable after heavy rains, the importance of a "plank-road" is obvious. Where the long, heavy, parallel planks are planted firmly and closely on an even surface, a more permanent level is secured than by any other means. Therefore was the plank-road between Fredericksburg and the County (Spotsylvania) Court-house an object of such contention in the late battles.

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MUSIC.

Another addition has been made to the company of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in the person of Signor Baragli, who made his début on Tuesday in the character of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." He is a young performer of considerable merit; handsome in face and figure, with an easy and graceful manner, and a tenor voice of much sweetness, though not sufficiently powerful for so arduous a part. He was favourably received; but his reception would be warmer were he to confine himself to characters more suitable to his means. As Arturo, for instance, in the "Puritani," Elvino in the "Sonnambula," or Lionel in "Martha," he could scarcely fail, we think, of complete success.

The first of the performances at DRURY LANE, for the benefit of Mr. Lumley, took place on Monday evening. The theatre was crowded to overflowing, and the boxes and stalls were filled with the most fashionable company in London. Our old favourite, Piccolomini, now the Marchesa Gaetani, who had come all the way from Florence to assist her former manager, was welcomed by the audience with acclamations. She is little altered in any respect; an increase of plumpness does no harm to her figure; her voice is as brilliant and beautiful, and her acting and singing as captivating as ever. The opera was the "Traviata," the piece which first introduced her to the acquaintance of the English public. It was admirably performed, the characters of Alfredo and the elder Germont being sustained by Giuglini and Delle Sedie.

On the same evening the "Prophète" was performed at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA for the first time this season. The parts were cast in the same manner as last year, and the performance had all the splendour and magnificence with which it has always been clothed at this theatre.

On Saturday last "Martha" was repeated at the same theatre, with Mdlle. Fioretti (instead of Mdlle. Demi) in the character of the heroine. This lady was not remarkably happy either in looking or acting the part, but she sang exquisitely, and was most vehemently applauded in the famous Irish melody, "Qui sola, vergin rosa," and in the spinning-wheel quartet, both of which were encored. The house was full, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, were present.

The Second Concert of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC took place at the Hanover-square Rooms. There was a large audience, and the various performances were on the whole satisfactory, placing our national Conservatoire in a very favourable light. The first part of the concert consisted of a selection from the "Jessonda" of Spohr, which included several of the finest morceaux of that beautiful opera. The solo parts were sung by Miss Westbrook, Miss Armytage, Mr. Prentice, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Wells, all of whom acquitted themselves admirably. The choruses were deficient in strength, and were sometimes quite overpowered by the weight of the instrumental orchestra. Two pretty part-songs, "Come, follow me," composed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and "Come, Anna, come," by Mr. Arthur Fox, both students, gave a very favourable impression of their talents. Mr. Ralph, a young and promising violinist, played the first movement of Spohr's fine concerto in G in a manner which did him great honour; and Mr. Walstein performed a romance and tarantella for the piano, with orchestral accompaniments, composed by himself, in a style deserving the warm applause which he received. The concert was conducted by Mr. Charles Lucas, the principal of the academy, with his usual care and ability.

On Friday last week Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ began a new series of pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall. He performed a selection from the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Scarlatti, Bach, Schubert, and Chopin, playing with that masterly execution and purity of style for which he is so highly distinguished. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Mary of Cambridge honoured the performance with their presence.

The excellent and successful concerts of Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR were brought to a close for this season on Thursday week, when the sixth and last of the series was given at St. James's Hall. The programme was of a more miscellaneous character than usual, including not only sacred and secular choral pieces and part-songs, but airs for single voices, and instrumental pieces. The solo-singers were Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Sims Reeves, and several pieces on the pianoforte were played by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Such variety of fare is very well occasionally, as it no doubt proves attractive to a popular audience; but in concerts of so high an order we confess that we prefer greater unity of design and a more definite purpose.

To the list of eminent vocal performers engaged for the WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, whom we mentioned last week, the names of Miss Florence and Miss Alice Phillips are to be added. These young ladies, the daughters of Mr. Henry Phillips, have, it will be remembered, made several distinguished appearances this season.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—On Saturday this house opened, under the management of Mr. Henry Loraine, for a summer season, with Mr. Falconer's popular drama of "Peep o'Day; or, Savourneen Deelish." As the cast, with one exception, is the same as at Drury Lane, the performance excites no special remark. Miss Margaret Wilton, as Mary Grace, was satisfactory as a representative of the lady heroine; and Miss Cleveland, as Kavanagh's sister, acted with her usual power. The piece has been placed on the stage with its melodramatic accessories and some fine scenery, so that the pattern fair and the old quarry in the Foil Dhuiv have full justice done them in the representation. At the conclusion Mr. Loraine was vehemently called for, and responded to the appeal of the audience.

NEW ADELPHI.—A new burlesque was produced on Thursday week. It is entitled "The Ill-Treated Il Trovatore," and is from the pen of Mr. H. J. Byron. The spectator will find in it what he will naturally have expected—an abundance of humour and no end of word-torturing, with an interesting sprinkle of well-managed parodies. He will also be agreeably surprised by the introduction of the Misses Nelson (Sara and Carry) whose vocal powers are elaborately and pleasingly exerted in the parts of Leonora and Manrico. Mr. Toole, as the gipsy woman Azucena has a great part, which he supported with all his skill and power, singing, dancing, and going mad in the most approved style of caricature. The success of the piece was indisputable. It was preceded by "Angel or Devil," in which Miss Avonia Jones performed the heroine, and which met with a considerable amount of success.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On Monday Mr. Henry Nicholls, the Shakspearean reader, achieved an extraordinary task, under the title of "Recitals from the Recent Poets and Humourists," and was much and deservedly applauded by a numerous and fashionable audience. His selections consisted of two poems by Hood—"Miss Kilmansegg" and "The Desert-born;" two by Ingoldsby—"Sir Rupert the Fearless" and "The Lord of Thoulouse;" two by Tennyson—"Locksley Hall" and "Lady Clara Vere de Vere;" with Macaulay's "Horatius," and Poe's "Bells." All these were given from memory with a precision and effect that were marvellous, and Mr. Nicholls preserved the fine tone of his voice throughout.

The King of the Belgians has sent the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold to the Queen of Spain.

At a bull-fight at Madrid, on the 18th, the celebrated toreador known as El Tato received a rather severe wound in the breast from the horn of one of the animals.

John C. Whyte, Esq. (of the Irish Bar), police magistrate at Hong-Kong, has been appointed Acting Judge of that colony during the absence of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Dunlop, her Majesty's Consul in Crete, has been appointed Consul at Cairo; and Mr. F. Drummond Hay, Consul at Cairo, to be Consul in Crete. Mr. Russell, third Secretary at Berlin, has been promoted to be second Secretary at Stockholm. Mr. G. Lenox Conyngham, third Secretary at the Hague, and lately attached to Mr. Elliot's special mission to Greece, has been appointed a third Secretary at the Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Tehran, is to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

RESTORATION festivities, or celebrations of the Restoration of Charles II. (May 29), are now few and far between. Royal oak may be here and there seen upon this day; and some thirty years ago the decoration of Pendrill's tomb, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, was revived. In the loyal town of Northampton the commemoration is more generally observed than in any other place. Miss Baker tell us, from a feeling of gratitude to Charles II., who contributed 1000 tons of timber out of Whittlewood Forest, and remitted the duty of chimney-money in Northampton for seven years, towards the rebuilding of the town after the destructive fire in 1675, the statue of the King, which is placed on the portico of All Saints' Church, is enveloped in oak-boughs on this day, and some of the villagers decorate their houses with branches of oak, which children also carry about in their hands. In Devonshire, too, the children have, or recently had, their *May-dolls* decked with flowers, and an effigy, dressed to resemble Charles II., was carried about in a cart. The religious observance of the day has been discontinued these five years; and the House of Commons is no longer represented *at church* by its officers and some half-dozen members. It is true that we have one of the Boscobel oaks left in Hyde Park, and Restoration dinners are given in the halls of City companies on May 29 to keep green the memory of Charles II., who dined with the citizens oftener than any other Monarch. This brings us to the subject of our Illustration—a "claret-pot," bearing the portrait of Charles II., which, though rudely painted, was doubtless added to commemorate his restoration. This is not so superb a memorial as the silver cup, dight with chased acorns, which Pepys gave to the Clothworkers' Company in the year of

RESTORATION CLARET-POT.

his mastership, 1677; but to the collector of "pots and pans" this claret-cup is more precious. Besides, it carries us back to the festivities of the Restoration Day itself, when bonfires blazed in Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand; Bow bells and all the bells in all the churches were ringing; rumps of beef were roasted in the streets; the butchers at the Maypole in the Strand rang a peal with their knives; when "the wayes were strewed with flowers, the streetes hung with tapistry, fountaines running with wine;" and when John Evelyn stood in the Strand, and beheld it, and blessed God. The wine-pots, of which the accompanying is a specimen, are mostly dated: some appear to be as early as the reign of Charles I., and are the productions of a colony of Dutch potters, who settled at Fulham and at Lambeth early in the seventeenth century. These pots bear the names of "Sack," "Claret," and "Whit," with the dates inscribed in blue. Marryatt, in his work on Pottery and Porcelain, mentions, among the claret-pots preserved, one at Swansea, dated 1642; another at Strawberry Hill, 1646; another in the Norwich Museum, 1648; and one belonging to Mr. Clements, at Shrewsbury, 1650. The specimen here engraved is in the possession of Mr. Thomas D. Scott, and was discovered many years since in an old house at Lambeth, the seat of the pottery; the pot with the portrait of Charles II. is very rare. This mode of commemorating Royal personages appears to have been more in fashion formerly than in the present day. Before us is a Worcester specimen, nearly of the form of Charles's claret-pot, and bearing a portrait of Frederick the Great, dated 1757, fame, group of standards, &c., this being the year of Frederick's great victory at Prague. Of a less costly character is a memorial of Nelson, which we picked up the other day, an earthenware saucer, printed in blue, with a border of Grecian ornament, groups of anchors, &c., figures blowing shells, and "Trafalgar" on a ribbon, a pyramid, fortress, &c.—of Nelson's last victory. These homely commemorations of a great national event have "a meaning" beyond the nondescript groups which too often disfigure our pottery in daily use.

Reverting to the Restoration dinners, we may observe that, in the present day, the citizens enjoy the delicacy of early green peas in abundance, through foreign culture, which their forefathers had not heard of. In the fifth edition of Pennant's "London," 1813, the editor states in a note that when he visited Goldsmiths' Hall in 1812 the company were disappointed (on account of the backwardness of the season) of their customary supply of fifty-two quarts of green peas for their Restoration Dinner on May 29, for which *five guineas* per quart had been offered! We quote this statement *literatim*, but suspect there to be some error in the story. The highest price at Covent Garden Market in the present day is, we are informed, two guineas per quart.

In the recent sale of the library of the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, second daughter of George III., were some curious MSS. and rare books:—a Bible of 1632, in old embroidery, sold for £10 15s.; Bible of 1796, with MS. note on John xiv., read by the Landgravine "the moment after I had paid my last visit to an angel husband in his coffin," &c., £1 9s.; Book of Common Prayer, with a miniature of the Princess' father, George III., apparently by herself, £1 12s.; Private Journal of Sir Joseph Banks, with Captain Cook, transcribed entirely in the autograph of the Princess, £7 15s.; Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, edit. 1590, £4 8s.; "Carter's Memoirs," with portraits, £15 10s.; Correspondence of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, transcript in the autograph of the Princess, £11; Harding's Account of the Dukes of Gloucester, manuscript, illustrated with drawings and engravings, £20; Holbein's Drawings for the Armour used at the Tournament of Henry VIII., £30; Sumner on St. John, with autograph note, stating it to be "the most perfect and consoling I ever met with." The tastes of this amiable Princess were pure and simple, her mind of excellent moral and religious tone, her habits quiet and retiring. Two-thirds of her life-time were passed in privacy at Windsor. The Princess designed a cottage ornée, which was built for her occasional residence in the grounds of Grove House, Old Windsor; and the Hermitage, in the grounds of Frogmore, was constructed from her Royal Highness' design. The Princess wrote a remarkably fine hand, and her autograph is much prized by collectors.

Mr. John Hewitt, well known by his able work on Antient Armour, lately exhibited to the Archæological Institute two pistols from the Museum of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, one of them being of the end of the sixteenth century, and the other of the beginning of the seventeenth. Both are richly chased and inlaid with silver, and the ironwork of one is damascened with silver and gold; both have wheel-locks. The decorations on the stock are chiefly hunting and hawking subjects. Mr. Hewitt believes these arms to have been made not for war, but for the chase; and as a curious illustration of the employment of such pistols in the chase, he produced a detached wheel-lock with an engraving of a mounted hunter, accompanied by his hounds and his foot servitor, about to discharge just such a pistol as one of those exhibited at a stag and hind which he had overtaken. The Archæological Institute, we perceive, will open to its members, from June 1 to June 13 inclusive, a special exhibition of sculptures in ivory—a branch of art ably illustrated a few years since by Mr. Digby Wyatt.

Every amplification of the personal history of our great epic poet Milton is read with interest. His garden-house, Aldersgate, was in existence but a few years since. It stood at the bottom of Lamb-alley, in Aldersgate-street; and Milton and his servant were, in the year 1641, rated in the books of the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, to the poll tax, in the second precinct of the parish, and so returned to the Exchequer. Lamb-alley (now Maidenhead-court) runs through from opposite No. 159, Aldersgate-street, into Nicholl-square; and in the garden at the rear of the Earl of Shaftesbury's mansion—Nos. 37 and 38, Aldersgate-street—was the poet's "garden-house," or cottage, the walls lath, plastered with clay and straw. Here Milton was hidden from the fury of Charles II., and, no doubt, well provided for by his stanch friend and admirer the Earl of Shaftesbury. Phillips, in his "Life of Milton," describes the garden-house as at the end of an entry; and there was formerly "a passage that found its way from the left-hand side of the court round this cottage into Wall-yard, which, upon the erection of the houses now Redcross-square, was closed up, when, for the convenience of the public, a footway was cut through the cottage for an entrance into Nicholl-square." These minute details, copied from the parish books, have lately appeared *in extenso* in the *City Press*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY LECONFIELD.

The Right Hon. Mary Fanny, Lady Leconfield, whose sudden and lamented death occurred on the 23rd inst., at her town house, 4, Grosvenor-place, was the only daughter of the Rev. William Blunt, of Crabbett, Sussex, and was married on the 25th of April, 1815, to George Wyndham, present Lord Leconfield, and leaves issue two sons—the Hon. Henry Wyndham, Captain 1st Life Guards, and the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham, M.P.; and four daughters—viz., Fanny Charlotte, wife of Alfred Montgomery, Esq., son of Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; Helen Caroline Elizabeth; Blanche Julia, Lady Naas; and Constance Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel William Mure, Scots Fusilier Guards. Lady Leconfield's daughter Caroline Sophia, wife of Colonel R. N. Fitzharding Kingscote, C.B., M.P., died on the 19th of March, 1852.

SIR CULLING E. EARDLEY, BART.

Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, third Baronet, of Hadley, Middlesex, who died on the 21st inst., at his seat, Bedwell Park, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, was the son of Sir Culling Smith, the second Baronet, by his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir (with her sisters, Lady Saye and Sele, and Mrs. Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire) of Sir Sampson Gideon-Eardley, Lord Eardley—a title extinct in 1824. He was born April 21, 1805, and was educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second in classics in 1827. He succeeded his father, Sir Culling Smith, as third Baronet, June 30, 1829. He represented Pontefract in Parliament in 1831. Sir Culling assumed, on May 14, 1847, by Royal license, in lieu of Smith, the surname and arms of Eardley. He married, Feb. 29, 1832, Isabella, fourth daughter of Thomas William Carr, Esq., of Eshott, Northumberland, and by her (who was sister of the present Lady Cranworth, and who died May 1, 1860) left, with two daughters—Frances Selina and Isabella Maria—a son and successor, now Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1859, Florence, only child of James Magee, Esq., of New Orleans. This family—first Lefevre, then Smith, and then Eardley—came from France, temp. Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Hadley, in Middlesex. It became of eminence in mercantile affairs, and has been highly connected by marriage—viz., with Dr. Sumner, Provost of King's College, Cambridge; with the Laws of Lauriston; with the Wellesleys, Earls of Mornington; and with Henry, seventh Duke of Beaufort, K.G. The first Baronet, Sir Culling Smith, was so created in 1802, and was grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

The subscriptions to the Rhodes fund have enabled the committee to send £380 to her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rhodes.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

CORK AND KINSALE AND WEST CORK RAILWAYS.

SATURDAY, the 16th inst., was marked by two events of great importance to the western part of the county of Cork—the opening for traffic of the Kinsale Junction Railway, and the cutting of the first turf on the projected line from Bandon to Skibbereen. We take from the local papers some account of these interesting events, both of which are illustrated in our present Number.

A special train started from the Cork terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway at half-past ten a.m. It consisted of a large number of carriages, containing the persons who had accepted the invitation of the directors to celebrate the event by their presence and approval. The train, having proceeded by the usual Cork and Bandon line of railway as far as Ballinhassig, entered on the new Kinsale branch, which, with the exception of one or two short cuttings, affords a view on each side of the fine country which it traverses. As the train rolled into the terminus at Kinsale a charming birdseye view of the town and harbour was obtained. The line terminates upon the brow of the hill, about north-east of the town, and from that point the town was seen picturesquely nestled in the deep valley formed by the surrounding hills. Beyond the town and towards the left lay the placid waters of the pretty harbour, while the opposite slope was studded with beautiful villas, and, looking from the eminence on which the terminus stands, the whole presented the aspect of a beautiful picture seen through the lens of a camera. The arrival of the train was hailed with cheers by a large crowd of inhabitants of the town, who had turned out to welcome the excursionists, while with the cheering mingled the strains of the band of the South Cork Artillery Militia. Headed by this band, the party proceeded to the military barracks where a review of the fine body of men composing the artillery, commanded by Major Longfield, was held before Major-General Bloomfield. The guests next entered the town of Kinsale, the appearance of which as seen in the full sunlight from the hill on which the railway terminus and the military barracks are situated was charming. At the Royal George Hotel, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, an excellent déjeûner was provided. Addresses having been delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish (vice-chairman of the company), Sir John Arnott, and Sir Cusack Roney, the visitors went to witness the laying the foundation-stone of the new Kinsale Hotel, by Mrs. Wood, wife of the indefatigable secretary to the company.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the visitors returned to the railway terminus, where the special train was awaiting them, and at a quarter to three o'clock they started for Bandon, where the principal event of the day was to come off. The arrival of the train at the Bandon terminus was hailed with loud cheers by immense crowds of people assembled along the sides of the line and in the approaches to the station. Here, as in Kinsale, the whole population seemed to have turned out to celebrate the occasion, and everything wore a holiday aspect. The station-house was decorated with evergreens and various ornamental devices. Within it were drawn up the bands of the 11th Regiment and the West Cork Infantry, which, as the visitors stepped upon the platform, burst out with "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" In addition to the immense crowds of pedestrians, the road to the spot where the sod was to be cut was thronged by all descriptions of vehicles, and a more animated scene than that presented could not be imagined. The ceremony of turning the first turf was performed in a field close to Lord Bandon's park gate, some distance outside the town. About five o'clock Lord and Lady Carbery arrived on the ground, accompanied by Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Somerville, Mr. H. W. O'Donovan, Mr. Swanton, Mr. A. Newman, Mr. W. Newman, and Mr. Holland, directors of the railway; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bernard, Lady Harriet Bernard, Admiral Sir L. Jones, General Bloomfield, Colonel Beamish, Sir J. Arnott, and others. A handsome silver spade, engraved, and a wheelbarrow of polished oak, manufactured for the occasion by Howell and James, of London, were presented to his Lordship by the contractors of the railway,

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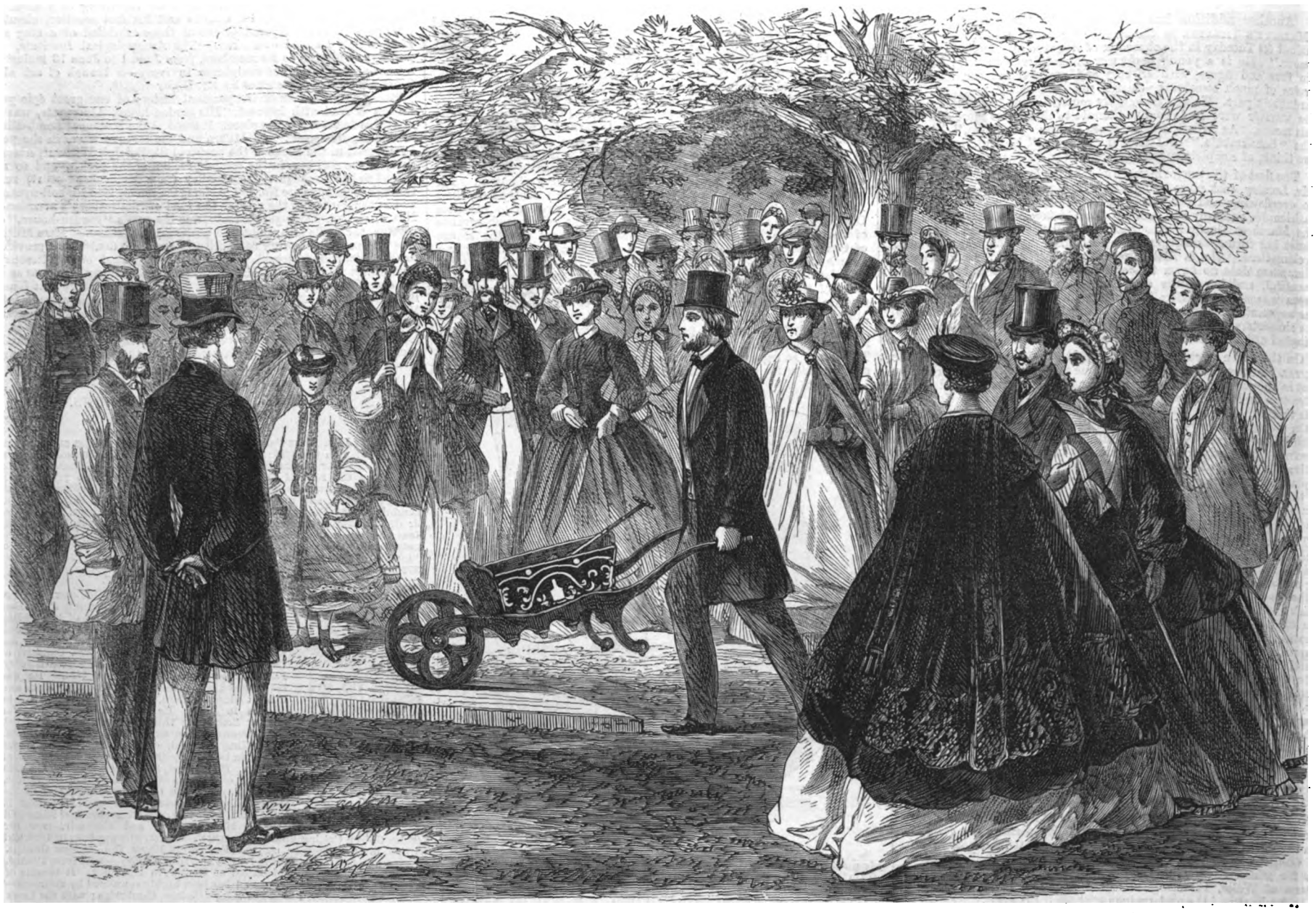
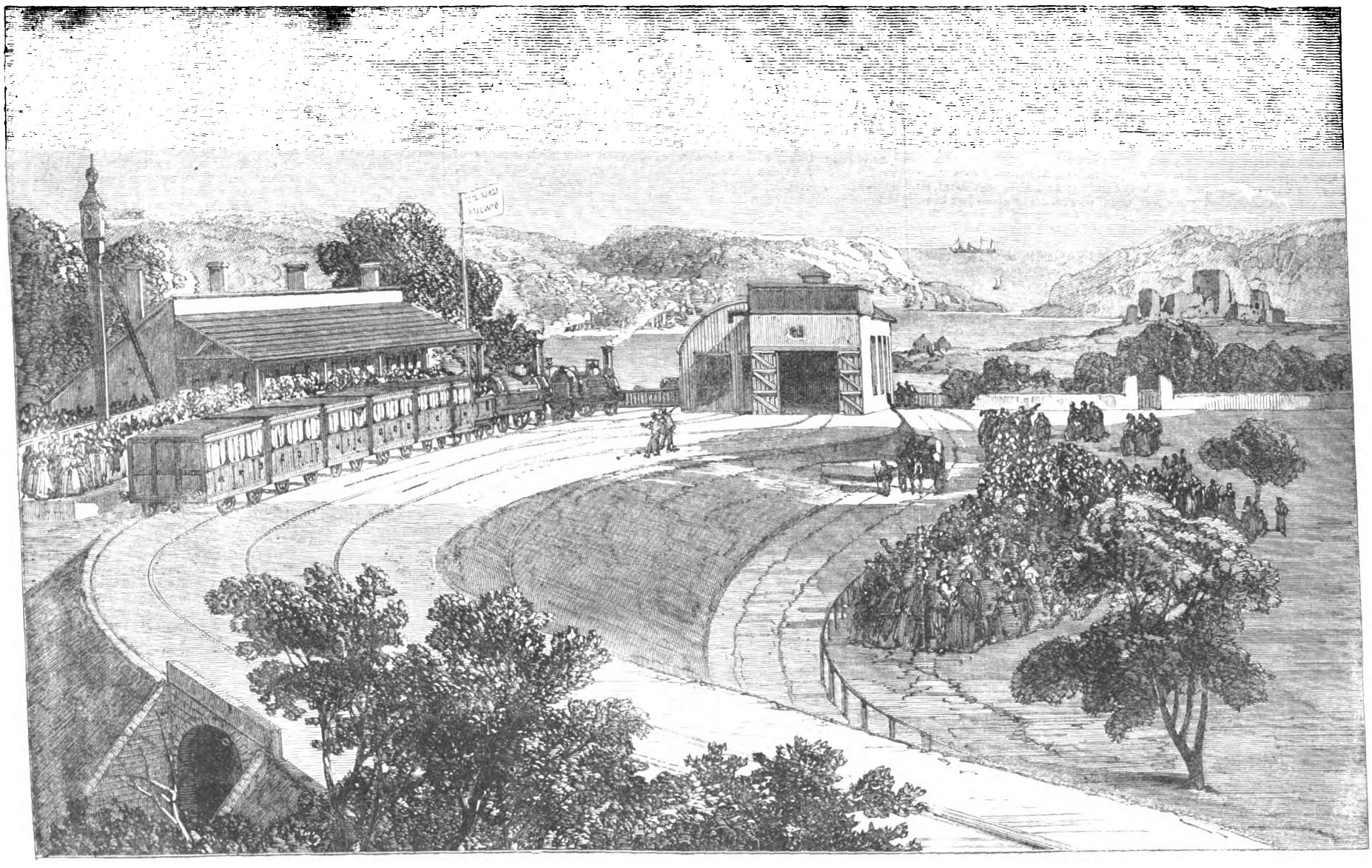


LORD CABBERY RAISING THE FIRST TURF OF THE WEST CORK RAILWAY, NEAR BANDON.

Messrs. Wheatly, Kirk, and Co., of Manchester, and, the sod having been previously prepared, his Lordship raised it and wheeled it off amidst loud cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Sir Cusack Roney then announced the formal commencement of the line, and stated that the really practical part of the works would be begun in ten or twelve days. This announcement was received with loud cheers. Sir Cusack Roney added that he expected to have ten miles of the line open within twelve months, and he congratulated the district upon the work so happily inaugurated that day. The ceremony was then declared at an end, and the vast crowds which had assembled on the ground returned to town. Before closing our notice of this part of the day's proceedings we should add a few facts in reference to the proposed line. It is intended to construct the railway in three sections—the first undertaking being that between Bandon and Ballineen. The works on this section will be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and it is expected that they will be completed in less than twelve months. In that case it is contemplated to carry the line up to Dunmanway within the year—thus opening seventeen miles instead of ten. It is also in contemplation to at once make a short section out from Skibbereen, so that no time may be lost in completing the whole line between the two terminal points.

On the return of the visitors from the inauguration of the works of the railway a sumptuous déjeûner was served in the Townhall, Bandon. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to table. The chair was occupied by Sir C. P. Roney; and the vice-chairs were filled by Colonel Beamish, Sir John Arnott, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Holland.



OPENING OF THE CORK AND KINSALE JUNCTION RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN AT KINSALE.

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UNVEILING THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT LIVERPOOL.

THE Wellington statue at Liverpool was uncovered on the 16th inst., in the presence of an immense number of persons. Early in the afternoon the weather, which in the morning was cloudy and threatened rain, cleared up, and a brilliant sun poured forth its rays and contributed greatly to the success of the ceremony. The people began to assemble at an early hour, and long before five o'clock all the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the monument were uncomfortably crowded. Stages were erected on the right and left of the column, and these were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were admitted by ticket. The local pensioners and the volunteers began to assemble on the ground shortly before five o'clock, each corps headed by its band of music. General Sir John Jones, K.C.B., was in command of the military, and Captain M'Mullen and Captain Barton Wrigley officiated as Brigade Majors. There were also in attendance a number of other mounted officers. Altogether there were about 2000 volunteers and pensioners, including officers. The steps in front of St. George's Hall were densely crowded, and a large number of persons had even succeeded in getting upon the roof of that building to witness the uncovering of the statue. Flags were displayed from St. George's Hall and other buildings in the neighbourhood, whilst the Royal standard and other flags floated from the scaffolding attached to the monument.

In accordance with an invitation from the Mayor, the members of the town council and gentlemen constituting the Wellington committee assembled at the Townhall shortly after four o'clock, and partook of an elegant luncheon. About five o'clock his Worship the Mayor and the other gentlemen who were to take part in the ceremony of the day left the Townhall in procession, and passed down Dale-street and along William Brown-street to the site of the monument in Commutation-row. The Mayor's procession reached the ground at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and after his Worship had taken the chair and the ladies who were with him were seated on the platform at the base of the column, Mr. John Torr, the secretary of the monument committee, addressed the assembly, and, after giving a history of the labours of the body he represented, presented the monument, in the name of the subscribers, to the Mayor and Corporation of the town. At the conclusion of Mr. Torr's speech the statue was unveiled, amidst the applause of the assembled thousands, the bands playing "God Save the Queen." A salute of nineteen guns was afterwards fired by Colonel Clay's battery, stationed at the rear of the monument. When the applause had subsided the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, accepted the gift bestowed upon them, and, after a graceful reference to the brilliant career of him to honour whose memory the meeting had assembled, paid a tribute to the exertions of the monument committee, especially the secretary and treasurer, Messrs. Torr and T. E. Moss, the latter of whom acknowledged the compliment. Several other addresses were afterwards delivered, and the proceedings were brought to a close in a most satisfactory manner.

The monument consists of a Roman Doric column and a statue of the great Duke. The base of the column is surrounded with three ranges of granite steps, and the pedestal is also of similar material, the height being 15 ft. 4 in. The column itself, over the base and cup, measures 81 ft. It is 10 ft. in diameter at the foot of the shaft, and 8 ft. 9 in. at the top, upon which rests the pedestal supporting the figure. The pedestal on which the column stands is not yet completed, so far as regards the ornamentation. At each angle there will be eagles, executed in bronze, and connected by festoons, also of bronze One of the four panels—that facing Lime-street—will contain a bas-relief representing the grand charge at Waterloo. This also is to be executed in bronze. In the remaining three panels will be introduced, in raised letters, records of the other achievements in which the deceased distinguished himself. When completed, the whole will be surrounded with granite posts and chains similar to those in front of St. George's Hall. A winding staircase of stone passes through the interior of the column to the summit, and, by the same route, a lightning conductor is carried, terminating at the top of the statue. The dimensions of the work are as follow:—Granite steps, 6 ft. high; pedestal, 15 ft. 4 in.; column, base, and cap, 81 ft.; pedestal at top, 13 ft.; platform, 2 ft. 8 in.; statue, 14 ft.; making the total height, including the figure, 132 ft. The whole rests upon a foundation of large blocks of Runcorn stone, some of the blocks being several tons weight. For the column, Darley Dale stone has been employed. The design was furnished by Mr. A. Lawson, architect, of Glasgow. Messrs. Holme and Nicol were the general contractors, the mason's work being undertaken by Mr. G. Glaister. The statue is of colossal size, being 14 ft. in height. The Duke is represented in the undress uniform of a General. His left hand rests upon a sword, and in the right he holds a Field Marshal's bâton. He wears a short military cloak, which formed part of his ordinary attire. The treatment of the figure is that of complete repose. In every respect the statue is creditable to the skill and ability of the artist, Mr. G. Lawson, sculptor, of Liverpool. The bronzes in bas-relief are being executed by the same artist. The statue was cast at the works of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Pimlico, London, the metal employed being chiefly from guns supplied by the Government, most of them trophies from Waterloo.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Woods of Liverpool for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken.

THE FARM.

As was pretty certain to be the case on an Oaks day, the general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was very thinly attended. The house list which substituted Mr. Clayden (the chairman of the Agricultural Hall) and Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., on the council for Mr. Brandreth and Lord Stradbroke was adopted *nem. diss.* Lord Stradbroke has not cared to attend once since his election. General Hood, Mr. Torr, Mr. Milward, Mr. Pain, Mr. Cantrell, Mr. Dent, M.P., and the Hon. A. Vernon have the best list of attendances at councils and committees to show, and some other members might do well to take a hint, if they value the honour of a seat in council. The number of members on the society's books is 5183, being only an increase of five within the last five months. Lord Feversham was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., raised the question, which has already been contested so closely in the council, as to doing away with the country certificates of soundness in the horse classes. The great amount of unsoundness which is detected by the veterinary officers of the society among the certificated horses proves either that many of the country practitioners do not examine them properly, or that they are so much under the thumb of their employers that they have not the moral courage to refuse certificates. The present system, in fact, does nothing, as Mr. Robert Smith supposes, towards keeping "the Johns and Toms (why not the Roberts?) sent merely with a view to sale" out of the yard; and the only way to do so is to inform the owners that if their horses are disqualified in the final examination they must either take them home and forfeit the amount paid for the boxes, or suffer them to stand there during the show with the disqualification ticket above their heads. Such a step would really prevent the showyard being converted into a mere sale mart, and also prevent the public wandering about as they now do in a perfect maze, among qualified and disqualified horses, and misunderstanding or "crabbing" the judgments most fiercely. The implement entries at Worcester are more numerous than in any preceding year. Monday next is the last day for the entry of stock, and we trust that Hereford will do its duty and think no more of its disappointment. It may be worth while hereafter to consider whether the terms of the in-calf heifer class cannot, by the addition of a few restrictive words on the subject of service in April and May, be made more stringent, so as to prevent owners entering heifers which they know at the time of entry must "run as dead letters," as far as claiming a prize is concerned. The distribution of nominal honours under the present system operates most unfairly.

A bill for Scotland has been recently introduced into Parliament to make the owner of every dog liable in damages for any injury done by it to sheep or cattle, without showing any such previous mischievous propensity in the dog or knowledge of it on the part of the owner. This is only making assurance doubly sure, as it was held by the Court of Session, in "Orr v. Fleming," by three Judges to one (and accepted by Lord Campbell as settled Scottish law), that there is no occasion to show the previous habits of the animal or to prove a scienter; and Lord Cockburn took occasion sarcastically to observe:—"The law of England allows each dog to have one worry with impunity."

The cry out everywhere is for rain—rain, and the Yorkshire wold farmers look with dismay at their fast-decreasing ponds. From Lincolnshire a friend writes:—"We continue to have awfully cold weather, and want rain worse than ever. I do not remember so ungenial a month of May. My early-sown rape has been all cut away by the frost, a thing I never saw before."

Notwithstanding the merely "commended" fiat of the judges at the Dublin Spring Show, we hear that Mr. Torr's young bull, "Grey Gauntlet," goes back to the Emerald Isle, at a good big price, and is now the joint property of Mr. Armstrong, of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, and his friends. On Tuesday Mr. Strafford sells Mr. Noakes's shorthorn herd at Brockley, near Lewisham, some six miles from London Bridge; Mr. Valentine Barford lets his rams on the following day; and on June 24 comes "the last scene of all," at Babraham.

It is said that Durham (which, on dit, would have been beaten by Darlington if Newcastle had not been chosen) will be the place of meeting of the Durham County Society next year, the week before or after the Royal. This year the Durham County goes to Gateshead on Tuesday, July 28. Staffordshire has a great meeting, with £550 and twenty silver medals, on Sept. 24 and 25; and Earl Lichfield gives a £50 prize for the best agreement which shall "provide compensation to the tenant for all unexhausted commercial improvements at the time of quitting the farm, and afford full protection to the rights and interests of the landlord." The Vale of Evesham landlords and tenant-farmers did not take the initiative in vain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. B. Hepburn to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. A. G. C. Inge to be Captain; Cornet G. H. Ringrose to be Lieutenant; P. E. Poppe to be Cornet. 5th: Lieut. T. A. Quin to be Lieutenant. 7th: Ensign G. T. Morris to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Assist. Surg. R. Sutherland to be Assistant Surgeon.

9th Foot: Lieut. J. H. Bolton to be Captain; Ensign W. H. Hathway to be Lieutenant; T. J. Buchanan to be Ensign. 10th: Ensigns G. W. Carter and C. C. Oldfield to be Lieutenants; G. D. Brookes to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. B. Reed to be Assistant Surgeon. 18th: Major J. H. Bocke to be Major. 21st: C. B. Robinson to be Ensign. 22nd: C. L. Sykes to be Ensign. 24th: Staff Assist. Surg. C. M. Douglas, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 31st: Staff Surg. D. R. Rennie to be Surgeon. 38th: J. Alexander to be Ensign. 39th: H. F. Cotton to be Ensign. 41st: Ensign H. W. Byng to be Lieutenant; E. E. Hughes to be Ensign. 43rd: Ensign W. M'Neile Cairns and J. B. Garland to be Ensigns. 44th: Lieut. G. E. Acklom to be Captain; Ensign W. J. E. G. Sutherland to be Lieutenant; Ensign L. Fenton to be Ensign. 57th: Lieut. E. G. Hasted to be Captain; Ensign A. C. Manners to be Lieutenant; J. R. K. Tredennick to be Ensign. 61st: Ensign F. J. W. P. Long to be Lieutenant; J. T. Gilfoyle to be Ensign. 73rd: Ensign J. Fergusson to be Lieutenant; G. E. Earls to be Ensign. 77th: Lieut. T. H. M'Dougall Murray to be Lieutenant. 83rd: Ensign C. L. Smith to be Lieutenant; Sir K. G. Jackson to be Ensign. 94th: Lieut. S. Malthus to be Captain. 96th: F. W. L. Cassidy to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment: Ensigns E. A. Ross and A. H. Duthie to be Lieutenants. B. Jackson and B. H. Vidal to be Ensigns.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Majors the Hon. W. L. Talbot and J. Swinburne to be Majors.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Assist. Commissary General J. Marsh to be Assistant Commissary General; Deputy Assist. Commissary General G. H. Telfer to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. D. F. Rennie to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. Clarke to be Staff Surgeon.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. M. R. Scott to be Chaplain of the first class; Rev. J. B. Wilson to be Chaplain of the fourth class.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. T. E. Lacy to be Major; Ensign P. Gill to have the rank of Lieutenant on the Indian Establishment.

BREVET.—Capts. D. Macfarlane and A. T. Walsh to be Majors in the Army; Paymasters W. Dowler and G. M. Davidson to have the honorary rank of Captain; Lieut.-Cols. H. M. Hamilton and the Hon. F. A. Thesiger to be Colonels. The following promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces consequent on the deaths of Lieut.-Gens. J. Perry, D. G. Scott, T. Fiddes, W. H. Hewitt, and Major-Gen. D. Forbes: Major-Gens. J. Parsons, G. Warren, H. F. Salter, and T. M. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Generals; Cols. Sir C. S. Stuart, T. H. Shuldham, J. Butler, W. B. Goodfellow, W. M. Coghlan to be Major-Generals. The under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—Lieut.-Col. G. Allan to be Colonel; Majors H. W. Rawlins and R. Cowper to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains B. Revell and H. Michell to be Majors; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals H. G. Graham to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg.-Major H. Goodall to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY.

Rear-Admiral of the Red R. Smart, K.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, whilst employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean station, and until further orders.

Lieutenant-General Richard Jones, of the Royal Artillery, died at Cheshunt, on the 18th inst., in his eighty-fifth year.

A general order promulgated from the Horse Guards expresses the satisfaction her Majesty derived from her visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley on the 8th inst., when she was highly pleased to observe how carefully and amply the comfort and requisite attendance upon the sick soldiers were provided for.

The officers of the 1st Life Guards dined at the London Tavern on Saturday last—Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe in the chair. On the same day the officers of the Royal Dragoons and of the 83rd Regiment held their annual dinner at the London Tavern—Viscount Melville presided at the last-named anniversary. On Monday four banquets of a similar nature took place at the same establishment—namely, that of the officers of the 71st Regiment, of the 5th Dragoon Guards (Sir J. Yorke Scarlett in the chair), of the 8th Hussars (the Earl of Lucan presiding), and of the 3rd Guards' Club (at which Sir Alexander Woodford was president).

The Snake, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander J. Moresby, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday week from Hong-Kong. On the 19th inst. the Snake experienced a terrific gale off Land's End, attended with heavy seas, one of which struck her port quarter, washing away her bulwarks and tearing her boom boat from its fastenings, the boat in its fall crushing Lieutenant H. C. Streeten (First Lieutenant), who was in charge of the watch at the time, and killing him on the spot. Mr. S. M. Spry (Second Master) was also badly injured by the accident. Lieutenant Streeten was a meritorious young officer, only twenty-four years of age, and his death has spread a great gloom throughout the ship, having been generally beloved and esteemed by his shipmates of all ranks. The Snake was commissioned at Sheerness, in September, 1859, by Commander H. Harvey, and from the time of her arrival in China, until September, 1861, she was stationed principally at Chusan and Hankow. On Commander Harvey invaliding at the above date, Lieutenant Knevitt, who had long and gallant service in command of a gun-boat in China, was selected by Sir James Hope as her Commander. In April, 1862, her present Commander joined. She was then stationed on the southern division of the station, and saw much active service against the pirates infesting that part of China. For these services her Commander, officers, and ship's company have received the official commendations of the Lords of the Admiralty, and for rescuing a portion of a shipwrecked American crew the especial thanks of the President of the United States.

The annual general meeting of the members of the corporation of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, was held on Saturday in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall—Admiral Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B., the president, occupying the chair. A considerable number of naval and military officers were present. The council, in their report, congratulated the friends of the school on its satisfactory progress during the past year, and its continually increasing efficiency and success. The ordinary receipts amounted to £8741, and the ordinary expenses to £8396. The stock standing in the name of the corporation was £20,693, but only the interest on £8565 of that sum is applicable to the general support of the establishment, the rest being devoted to special purposes. In the course of the proceedings several officers congratulated the council on the admirable management of the school and the high estimation in which it was held by the Lords of the Admiralty.

THE YEOMANRY AND MILITIA.

The 1st West Yorkshire Regiment of Yeomany Cavalry assembled at Doncaster last Saturday for eight days' training, under the command of the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam.

The 4th West York Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cairnes, were inspected on the 13th inst. at Leeds by Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., K.H., commanding the northern district. The regiments mustered upwards of 700 rank and file. The Royal South Middlesex Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Scriven, was inspected last week by the Assistant Adjutant-General. The Royal South Gloucester Regiment of Militia, under the command of Colonel the Hon. F. W. F. Berkeley, M.P., was inspected by Colonel J. R. Brunker, commanding the Bristol district, on the 13th inst. The regiment mustered on dismissal a total of 27 officers and 661 sergeants, rank and file. The Oxfordshire Militia finished its three weeks' training on Thursday week, and was inspected by Major-General Crauford, C.B. The strength of the corps was within about thirty of its full complement. The 5th Royal Lancashire Militia was inspected at Burnley on the 13th inst. The regiment (twelve companies) mustered 900 men. The 5th West York Militia was inspected at Harrogate Common on the 14th. There were 695 men present, and only twenty absentees. The Worcestershire Militia were reviewed on Thursday last at Broadheath, a short distance out of Worcester. The 2nd Somerset Militia completed their training on the 12th, having mustered extremely well, to the number of upwards of 800 men under arms. The Royal Carnarvon Rifles were inspected at Carnarvon on the 15th inst.; out of a strength of 400 men there had been only six absentees. The Royal Elthorne Light Infantry were inspected at Uxbridge. It is satisfactory to state that in each case the regiments were complimented by the inspecting officers on their appearance, and on the steadiness and precision with which they went through the various evolutions, and the fulness of the muster was specially worthy of rem

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

An important and highly satisfactory combined naval and volunteer review took place on Monday at Southend, 350 marines landing under cover of the fire of five gun-boats, and carrying the cliffs. The Armstrong battery from Shoeburyness held the right of the volunteer position, and Captain Edenborough's battery from Waltham Abbey the centre and the left. About a thousand volunteers, under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, assembled, and, the weather being favourable, a large crowd of spectators assembled to enjoy the brilliant spectacle. Vice-Admiral Sir Hope Johnstone and several Russian officers of distinction were on the ground. Colonel M'Murdo addressed the volunteers at the close, congratulating them on their efficiency and soldier-like conduct.

It was originally intended to have held a review of several of the metropolitan volunteer corps on Monday, at Camden Park, Chiselhurst. Owing, however, to the serious illness of Lord Ranelagh, who was to have undertaken the command of the forces, the proposed review was postponed, and only one regiment, the 29th North Middlesex, took up its position on the ground. This regiment, formerly known as Lord Enfield's, but which is now commanded by Colonel Whitehead, having marched past, went through the usual manœuvres of a field-day, the skirmishing and other movements occupying nearly two hours.

A volunteer field-day on a small scale was held on Monday afternoon at the Balham end of Streatham-common. The corps immediately commanded by Lord Truro was present, consisting of 100 of the Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, five companies of the 4th Middlesex Rifles, and 25 of the 1st Middlesex Light Horse Volunteers; and at the conclusion of the day's proceedings Lord Truro expressed himself as being well satisfied with the performance of those volunteers who attended on that occasion, but complained that so few were present. The men were then regaled with refreshments supplied at Lord Truro's expense.

On Monday a prize meeting, organised by the Civil Service, the London Scottish, and the 11th Surrey, came off at the butts of the corps at Wimbledon. The prizes were open to all comers, and consisted of ten prizes, value £50. Mr. Horace Frere, of the London Rifle Brigade, won the first prize (£20); and the second prize (£10) fell to Lieut. Kerr, 7th Surrey.

The annual inspection of the Civil Service Rifles took place on Thursday week, by Colonel M'Murdo, on Wimbledon-common.

The contest for the Inland Revenue challenge cup took place on Monday, at the ranges of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers, at Wormwood Scrubbs. The cup, as the name implies, is open to competition by any corps, and was won from the original holders by the thirteenth company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers, who on eight previous occasions have defeated their opponents. Their rivals on this occasion (the ninth) were the 6th Surrey, or Esher Volunteers. The Queen's won, making 121 points to their opponents' 105.

The second annual meeting of the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion for footracing and athletic sports took place last Saturday, in the grounds of Mr. Warner, near the Hornsey station of the Great Northern Railway. There was a strong muster of the members of the battalion and their friends, as well as of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The sports consisted of hurdle and flat racing, standing and running high and long jumping, sackracing, hopracing, hurdle-racing, carrying long Enfield rifles, and putting an 18 lb. shot. The games were excellently organised, and the meeting went off most successfully.

Yesterday week ten members of the A Company of the Victoria Rifles assembled at Reigate to take up a challenge from the 5th Surrey (Reigate). The result of the contest was in favour of the Victorias, who scored 309 marks against 286 marks of their opponents.

The members of the 1st City of London Engineers mustered last Saturday evening at Victoria Park for pontoon practice, and, in conjunction with the Tower Hamlets Engineers, formed a raft and bay in a comparatively short time, considering the few opportunities the corps have yet had in engineering drill. Two batteries are being thrown up on the ground, and it is expected the drill will be sufficiently advanced for a pontoon bridge to be floated on the ornamental water by Saturday (to-day).

The annual ball of the London Rifle Brigade will be held at Willis's Rooms on the 5th of June next, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, honorary Colonel of the brigade, of the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Guilford, the Baroness North, Lady Harriet Warde, and others.

A camp in connection with the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) will be formed at Wimbledon on the 8th of June, previous to the meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant (Earl Grosvenor) will have the command of the camp for the week commencing the 22nd of June.——Lord Grosvenor, at the conclusion of the annual official inspection of the regiment by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., the Inspector-General, on Saturday last, in Hyde Park, presented Sergeant-Major Bardell with a silver cup and a purse containing fifty-five sovereigns, as a testimonial from the corps on his retirement, after two years and a half service as Sergeant-Major of the regiment.

On Monday the 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion assembled at Crown-point, near Norwich, at the invitation of Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, who entertained the various corps on the occasion. There were between 300 and 400 volunteers on the ground. The corps composing the battalion—viz., the Harleston, Diss, Lodden, Stalham, Blofield, Attleborough, Wymondham, and Thetford companies—executed various manœuvres under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. B. P. Beauchamp, and their steadiness under arms was creditable to both officers and men.

In Suffolk the volunteers continue steadily at work. The musketry target practice of the Woodbridge corps for the present year has, with less than a third of the members having yet fired through the course, given eleven marksmen, with an aggregate of 112 points. The figure of merit of the corps rose from 34·52 in 1861 to 45·57 in 1862. The Saxmundham corps will have prize-shooting in September; but no member will be allowed to compete for any of the prizes who was not present at the annual inspection. Several members of the Lowestoft corps have shot for two prizes presented by Captain F. Morse, of the local battery of volunteer artillery, and the successful competitors were Colour-Sergeant Slater and Sergeant Hastings. The 3rd Suffolk Administrative Battalion had on Monday a field-day on Bungay Common. The battalion comprises the 1st Suffolk Artillery, the Bungay, Halesworth, Leiston, Beccles, Wrentham, and Lowestoft corps, which were shown by the review to be in a fair state of efficiency.

The 1st Somerset (Clevedon) Volunteer Artillery Corps, under the command of Captain Sir A. H. Elton, were inspected on Monday by Colonel Travers, R.A. The inspecting officer complimented the men on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. At the conclusion of the inspection an excellent cold collation was provided for the corps through the liberality of their captain. The 2nd Somerset (Weston-super-Mare) Volunteer Artillery Corps, under Captain Gore Booth, commandant, were inspected on Tuesday by Colonel Travers, and were pronounced to be in a satisfactory state.

The annual review of the Monmouthshire Rifle and Artillery Volunteer Corps took place at Newport on Monday. The number of volunteers on the ground was nearly 1000. After the evolutions had been gone through, Major-General Bruncomb, the reviewing officer, and Lord Llanover, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, complimented the officers and men on the efficiency which they had displayed.

On Monday there was at Cambridge a large muster of Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Lincolnshire corps. Colonel Barker, of the University Volunteers, was in chief command. After the general assembly on Parker's Piece, the whole body marched down the East-road and debouched thence on to Stourbridge Fair Common, where various manœuvres were gone through. Earl Cowper and Lord Royston acted upon the Staff.

Yesterday week the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry were reviewed at Mansfield, Notts, by Colonel Griffiths, of the Scots Greys. The list of field movements having been gone through, the regiment formed into square, and were addressed by their Colonel, the Duke of Newcastle.

Last Saturday a match came off at the rifle range of the 2nd Manchester, at Astley, between ten men of No. 1 Company and ten of No. 7 Company. No. 1 Company proved the victors by 58 marks.——The members of the 3rd Manchester assembled last Saturday, for the sixth time, at the rifle ground of the corps at Barton Moss, to compete for the subscription challenge cup. There were upwards of forty competitors. Sergeant Holden scored the highest number.——Last Saturday, a rifle shooting match came off between eight members each of the Manchester and Rochdale Rifle Clubs, on the rifle range of the former, at Jackson's Boat, Choriton. The Rochdale Club proved the victors by 38 marks.

On Tuesday the second battalion of North York Rifle Volunteers assembled at head-quarters for review by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P. The corps present were the Malton, Castle Howard, Hovingham, Helmsley, Pickering, Wydall, Scarborough, and Thirsk—an aggregate of nearly 500 men. The movements were well gone through, and at the close elicited warm commendation from the reviewing officer.

Sunday last was the first day of a grand musical fête at Dusseldorf, in which 500 instrumentalists and a choir numbering 800 voices were to take part. The principal work performed was Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elias," which was conducted with great skill by M. Otto Goldschmidt, and in which Mdme. Goldschmidt sang the music allotted to the Widow. The festival was in every respect successful, and there appears to have been but one failure—the inability of the inhabitants, notwithstanding a hearty will in the cause, to afford accommodation to the army of musicians and dilettanti who occupied the town. The King and Queen of Hanover were present at the rehearsal on Saturday, having travelled from their own capital in order to be present. The festival was to last for three days, during which many important works were to be performed.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is never now any serious difference between the Houses of Lords and Commons, on condition that the former as a rule register all the decrees of the latter. Once in a way, the Upper House is permitted to throw out a bill which has passed the other Chamber, such measures being always of a special and peculiar character. Of late, however, the opposition in the Commons, by its curious gatherings in strength on Wednesdays, has saved the Lords the trouble of discussing, as well as deprived them of the gratification of asserting their rights by hostile divisions against the very few subjects which remain in this category. Unity between the two branches of the Legislature is in a manner enforced, and the Lords can only maintain their individuality by keeping up distinctions which do not amount to differences between themselves and the Commons. For instance, their Lordships never sit on Wednesdays; on their sitting days their time of meeting is an hour later than the Commons; and their adjournments for the Easter and Whitsuntide recesses are fixed for different periods to those adopted by the Lower House. This time they declined to separate on the same evening as the Commons, and met with wonderful formality two days after the other House had taken flight. Some suspicion was aroused that, as they had the whole of the newspapers to themselves, they would expand into a debate of pretension—an effect which they can produce out of anything or nothing, it not being necessary, to their notions of order, to be very precise in any of their proceedings. The bill which contained the bulk of the Budget was before them; and, as roasting Mr. Gladstone is a favourite amusement of their Lordships, from Lord Derby down to Lord Monteagle, who, as Comptroller of the Exchequer, believes that, by virtue of his office, he is critic-in-chief of the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally, some such exercise might have been expected; and not the less because, with all due solemnity, the leaders and what may be called the pro-leaders on both sides assembled and took their seats ominously. However, nothing came of it, except that Lord Redesdale made exactly five speeches—very short, of course—in reiterating one objection to a point in a measure, which was backed by three from Lord Stanley of Alderley, and all was over. The strangers, some of whom perhaps had been using all sorts of influence to obtain the boon of a Peer's order to the gallery, stared and rubbed their eyes, wondering whether a proceeding which was something akin to a dissolving view was really a deliberate act of business on the part of the second estate of the realm.

Nevertheless, it is the fact that the Lords have been by no means idle during the present Session. There have been numerous debates spiritedly carried on, but only until half-past seven o'clock at the latest. We have not beheld this year that scene in the Upper House which seems so singular, and which consists of a sitting till twelve or one. What a weird look the gorgeous chamber presents about eleven. The lamps are burning their best, but they are not sufficient to cast a broad light over the wide area of the house, although they make heat enough, and the atmosphere is close and oppressive. The red benches are thinly tenanted by a few Peers, who sit there because they do not feel energy enough to move elsewhere; the Lord Chancellor, on his bolt-upright seat, bends into all kinds of positions to obtain ease, his wig having fallen awry in his restlessness, for it is about this time that the boredom of the Upper House prevails. The best men—Lord Derby, Lord Granville, it may be Lord Ellenborough—have spoken early in the debate; perhaps even the Duke of Argyll has rung out his perky sentences, in a voice which is meant to show that strength of lungs is consistent with diminutiveness of person; and the discussion has fallen into the clutches of, say, Earl Grey or Lord Monteagle, or it may be a Bishop, who is not the Bishop of Oxford, for in his case there is no lassitude amongst the audience, and no lack of numbers to listen. But as a rule prose is prevalent at this time, and if ever exhaustion was typified by the appearance of men, and, by a stretch of imagination, by things, it is to be found here. Nor is there any hope of revival, for every one knows that the debate is to be wound up by the Duke of Newcastle, and that for at least an hour—if he is merciful—he will flow on in one steady, level monotone, which ought to be soothing, but somehow is irritating. When he has reached a point at which it is thought there is a prospect of conclusion Lord Foley, and Lord Colville of Culross, who whip in for Government and the Opposition respectively, drive in their lordly herds of voters, who come with pensive steps and slow to go through the form of a division, the result of which has been known to every one a week before.

As has been stated, up to this time there has been no such debate in the Lords, and it is not very likely that any such will be got out of the dulness of this Session. The ordinary characteristics of the house are therefore preserved, and a word or two about them may not be without interest. When the doors are opened to the technical stranger, at five o'clock, the house is deadly still, the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack being almost its only occupant. In a minute or two the swing doors on each side of the throne are from time to time pushed gently open, disclosing, with quite a theatrical effect, as they stand for a moment ajar, glimpses of the Prince's Chamber; and through one or other of these noiseless portals glides with measured steps an occasional Peer, whose demeanour is indicative of a desire not to break the silence of the place, and who takes his seat with a caution and precision which are quite imposing. In a short time there are seated on the Opposition bench, nearest the throne, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Ellenborough, the latter sitting in an attitude like that which the Duke of Wellington used to assume in his latter days—the head bent down on the breast and the arms folded. On the chief Opposition seat are to be seen the Earl of Carnavon and the Marquis of Salisbury; the Earl of Hardwicke is near the centre, next to Lord Derby, who is supported on the other side by Lord Malmesbury, when he is there—which he is not by any means constantly; or, in his absence, by Lord Chelmsford, who seems to have been appointed deputy leader of the Opposition, always taking on himself the duty of that functionary when Lord Derby has the gout. On a bench still lower sit Lord Wynford and other unattached but active Conservative Peers. As every one knows, there are really cross benches in the House of Lords, and on them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge sit when they are present; but they have always some occupants, such as the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Stanhope, and the Earl of Galloway. The first bench nearest the bar, on the Ministerial side, is a kind of *locus penitentiæ*, for there are gathered ex-Ministers, such as Lord Clarendon, Lord Cranworth, Lord Wodehouse, and Lord Taunton; and behind it may be seen the tall, gaunt form of the Marquis of Clanricarde. On the Ministerial bench proper, from the bar upwards, sit Lord Stanley of Alderley, Earl De Grey, and the Duke of Somerset. In the place of honour, as leader and commander-in-chief, is placed Earl Granville, and on his further side are the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Argyll. By a strong exercise of vision directed on the seat next to that set apart for the Bishops may be observed, first a large hat, then a pair of folded arms, and, lastly, legs extended as far as possible in order to reach the floor, and, when discovery is pushed further, sufficient is shown of a face to enable one to ascertain that there sits her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl Russell. Sprinkle half a dozen Peers on the back benches on each side, most of them sitting far apart from each other, in a space sufficient for fifteen hundred persons; put five Bishops in their robes and lawn sleeves on their peculiar benches; place three lay Peers in lounging attitudes on the large woolsacks located before that on which the Chancellor sits; let Lord Redesdale's yellow waistcoat and bright brass buttons shine over the table by the side of the chair on which he sits when acting as Chairman of Committees; let Lord Brougham be glancing meteor-like, for he is still active and mobile in an extraordinary degree, from bench to bench, whispering in one man's ear and talking loudly to another; and let two or three privileged spectators stand on the steps of the throne, and you have the House of Lords as it appears at the moment before it commences business.

Until a quarter past five petitions are presented; and it is quite possible that a discussion may be raised on any one of them, although this is not frequent; and then by rights there should be a pause before going to the orders of the day. But in most cases this is the moment when Lord Brougham, having previously sent an intimation to the reporters that he is going to speak, will deliver himself of an animated, not to say excited, oration on some abstract question, or discuss the merits of a bill, which, during his absence in the early part of the Session, has been debated in all its stages, and has been sent down long before to the Commons. Or else some question will be asked of her Majesty's Government; and this raises a really interesting question with regard to the House of Lords, so far as the public is concerned, and that is the question of hearing what is said. Indeed, it has come to be believed that, taking advantage of the defective acoustics of the chamber, Ministers contrive that as little as possible of what they say should reach the ordinary channels of information. Lord Granville, who should be the example, is the chief offender in this respect. Never very intelligible, owing to his thickness of utterance, when he answers a question he leans over the table, turns his head towards the throne, and speaks in a voice so low that it scarcely, if at all, reaches the Opposition. A notable case is in point. Not long ago the Earl of Bandon asked a question, which was duly placed on the notice paper, to which Lord Granville replied. Not a word reached the gallery, and some one who was interested in the matter went to the bar and made inquiries, but nobody there had heard a word. Lord Bandon was then applied to, but he stated that he had not been able to gather even the sense of the response, and was contenting himself with the hope that he should see it the next morning in the newspapers; and it was only after Lord Granville himself had been sent to and induced to write down the substance of what he had said, that the desired information was obtained. No doubt the house, being built for show as well as business, is too large and too lofty for ordinary conversation to be audible; but there are Peers who make themselves heard, and that, apparently, without difficulty—Lord Derby and Lord Ellenborough especially; while no one can complain, if he were inclined, that any of Lord Hardwicke's wisdom escapes the ear. As for Lord Russell, physical causes prevented his making himself heard, latterly, in the House of Commons; and nothing can be expected of him in the Lords. On the whole, one's impression of the second branch of the Legislature, at its ordinary meetings, is—that it meets in a very fine hall; that its proceedings are not very dignified, and often not particularly orderly; that there are not a few able and eloquent men who have their places there who are in a state of practical eclipse; that in the march of events, in latter times, such a change has come over the spirit of public affairs that it has affected its genius and vocation; and that it is by no means likely we shall have occasion to be stupendously thankful that we have a House of Lords.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOOKWORM.—If we mistake not, three or four games played between Mr. Buckle, the late lamented author of the "History of Civilisation," and Mr. Von Heydebrant, were published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS about fifteen years ago. These you have been good enough to send are doubtless the same.

H. V. D.—The Berlin *Schachzeitung* first appeared in 1846, under the editorship of Dr. Bledow, assisted by Messrs. Von Heydebrant, Hanstein, Mayet, Horwitz, &c.

C. A. L.—We are not at liberty to mention the name of the writer of the article on "Chess" in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*; but there is no impropriety in our saying that this entertaining paper was not written by any one of the gentlemen you name.

D. C. L.—The large lithographic picture of the "Chess-match between England and France" was published in London, we believe, by Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, of Great Marlborough-street, in the year 1844 or 1845. The price we have forgotten.

AN OLD MEMBER, &c.—The "Congress Chess Laws."—We hear so, but can hardly conceive it possible that any body of independent chessplayers will be found to stultify themselves by the adoption of these preposterous rules. Surely the facts that this new code has been unanimously condemned in France, in Germany, and in America; that, of the only four chess authors living who have made the laws of the game their study (Messrs. Jaenisch, Heydebrant, Staunton, and Professor Allen) not one but rejects it—ought to be sufficient to prevent any club consenting to change their old lights for new without some inquiry into the cause of such universal opposition.

H. F. N.—The arrangements do not admit of alteration.

R. B. F., and others.—Black's first move, in the solution of problem No. 1003, should be "K takes P," not "*Kt* takes P."

SIMPLE SIMON.—You have omitted to remove the white Kt before playing over Mr. Morphy's game, and of course the whole thing is incomprehensible. Take off the Kt first and you will find every move correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1003 by Anna, F. R. S., D. D., 1863, P. P., Felix, H. F. N., Bumble, H. S., Philo S., Biron, T. V. D., Sigma, Lex, T. P. S., Caroline, Argus, G. W. D., S. H. M., Modena, C. J. Pomo, R. M. T., Violet, Bertie, K. Y. Z., Boston Stump, Phis, Rector, Jota, Philip, Delta, F. A. S., Simons, T. Brown; G., of Coleraine; Try Again, Bertha, Tyrolean, C. P. C., Larry, Omicron, G. F. W., E. S. D., Percy, Quidnunc, Box and Cox, Deepdane, S. M. O., L. A. K., Garryowen, R. F., Gamma, A German, Civis; B., of Bradford; H. E. B., A. G., F. R. S., Stanley, Hippopotamus, Charley, Peon, Oxoniensis; R., of Boulogne; Volunteer, E. C. D.; M.F., Travellers' Club; Wilfred, Pioneer, Major, Kate, W. W., Pastor, Bombadier, A Water Baby, H. H. N., Nemo, W. B. S., A. F. F., Nimrod Peter, W. S. P., Etoniensis, and Pip are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1005.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A dashing Skirmish between Mr. KOLISH and the new chess star, Mr. MACZUSKI.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th

(The originator of this ingenious counter-attack was Mr. Wellington Pulling, and for many years it was considered unanswerable. In 1846, however, Mr. Horwitz suggested a reply—5. K Kt to Q Kt 5th, which appears, if properly followed up, to give the advantage of position to the first player. See "The Chessplayers Handbook," p. 171; and an article on the Scotch Gambit in the Berlin *Schachzeitung* for October, 1846.)

5. Kt to Q B 3rd	

(This is much inferior to 5. Kt to Q Kt 5th, the move just mentioned.)

5.	B to Q Kt 5th
6. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd

(In the "Handbook" the second player here takes the adverse Q Kt with his Bishop and then brings out this Kt.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
7. Kt takes Q Kt	Q P takes Kt
8. B to Q 2nd	B takes Kt
9. B takes B	Kt takes K P
10. Q to Q 4th	

(Black plays all this extremely well.)

10.	Q to K 2nd
11. Castles on Q's side	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
12. P to K B 4th	

(Very good; far better than interposing the Bishop at once.)

12.	Q takes P (ch.)
13. B to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th
14. Q to Q 8th (ch.)	

(This is beautifully played.)

14.	K takes Q
15. B to K Kt 5th (double check)	K moves
16. R mates.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1324.—By Mr. I. G. CAMPBELL ("*Sissa.*")

White: K at K R sq, R at Q B 6th, Kts at Q 2nd and 3rd, Ps at K 6th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K R 6th, R at Q sq, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q B 2nd; Ps at K R 5th, K B 3rd, Q 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1325.—By G. DE BOER, of Heerenveyen.

White: K at Q B 8th, Bs Q B 2nd and 3rd, Ps at K 5th and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B 3rd; Ps at K 3rd, Q B 4th and 5th, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and give mate in six moves.

THE NEW CHESS CODE OF THE LONDON CONGRESS.—PAULSEN CHESS-CLUB.—In a late number of the German paper, *Von Haus zu Haus*, the chess organ of the above-named society, the editor remarks:—"It is to be wished that all German chessplayers should view this matter correctly, and regard the new chess code as null and void." He then proceeds to give the two rules concerning the "dummy pawn" and the counting fifty moves, and says, "We only present these two clauses of the code, considering them quite sufficient to overthrow these new chess laws in the minds of our intelligent readers."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ALUMINIUM AND PLATINUM.—At a recent Friday meeting at the Royal Institution, the eminent metallurgists Johnson and Matthey exhibited two very remarkable specimens:—1. An alloy of aluminium and nickel (containing one and a half per cent of the latter), which had been tried with hydraulic pressure against copper sheet of the same dimensions, when the alloyed aluminium endured a pressure of 4761b. to the square inch. 2. A specimen of autogenous soldering in platinum, with tubes of the same, having cast-iron and leaden screw joints—for use with sulphuric acid at high temperatures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S fourth lecture "On Sound," given on Tuesday, the 19th inst., began with some additional optical illustrations of the vibrations of sound produced by two tuning forks; and it was shown that the vibrations of single rods, by virtue of their being able to vibrate with different degrees of rapidity in different directions, describe figures similar to those produced by combining the vibrations of two tuning forks. Proceeding to the study of the vibration of strings, it was shown, by means of the monochord, that the number of vibrations executed in a given time is inversely as the length of the string; and that a string may vibrate as a whole, or it may divide itself into 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., vibrating parts, the pitch augmenting with the division of the string. While the string is vibrating as a whole, it may also subdivide itself into vibrating parts; the note given out by the string when vibrating as a whole is the fundamental note; and the other notes are called the harmonics of the string. The fundamental note and its harmonics, being heard together, determine the quality of the note. It was also shown that musical notes may be obtained from the longitudinal vibrations of a string or wire. In the case of transverse vibrations, the elasticity depends on the force which stretches the string; in the case of longitudinal vibrations, the elasticity is that of the molecules of the vibrating body. These latter vibrations being of much greater velocity, the notes obtained from them are much higher in pitch than those obtained from transverse vibrations. The lecture concluded with the explanation and illustration of the vibrations of circular plates and bells.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and suite, visited the Royal Institution on Thursday, the 21st inst. Professor Faraday, in a short discourse, explained the principles and construction of the spectrum apparatus, and referred to its highly successful employment in chemical analysis, whereby Professors Kirchhoff and Bunsen had discovered the new metals—cæsium and rubidium—and Mr. W. Crookes had discovered the new metal thallium. Professor Tyndall, then, by means of the electric lamp, exhibited the fine spectrum from the electric light, and afterwards produced the spectra of the metals—mercury, silver, copper, zinc, brass, and thallium—showing the distinctive coloured bands. He then stated that by the study of these phenomena philosophers have been enabled to obtain a great increase in the knowledge of the nature of the sun and its atmosphere. In conclusion, Professor Frankland drew the attention of the Royal party to the combustion of the metals magnesium and aluminium, formerly exceedingly rare, but now becoming abundant through the progress of chemical research.

PROFESSOR ANSTED gave his sixth lecture on Thursday, the 21st inst., "On the Results of Engineering and Mining Works on the Progress of Geological Science," when he pointed out the proper methods of observing and studying the surface, referring especially to the labours of Dr. Wm. Smith, the father of British geology, to whom we owe the first good geological maps and sections. He explained the nature of these maps and sections, stating that they were constructed to show the characters of the strata immediately beneath the vegetable soil—some maps exhibiting the broadly-marked features of the soil, for general purposes; other maps giving minute details with extreme accuracy. Specimens of both kinds were exhibited. The Professor especially dilated on the great increase of accurate knowledge of the earth which had been acquired in making railway cuttings and tunnels, well-boring, quarrying stone, mining, &c., and also dwelt on the valuable application of this inestimable knowledge in searching for water, coal, metals, and other minerals.

PROFESSOR ROSCOE, of Owen's College, Manchester, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 22nd inst., the subject being "The Direct Measurement of the Sun's Chemical Action," one which he had brought before the members on March 2, 1860. He began with some remarks on the distinctions between an animal and a plant, the former being an apparatus for combustion, the latter one for reduction, the first consuming and restoring what the latter produces. The life of the latter is mainly dependent on the chemical action of the sun's rays. The red or heating rays of the solar spectrum produce meteorological effects, while the blue and violet rays promote vegetation by enabling the plant to decompose the carbonic acid of the air, to assimilate the carbon to form its tissues, and to restore the oxygen to the air for the use of animals. The amount and distribution of these rays at any given place regulates to a great extent the character of the fauna and flora, and, in fact, gives the "chemical climate" of the place. The power of the blue rays was shown in the combination of the gases hydrogen and chlorine in small bulbs, with a violent explosion when exposed to blue light; this did not occur when the bulbs were exposed to a bright red light. The aim of the researches of M. Bunsen and Mr. Roscoe has been to obtain an easy and exact measure of the chemical action effected by the total sunlight and diffused light at any point on the earth's surface under the most varying condition of situation, climate, and state of the atmosphere. This has been done by means of a chemical photometer dependent upon the action of the chemical rays upon sensitive gases, but, having been too delicate for general use, recourse has been had to the registration of the tint which these rays produce upon photographic paper (coated with cloride of silver) of constant sensitiveness. After some illustrative examples Mr. Roscoe stated that experiment had proved that a constant tint of blackness was produced on the standard paper by a constant quantity of light, the tint being the same whether the light of the intensity 1 acts for the time 50, or the light 50 for the time 1. Hence a method of measuring the chemical action of the light is founded on the observations. We have simply to measure the time necessary to produce a given and standard tint upon the standard paper, and the intensity of the light which produces this normal tint in the unit of time is termed the unit of chemical intensity. If two units of time are needed to effect this same blackening, the intensity is one half, and so on. The time of insolation is measured by a pendulum photometer, and the strip of paper thus insolated exhibits a regularly-diminishing shade from dark to white. The point where the paper has a shade equal to that of the normal tint was shown to be accurately read off by means of the monochromatic soda flame. The discourse was concluded with an account of the measurement of the chemical brightness of the sun's surface (which differs greatly at various points) on the 9th inst. The central portion was found to be from three to five times as chemically bright as the portions on the edge of the disc, and the brightness of the different portions varied widely. The lecturer stated that he hoped to be able to introduce regular determinations of the sun's chemical brightness into the several meteorological observatories.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S concluding lecture on "The Science of Language," given on Saturday, the 23rd inst., was devoted to the consideration of what he termed "Modern Mythology," which not only includes the legends of the middle ages but also many popular errors in relation to natural history and other sciences, as well as many current errors of the present day. The origin of these myths the Professor mainly attributed to the corruption of language. Words were mutilated, phrases were changed, and popular etymology produced fables in relation to them. We see this in the signs of inns, the names of buildings, &c. (e.g., "George and Cannon," from George Canning; "Bull and Gate," from Boulogne Gate; "Brasenose" College, from Brewery House, &c.) The story of the origin of the barnacle goose from the barnacle shell, in wood, is gravely and circumstantially narrated in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1678; by Gerard, the herbalist, in 1599; and by Giraldus Cambrensis in the twelfth century. This myth Professor Müller considers to be derived from the name "hibernaculi," given to these birds, then frequently imported from Ireland into the Continent to be used for food in Lent, as being of a fishy origin. The legend of St. Christopher he considered to be derived from the phrase "Christ carried in the heart;" and many other high poetic ideas have been converted into gross forms through the corruption of language. The production of these legends must not be entirely attributed to the clergy; since even Popes have frequently and vainly attempted to suppress them. Thus, also, it is the duty of all correct reasoners to investigate into the diseases and wanderings of language, and endeavour to restore it to its original condition.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in his fifth lecture "On Sound," given on Tuesday last, the 26th inst., resumed the consideration of the musical sounds produced by vibrating discs, rods, &c. By means of sand strewn on plates he showed how a disk, when it sounds its deepest note, divides itself into four swinging parts, separated from each other by four radial lines of no motion (nodal lines); and how it may also divide itself into six, eight, ten, twelve, &c., swinging parts, divided from each other by nodal lines (the more minute the division, the higher being the pitch of the disc). The forms produced by the sand placed on the plates are named after their discoverer, "Chlodni's figures." A sounding bell obeys the same laws as a sounding disc; the nodal lines pass from the edge of the bell and cross each other at its crown. The phenomena connected with vibrating rods were next fully exemplified and explained. It was stated that when a rod vibrates longitudinally it stretches and shortens in the direction of its length; that the pitch of different rods of the same material is inversely as the lengths of the rods; and that with rods of equal lengths and of different substances the pitch of that rod is highest through which sound travels with the greatest velocity. This was proved with rods of deal, mahogany, brass, and glass. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the musical sounds produced by air as a vibrating body, especially in the case of organ pipes. It was stated that when an open pipe sounds its deepest note, the centre is a place of no motion; that an open pipe emits a note which is the octave of a closed pipe of the same length; and that in the case of both open and closed pipes the pitch is inversely as the lengths. The gamut was produced from a series of rods of different lengths adjusted to a sounding-board, and also from a series of wooden pipes resembling those of an organ connected with a wind-chest.

JOHN RUSKIN, Esq., will give the Friday evening discourse on June 5, "On the Forms of the Stratified Alps of Savoy."

The Cumbrian Cup exhibited in the International Exhibition has been presented by the ladies of Cumberland to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The cup is of ground glass, and the mounts, as well as those of the plateau and stand, are composed of silver extracted from the lead obtained at the Brownley-hill Mine, Cumberland.

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A sample pair post-free for two extra stamps.
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FARMER and ROGERS, India Shawl Warehouseman, by Appointment, to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, beg to announce the completion of their NEW FASHIONS for the present season.
The following are a few of their exclusive novelties:—
The "PRINCESS," rich Silk Mantle, trimmed lace, from 7 guineas to 35 guineas.
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The "ANELINE" SHAWL, 31s. 6d.
A magnificent variety of NEW INDIA, FRENCH, PAISLEY, and NORWICH SHAWLS.
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RICH SILKS, COURT TRAINS, &c. GRANT and GASK are exhibiting most superb Novelties in Rich Silks, elaborately embroidered with Chenille, Crystallisées, Satins, Moires Antiques, &c.; for Court and Dinner Dresses. Also an immense purchase of Rich French Chêné Silks, which will be sold at 2½ guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, or any length cut at 3s. 9d. per yard. These goods are extremely cheap, and are usually sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per yard higher.
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Several thousand dozens of Ladies' and Gentlemen's best French Kid Gloves, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
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BLACK GLACÉ SILKS (warranted to wear) and FOULARDS. GRANT and GASK are selling upwards of 1000 pieces of the new GRO'GRAIN BLACK GLACE and GENERAL MOURNING SILKS, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per yard; also 600 pieces of the very best FOULARD SILKS, in all the new Colours, at 2s. 6d. Full Dress of twelve yards, extra wide; or any length cut at 2s. 4½d. per yard. Both of these lots are fully one-fourth under regular prices.
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Cloaks, Mantles, Bournous, and Opera Cloaks in new and fashionable shapes.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES. SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of MOIRES ANTIQUES in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
COMPTON HOUSE Frith-street, Soho W.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEE

Mississippi, on the 14th ult., having previously had a sharp fight at Raymond and Mississippi Springs, driving the Confederates from those places towards Jackson. All the public buildings were burnt and the stores sacked. Several hundred negroes sought refuge in the Federal ranks. Planters estimate the damage done at 5,000,000 dols., and the country rings with the cry of suffering. On the 17th General Grant evacuated Jackson and proceeded towards Vicksburg. On the 18th General Grant met and defeated Lieutenant-General Pemberton near Edward's Station, on the Vicksburg Railroad, driving him across the Big Black River, after an engagement of nine hours' duration, in which Confederate General Tilgham, of Kentucky, was killed. The Confederates acknowledge the loss of sixteen guns.

The latest telegram received from Farther Point announced that on the 20th General Grant captured Haines Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, also a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven guns. The battle was still raging. General Joseph Johnstone was in command of the Confederates. If it be true that Vicksburg has fallen, the Federals command the whole of the Mississippi except Port Hudson.

Colonel Grierson, with a brigade of Illinois and Iowa cavalry from General Grant's army, had made a raid, passing from Tennessee through the heart of Mississippi, and reaching Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Colonel Grierson travelled 800 miles in seventeen days, destroying 4,000,000 dols. worth of property, and portions of several railroads, besides capturing 1000 prisoners and 1200 horses.

Admiral Farragut had arrived in New Orleans. He brought intelligence that Admiral Porter, with the joint fleet of both Admirals, had taken possession of Alexandria, seventy miles up the Red River. On the same day General Banks's forces arrived at Alexandria, forming a junction with Admiral Porter. Alexandria was abandoned by the Confederates, who retreated to Shreveport, and took their gun-boats above Red River Falls. The capture of this point intercepts the Confederate supplies from Texas and Arkansas.

General Banks has ordered an organisation of coloured troops, to be called the "Corps d'Afrique," and to consist of eighteen regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They are to be organised and instructed by the best army officers.

At Suffolk, in Eastern Virginia, two Federal regiments fired upon each other by mistake, killing and wounding a large number. Two companies of Federal mounted rifles were surprised and cut up by the Confederates.

A Court of Inquiry into the case of the killing of Colonel Kimball by General Corcoran has been in session at Suffolk since the 6th ult.

The new coloured regiment organised in Massachusetts has been ordered to Port Royal, South Carolina.

General Meagher's resignation has been accepted by the President.

General Stoneman's raid has been overrated. The Richmond and Fredericksburg road was so little damaged that it was repaired in twenty-four hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Federal debt is now estimated at 984,000,000 dols., of which 400,000,000 dols. is in legal-tender currency.

In consequence of disturbances at places of amusement at New Orleans, the Provost Marshal has ordered all the programmes of the entertainments to be submitted to him. They are not to be interspersed with national airs. Several New Orleans schoolmistresses have been heavily fined for permitting the children to draw Confederate flags and sing Southern songs.

The military Court sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to imprisonment in Fort Warren during the war. President Lincoln, however, commuted this sentence to expulsion beyond the Federal lines. The Democratic party has espoused Mr. Vallandigham's cause, and public meetings of this party, approved of by the Governor of New York State, have been held in Albany and New York City. In Indiana a State mass meeting has been held at Indianopolis, the capital. The Administration is denounced as aiming at a military despotism.

A large quantity of free-grown cotton is said to have arrived at New Orleans from Western Louisiana, and more was expected.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The *Richmond Inquirer* gives full particulars of the circumstances which led to the wounding of General Jackson. He had ridden, late at night, on Saturday, the 2nd ult., in advance of the skirmishers, attended by his Staff and part of his couriers. On returning, the cavalcade was mistaken for the enemy's cavalry and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder-joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm, between the elbow and the wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He fell from his horse and was caught by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." Several of his Staff and attendants were killed and wounded. The General was placed in a litter; but the firing had attracted the attention of the enemy, who opened fire on their side. They shot down one of the litter-bearers, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm and injuring his side severely. After amputation he complained of the effects of the fall from the litter. On Tuesday his wounds were doing so well that he inquired how long he should be kept from the field. On Wednesday night, however, the inflammation set in, which caused his death on the following Sunday. On that day he sent messages to all the Generals, and expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. He frequently desired his Aides to report his hope that Major-General Ewell should be ordered to command his corps.

CANADA.

A proclamation has been issued for a general election, and the new Parliament will assemble on July 3.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald has reconstructed the Lower Canadian portion of his Cabinet. The former six members are replaced by Messrs. Dorion, Holton, Thibeaudeau, St. Just, and two others, whose names have not yet been gazetted. Two vacancies have occurred in the Upper Canadian section of the Cabinet by the resignation of Mr. Foley, late Postmaster-General, and the elevation to the Bench of the Solicitor-General. Mr. O. Mowatt succeeds Mr. Foley, and Mr. Wallridge, Q.C., succeeds to the solicitor-generalship. Mr. Holton is the new Minister of Finance, for which his experience at the head of one of the first mercantile houses in Montreal is believed to qualify him.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, speaking the sentiments of the British element in Lower Canada, says that the reconstruction of the Ministry is likely to be more averse than the last to any means calculated to preserve our provincial nationality as British Canadians or to perpetuate our British connection.

The spring fleet had begun to arrive at Quebec in great numbers. Upwards of sixty vessels reached there on the afternoon of the 15th ult. Many were much damaged by the ice, in which two vessels are reported to have been lost.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers opened on the 3rd of May. The Emperor, in his speech, alluded to the dispute with England, the solution of which, he said, depended on the King of the Belgians. The Chambers unanimously voted an address, in which they declared themselves ready to make any sacrifice necessary to maintain the honour of Brazil.

OUR DISPUTE WITH BRAZIL.

The friendly relations of England and Brazil have unfortunately ceased for a time. An exchange of notes between M. Moreira, the Brazilian Minister in London, has been followed by the demand of passports and the departure of his Excellency. The correspondence which has received this unhappy termination has been published. The Brazilian Minister, writing on the 5th of May, said his Government had no desire to reopen the question arising out of the circumstances which preceded the recourse of this country to reprisals; but, as the susceptibilities of the people of Brazil had been wounded by the measures taken by Admiral Warren, he asked her Majesty's Government to express "regret at the acts which accompanied the reprisals," to declare that it had no intention of violating the territorial sovereignty of Brazil, and to acknowledge the justice of the demands made for reparation by the persons whose property had been seized. Lord Russell, while repudiating any designs of aggression on the Emperor's territory, declined to accept this ultimatum; and M. Moreira, in a very tart rejoinder, demanded his passports. Lord Russell, of course, complied with his wishes, but expressed his regret at "this needless interruption of diplomatic relations."

ECHOES OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Emperor Napoleon III., who is always doing something startling, original, and unexpected, has given to the Exposition of the works of living artists now open in the Palais de l'Industrie a distinctive character, which will be remembered, in connection with much that is strange and much that is risible, for many years to come. Having the fear of drifting into a paradox before our eyes, we must explain that this distinctiveness is negative in degree; it is less from what is seen than from what is not seen that the present Exhibition is remarkable; although, to complete the paradox, the invisible element is plain enough to mortal eyes, beneath the very same roof, and within a dozen paces of that which is visible.

Having thus involved ourself in a verbal fog of, we trust, sufficient density, be it our task to extricate ourself and our patient readers therefrom. The admission of works of art to the French Exhibition, or "Salon," as it is generically termed, is regulated, not as with us, by a slender "hanging committee" of Royal Academicians, but by a numerous body of professional artists, and amateurs being "free members" of the Academy of Fine Arts, who are called the "jury." The list of jurymen for 1863 comprises the names, among painters, of MM. Heim, Picot, Couder, Brascassat, Robert-Fleury, Alaux, Emile Signol, and Meissonier; among sculptors, of MM. Nanteuil, Dumont, Duret, Lemaire, Seurre Jalet, Jouffroy, and Guillaume; among architects, of nine gentlemen whose names would not be familiar to the English ear, and whom it is, therefore, needless to enumerate; among engravers, of MM. Gatteaux and Martinet; and among connoisseurs, of Count de Montalivet, Count de Rambuteau, Count Duchatel, Baron Taylor, MM. Achille Fould, De Cailleux, Kastner, and Pelletier, and last, but not least, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon. The Count de Nieuwerkerke, as Director-General of the Imperial Museums, is president, *ex officio*, of the jury; MM. Ingres, Snetz, Eugène Delacroix, Hippolyte Flandrin, Lyon Coignet, H. Forster, and L. P. Henriquel also belong to the jury, but they did not participate in the deliberations of this year. Were we asked to name a body of English gentlemen who would be, as nearly as possible, æsthetically equivalent to the French committee of taste, we might mention Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. Frith, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Cope, Mr. Millais, Mr. Samuel Cousins, and Mr. R. J. Lane, as artists; and Lord Granville, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Tom Taylor, as amateurs, with, say, Mr. Layard, Mr. Stirling, or Mr. Disraeli, as foreman. And a capital "hanging jury" such a selection of tasteful and accomplished Englishmen would make, we think.

The French jury do not turn away pictures because they are too large or too small. They do not habitually accept daubs, because they may happen to fit into some particular corner which the hanging committee have to spare; art-criticism from a carpenter and joiner's point of view does not prevail in the Palais de l'Industrie. The chances of a bad picture are not much helped by its having a handsome frame. The extent of area at disposal is almost unlimited. There are nearly three thousand works in the actual Exhibition, none of which are hung up in the clouds or "down below Nathaniel." All can be inspected without running the risk of a stiff neck, through craning, or of determination of blood to the head, through stooping. Finally, the Parisian jury are very catholic in their admission of eccentric subjects and highly-coloured nudities.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the French artists habitually grumble at the decision of the jury, and accuse the members of that tribunal of ignorance, incapacity, prejudice, partiality, personal spite, and so forth. These accusations are as old as the time of Diderot, who, it may not be generally known, was a distinguished art-critic; the Hazlitt of his day. In 1848-9 the Government of the Republic, determined to carry out its theories of liberty, equality, and fraternity in art as well as in politics, abolished the jury altogether, and good and bad paintings, pell-mell, were alike granted hanging-room in the "salon" then held in the Palais Royal. The result was that nobody was satisfied. The bad painters complained that the good ones "killed their lights," and the good painters justly remonstrated against their chef-d'œuvres being hung in juxtaposition with the performances of the "penny plain and twopence coloured" description. So the old jury system was re-established, and the tide of grumbling about partiality, private malevolence, and ignorance set in with renewed vigour.

In England we should have permitted the brethren of the brush and maulstick to grumble *in secula seculorum*. The theory of the British constitution regards grumbling as a healthy sign. A man in too rude health is close upon apoplexy; whereas creaking doors last long. But they manage these things differently in France. When discontent—against whatsoever institution it is directed—becomes chronic, it is dangerous, and may be fatal. The jury had contrived to render themselves unusually unpopular this year, and all the *Rapins* of the Quartier des Beaux Arts were furious in their denunciations of the Count De Nieuwerkerke and his colleagues. "*Il cache le son pittore!*" muttered Gâte-toile of the Rue Buonaparte, folding his arms and wagging his beard ominously; "and yet that execrable, that abominable, that insupportable jury have refused my 'Odalisque reposing' and my 'Orestes pursued by the Eumenides.'" Poor Orestes! how long has he been the quarry of the pictorial Fates? Would not "Orestes pursued by the Painters" be something in the way of a change?

The shrewd and practical Emperor has stepped in to rescue Gâte-toile from despair. He has made the heart of the *Rapin* glad within him. He has illumined the daub—the *croûte*—with a blaze of triumph. He has founded, for the consolation of the spoil-canvassers of Paris and the provinces, "The Exhibition of the Rejected;" nay, he has himself visited the gallery of unsuccessful competitors and ordered a catalogue of their works to be printed. The "rejected" have a handsome suite of apartments to themselves. They are nobly lodged. The same soft light—the *demi-jour* that permeates through glazed calico on to the paintings of the actual salon—is diffused over their productions. The portals are hung with Gobelins tapestry, and imposing attendants in cocked hats give an official gravity to the scene.

It is a very comic one. We are willing to believe that the best painters among the rejected—the really promising young men—have shrunk from this kindly-cruel ordeal and withdrawn their works, hoping to do better, or to have better luck, next time; but there are some moods and phases of human vanity and conceit that are shot and shell proof. The ironclad in self esteem, the hippopotamus-hided in egotism, have accepted the Imperial boon. Rope enough has been given to them, and they have hung themselves. Very few persons, however limited may be their technical acquaintance with art, can wander for a quarter of an hour in the "Salon des Refusés" without arriving at the conclusion that the jury have been, in the main, correct in their judgment, and that they have turned away few but utterly worthless pictures. There are, of course, a few exceptions. One or two of the rejected candidates have had one or even two of their remaining works hung in the "Salon" proper; and in several cases works of considerable artistic merit have been smuggled in here, in order that they may be viewed, as it were, under protest, although their outrageous indelicacy or preposterous grotesqueness of treatment has exiled them from all decorous company. But the rule is one of wretched incapacity, devoid even of promise. The spectator asks himself with amazement who on earth the people can be who have executed these prodigious "mulls"? The only rational conclusion to be arrived at is that all the sign-painters who have thought themselves above the representation of sausages and slices of melon on wineshop door-jambs—all the clockmakers' apprentices, fired with emulation by the study of pictorial pendules—all the executants of "spotted girl" and "cow with two heads" cartoons for the shows at the fairs—all the Zouaves who have relieved the tedium of garrison duty by scrawling caricatures of battle pieces—and all the lunatics in Charenton who have been permitted the use of pencil and palette in their semi-lucid moments have dispatched their achievements to the Palais de l'Industrie. Do you remember the "chamber of horrors" fitted up some few years since at Marlborough House, when the department of Science and Art held high sway there? Well, that wonderful gathering of tasteless patterns and glaring paper-hangings would have formed an admirable pendant to the contents of the "Salon des Refusés."

Just now we mentioned the Zouaves. The Exhibition proper is full of Zouave pictures, episodes of Magenta, Solferino, Montebello, the Malakoff, Kabylia, and the rest. Cham has published a capital satirical sketch of one of the "*enfants perdus*" of the snowy turbans and the baggy galligaskins, who accosts his Captain, and, with that odd mixture of familiarity and respect so characteristic of the French private, asks, "*Mon Capitaine*, did you observe my portrait in that picture of the assault of the Malakoff? It is like me, *hein?*" "Yes," sternly replies the Captain, "I observed it; and I also observed that your jacket was very ill brushed, and your turban in a most disgraceful state. For that inattention, *mon garçon*, you will do three days' confinement in the Salle de Police—the guardroom." Thus the poor Zouave took very little by his motion.

The great picture of the Salon—so, at least, the French critics declare—is Cabanel's "Birth of Venus," a life-size study of the nude. We like the seashore, and the transparent wave, and the spray, and the sky, and the seaweed and pebbles, all of which are delightfully rendered, much better than Venus, who, albeit, very beautiful, is very French and very meretricious. M. Cabanel is, however, a remarkable painter, and is one of the few examples of the "*Premiers grands prix de Rome*" who have achieved distinction in later life. As a rule, the "*premiers grands prix*" subside into peaceably decorating the ceilings of theatres, or drawing the monthly pictures of the fashions. We wonder what becomes of our own prizemen and gold medallists, and of the travelling students periodically sent abroad by the Royal Academy.

There are three strange, powerful pictures, too, of colossal size, by Gustave Doré, the great master of the melodramatic-humorous and the grotesquely-terrible, the author of ten thousand caricatures, the draughtsman on wood whose facility in his own country can only be excelled by that of Mr. John Gilbert in ours—the illustrator of Dante, the legend of the Wandering Jew, and the adventures of Baron Munchausen—the versatile, Briarean-handed artist, who seems to combine the characteristics of a Cruikshank and a Gillray with those of a Fuseli and a Blake, and who has got as far, so 'tis said, as the book of Jeremiah in a grand illustrated edition of the Bible, for which he is to receive a hundred thousand francs! M. Doré, like our own G. Cruikshank just mentioned, is possessed with the idea that he is much more an historical painter than a comic draughtsman, and he has already covered acres of canvas with sombre and violent creations—scenes of ghastly terror and feverish conception, to which Fuseli's "Lazar House" or Mortimer's "Monsters" are sprightly and vivacious. "Le Vito," a dance of gitanos at Granada, is a favourable sample of Gustave Doré's skill in depicting ragged Bohemian life. His "Francesca di Rimini and Paolo" from the "Inferno" is sufficiently lugubrious, but does not so much as touch one leaf in the laurel of Ary Scheffer; but his third work, "An Episode of the Deluge," is really a grand picture. A group of human figures—men, women, and children—most massively drawn, are cowering and clinging to a rock, the waters lashing and roaring, and *rising*—ever rising—beneath them, and momentarily expectant of submersion. Above this group towers a huge tigress—you may almost see the creature's brindled coat flapping in its agony of terror—holding its cub in its mouth, and vainly hoping to rescue it from the impending fate. The despair, the dread, the desolation of the scene, the common danger which drives man and the wild beast to herd together, and bids the one refrain from rending the other in pieces, are all given with extraordinary power and pathos. The Parisians, however, who laugh at everything—in 1832 did they not have "the Galopade of the Cholera Morbus"?—are laughing at M. Doré's "Deluge," which they describe as an episode of "a tigress eating her own cub in preference to devouring the bourgeois beneath her." Paris may laugh, but Gustave Doré has painted a picture which all Europe some day may wonder at.

There is a Monsieur Desgoffe, whose Christian name is Blaise, and who is one of the most dextrous and the most tiresome painter of still-life we ever met with. When we say that he finishes as highly as Mr. Lance, Mr. John Lewis, or Mr. Hunt—that the execution of Wilkie and Gerard Dow is coarse in comparison with his—but that he is totally devoid of either feeling, or humour, or sentiment, or force (and every one of those qualities may be infused into a picture of "still-life"—be it of so many pots and pans, or birch brooms, of a rope of onions and a pint pot, or of a punnet of strawberries from Covent-garden)—our readers will perhaps comprehend what manner of painter is this Monsieur Desgoffe, christened Blaise. There are two marvellous works of his, "Vase of rock crystal of the sixteenth century, *escarcille* of Henry II., enamels by Jean Limosin, objects from the museum of the Louvre;" and again, "an ivory bust of the sixteenth century, agate-onyx, German enamels, &c." It would be scarcely possible to surpass the delicacy and fidelity with which all these details are executed. To have one of these pictures is almost as good as having the things themselves, but not quite. Admitting this latter reservation, there is but little good, we opine, in having such a picture at all. There is but little satisfaction in possessing the photograph of a pineapple; whereas, the roughest sketch of "a girl with pineapples" might be delightful.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Church of St. Philip, in Kennington-road, Lambeth, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Winchester.

The *Hereford Journal* is authorised to state that the opening of the Cathedral is fixed for Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The Rev. John Russell, D.D., Rector of Bishopsgate, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral, died on Wednesday, at Canterbury, in his eightieth year.

A beautiful monument in marble, the work of Mr. Phillip, of Vauxhall-bridge-road, has just been placed in the parish church of Wilton, to the memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea.

The Lord Archbishop of York is to preach on Sunday morning next (to-morrow) at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Great Tower-street in behalf of the Clergy Orphan Corporation. Fifteen children were elected into the schools of this Institution on Thursday week.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention to receive the address of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury at Marlborough House, on Tuesday next, the 9th of June, at half-past two o'clock. The Bishops will assemble at Queen Anne's Bounty Board Rooms, and the Prolocutor and Clergy at the Jerusalem Chamber, at a quarter before two o'clock.

It appears that Bishop Colenso's clergy in his African diocese are stirring against him. We learn by the *South African Advertiser* that the Rural Deans of the diocese complained to the Bishop of Cape Town of Dr. Colenso's works, to which the Bishop made reply that, if they would frame articles against him, it would be his duty and that of the other Bishops of South Africa to summon their brother of Natal to answer to the charges.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. H. C. D. Chandler to Narborth; Rev. R. D. D. Duffield to Sefton, Lancashire; Rev. M. Garfit to Coningsby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. H. C. Luke to Elmswell, Suffolk (and not the Rev. J. T. Lawton, jun., as stated last week); Rev. A. R. Webster to St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. I. Hill to Helperthorpe; Rev. R. J. Meade, M.A., to Castle Cary, Canon of Wells; Rev. J. H. Oldrid to Alford, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Robinson to Margaretting, Essex. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. J. A. Dolan, M.A., to the Gambia Settlements. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. E. V. Chappel to East Orchard-cum-St. Margaret, Marsh; Rev. A. Edwards to St. Philip's, Lambeth; Rev. C. J. Nibbolt to Hinton St. Mary, Dorset. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. J. D. Addison to Holy Trinity, Weymouth, and Chaplain of the Weymouth Workhouse.—*Guardian.*

The annual meeting of the Archæological Institute will commence on the 28th proximo, at Rochester; and the Presidents of Sections are the Dean of Chichester, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Professor Willis.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society on Monday—Lord Brougham in the chair—Serjeant Burke read a paper on the present wretchedly defective state of the Copyright Law. The paper was ordered to be printed, and the discussion was adjourned until after the paper could be circulated among the members of the society.

On Monday the Bijou Theatre was honoured by the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Mary, and the elite of the nobility and fashionable world at an amateur dramatic performance for the funds to provide nurses to the Cambridge Asylum. The very satisfactory manner in which the entertainment passed off showed the talent and zeal of the performers. The Royal party did not leave till the close of the entertainment, the band of the Guards, which formed the orchestra, playing the English and the Danish national airs.

MR. LUMLEY'S BENEFIT.—Monday, June 8, is fixed for the last of these representations, and the last appearance of Piccolomini. The attractions are varied. Giuglini and Alboni also enrich the programme. The Marchioness Gaetani (Piccolomini) takes leave in her two best parts—the tragic and the comic—"Traviata" and "La Figlia;" and starts from England on the 10th, for Florence.

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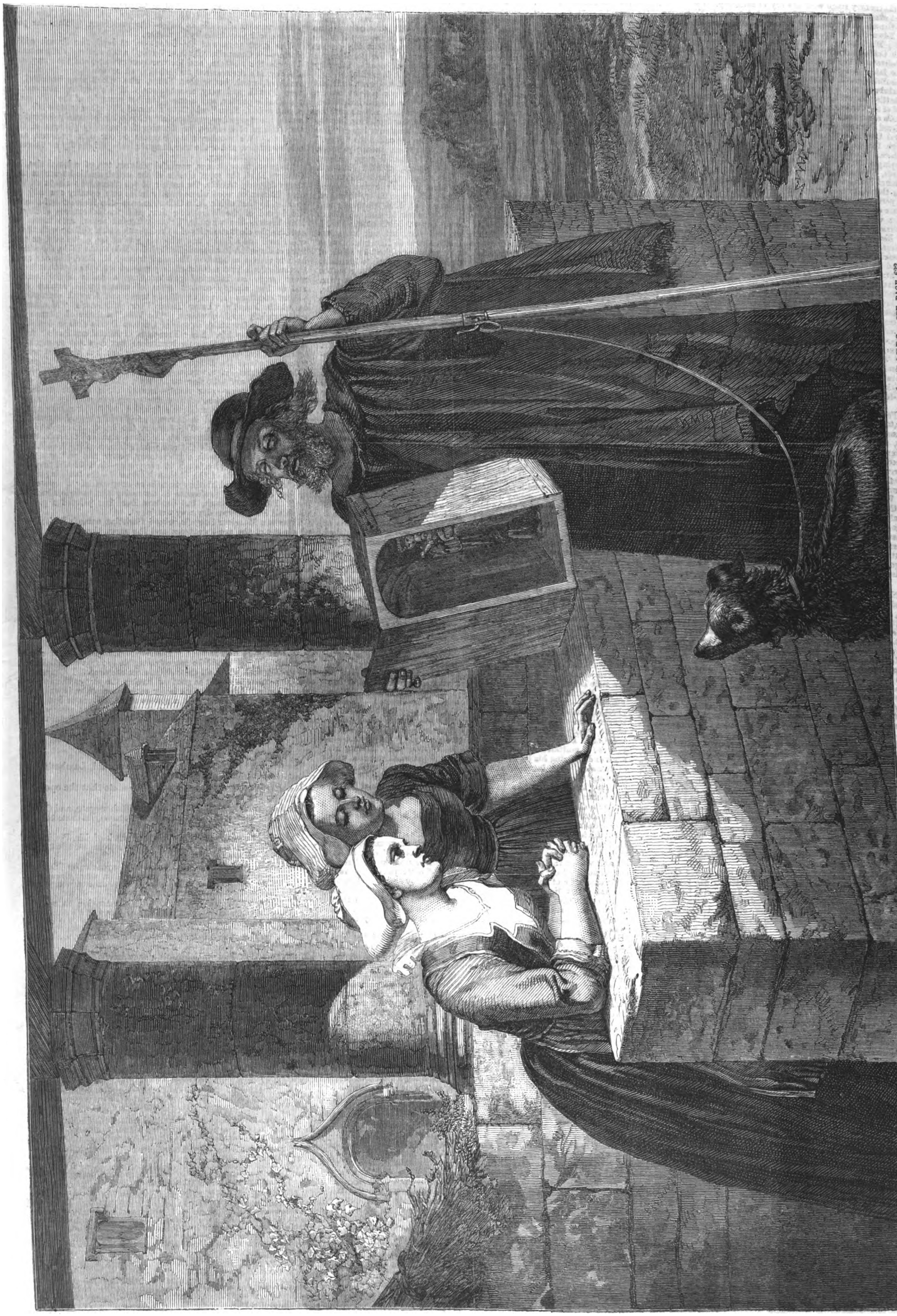

"LE RELIQUAIRE," BY WALTER GOODALL, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 622.

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"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN," BY HENRY TIDEY, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE title we have affixed (for convenience) to the engraving from Mr. Tidey's drawing in the exhibition of the Institute (heretofore the New Society) of Painters in Water Colours, is not given by the artist, who merely refers to the narrative in St. Matthew's gospel, where our Saviour is not, in so many words, said to "bless" the children brought to Him, but we are told that He put His hands on them, prayed, and chocked His disciples for rebuking those that brought them, in the memorable words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We are glad to see by the catalogue that Mr. Tidey has painted this work for the Bible Illustration Society. It is time that the popular illustration of the Scriptures should be elevated from the level of the showy, tawdry wood engraving, or the still feebler engraving on steel and copper, with no quality of art, no invention or propriety of composition, but pouring in every detail ignorance and incapacity, which disfigure most of our family Bibles. It is time our Bible illustrations should at least equal the generally excellent religious designs produced in such profusion by German and other Continental artists, or which we may instance, as one of many examples, the etchings to the Lord's Prayer by the Danish artist M. Frölich, which, we hear, are about to be published in this country.

We are no great advocates for an ultra-realistic mode of representing incidents of scriptural narrative. It is impossible to recal the aspect of the Romanised Judæa and its inhabitants of eighteen hundred years ago. Therefore, it seems to us injudicious to copy very closely costumes seen in the Mohammedan Palestine of the present day if it involves a necessary surrender of the dignity and elevation which, from the very constitution of our minds, we associate with religious subjects. On the other hand, some reference to Oriental manners and customs—many of which have remarkable persistency—is desirable to give local colour and an air of probability, especially when it enables the artist to escape the conventionalisms of the Renaissance and earlier "Christian art" painters, and when it may be had without such debasement of the theme as we have deprecated. Mr. Tidey, who had previously painted several Eastern subjects, seems to us to come near the *juste milieu*, though inclining, perhaps, too much to so-called realism. The garments of the Saviour and the rebuking Apostle have the Roman simplicity and amplitude which admit of the breadth and grandeur of what artists speak of as "drapery." The introduction of a swarthy Nubian woman with her two woolly-headed children does not in the least violate probability and will be very suggestive to the Christian philanthropist and friend of emancipation; and her dress is so simple and suitable to the climate that it may have been worn at any time. But the Arab to the right, with the Kefyeh round his head, his rumbar down, his cloak or peliesse, loose mash'lah, and boots turning up at the toes, looks rather too much (according to our notions) like a modern sheikh. The Jews behind, with their turbans, sashes, beards, tassels, and similar boots are still more decidedly like modern Syrians. The artist may, however, contend with justice that these figures lose no dignity from their dress if we regard them with no association of ideas, and that is quite possible, for, modern as these may look, very similar costumes may have been worn in the days of Abraham. One great and rare merit must be

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conceded to this drawing—its composition is admirable. The figures, too, are well drawn; the attitudes and gestures expressive and appropriate. Although the material of water colour may not, as it has been objected, have sufficient force for the most solemn and pathetic incidents of sacred narrative, this is one which of all others seemed most eligible. The delicacy and sweetness of water colour render it peculiarly suitable for representing children. In all the children here introduced the artist has been eminently successful. It would not be easy to praise too highly the ingenuous awe and heedfulness of the two little ones standing together, or the innocent eagerness to be noticed—yet with her arms submissively placed behind her—of the little girl standing where our Lord has not yet seen her.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

SUNDAY, June 7.—First Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, at "the field of the cloth of gold," near Ardres, 1520. Royal Assent given to the Reform Bill, 1832.

MONDAY, 8.—The Austrians defeated at Marignano by General Baraguay D'Hilliers, 1859. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 52m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 9.—The Austrians defeated by Lannes, at Montebello (of which he is made Duke), 1809.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, 1854. The Federals defeated by the Confederates at Great (or Big) Bethell, 1861.

THURSDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Death of Sir John Franklin in the Polar regions, 1847.

FRIDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler and a hundred thousand men encamp at Blackheath, 1381. Act of Settlement passed, which led to the accession of the House of Brunswick, 1701. Trinity Term ends.

SATURDAY, 13.—Nabob of Arcot defeated at Cuddalore by General Stewart, 1783. The Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, inaugurated by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Prince Consort, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 51	6 18	6 46	7 15	7 44	8 15	8 49	9 24	9 54	10 25	10 58	11 30	—	—

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
May 27	30·240	57.2	41°2	·58	4	36·3	65·2	W.	141	·000
„ 28	30·244	59·3	47°0	·66	4	46·5	70·4	W. NW.	142	·000
„ 29	30·174	63·4	53·5	·72	3	49·6	74·7	W.	187	·000
„ 30	30·134	62·0	51·8	·79	10	54·1	70·5	W.	149	·000
„ 31	..	..	..	..	..	52·8	56·8	..	205	·013
June 1	30·207	54·3	44·4	·71	6	44·6	65·7	E.	201	·000
„ 2	30·058	62·7	43·2	·52	0	42·3	72·4	SE. S.	207	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·258	30·278	30·220	30·171	—	30·329	30·113
Temperature of Air	58·3°	57·4°	60·4°	65·1°	—	54·0°	63·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	50·2°	51·6°	56·7°	60·4°	—	49·4°	51·2°
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	W.	W.	—	E.	E.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Triumphant success of the new Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTERSPY, in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan appear, also Mr. Buckstone. Last three nights of Telbin's magnificent Panorama of the Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East. The new Farce of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL every evening. On MONDAY, JUNE 8, and during the Week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, the new Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTERSPY. Concluding with BUCKSTONE AT HOME (for three nights only). On Thursday a new Farce, entitled EASY SHAVING.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the Week, THE WILLOW COURSE—Messrs. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, Billington, Miss Woolgar, Miss H. Simms; ILL TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, R. Phillips, the Sisters Nelson, Carry and Sara, and Miss Kate Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 121, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

MR. LUMLEY'S BENEFIT.—Last Night. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. On MONDAY, JUNE 8, Mdme. Piccolomini, Signor Giuglini, and Mdme. Alboni, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Fourth Act of LA TRAVIATA, and other Entertainments. Pit and Balcony Stalls, One Guinea each.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. BEETHOVEN NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Japha; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard), "The Gayoyard," and "The Stolen Kiss," by Beethoven, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MDME. ARABELLA GODDARD will PLAY Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata for Pianoforte alone, and join Signor Piatti in Beethoven's Sonata in A Major for Pianoforte and Violoncello, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 8. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Mr. SIMS REEVES in the CREATION.—Mr. J. RUSSELL begs to announce a grand performance of Haydn's Oratorio, the CREATION, on FRIDAY, JUNE 19. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mons. Oliviere, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and Chorus of 1000. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Admission, 4s., 2s., and 1s. Commence at Half-past Seven.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL.—S. Thalberg's remaining Matinées and last appearance in London will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 8 (his last appearance but one). The Farewell Matinée and last appearance on MONDAY, JUNE 15. To commence at Half-past Two o'Clock. Stalls, 21s.; Family Tickets, Three Guineas; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; may be had at the principal Libraries; Austin's, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Fish, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the plan of the seats may be seen.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and M. SAINTON beg to announce that they will give a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, when the following distinguished artists will have the honour of appearing:—Vocalists, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Signor Delle-Sedie. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Violin, M. Sainton. The orchestra will be selected from that of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mons. Sainton, at their residence, 3, Upper Wimpole-street, W.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe.—Mr. J. K. LORD, F.Z.S., "AT HOME" IN THE WILDERNESS. Scenes and Sketches in the Trail of a Trapper and Hunter-naturalist through the hunting grounds, fur countries, and gold fields of Oregon, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountains. The Mammoth Trees. The Home of the Redskins. The Trapper's Song. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock (except Saturdays). Morning Performances on Saturdays at Three o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open from Ten till Four p.m.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In consequence of the preparations necessary to be made for the Ceremonial of June 10, the Garden will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th. By order of the Council. ANDREW MURRAY.

POLYTECHNIC.—All the Lectures and Entertainments as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Hesse, Professor Pepper's Ghost Lecture, SATURDAY, at Four and Eight, and every other day at half-past One and Eight. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "DER FREISCHUTZ." Engagement of Herr Stueman for his remarkable imitations of birds and other animals. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views of Poland and the Poles, with Lecture by J. Millard, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.—THE GREAT MEETING of the ARCHERS of the UNITED KINGDOM will take place in the Grounds on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, JUNE 11 and 12. JUDGE—CHARLES M. CALDECOTT, Esq., High Sheriff of Warwickshire. The Gentlemen will commence to shoot at Eleven o'Clock precisely, and the Ladies at Two o'Clock. Luncheon in the Grounds at half-past One. Privileged Tickets, admitting the Bearer within the Ropes, and permitting the Holders to accompany the Shooters to the Targets, Half-a-Crown each, may be had on the Ground each day. NOTE.—The GREAT FOUNTAINS and ENTIRE SERIES of WATERWORKS will be displayed on THURSDAY at the conclusion of the Shooting. Military Bands will perform on the Ground both days. Admission—Thursday, Half-a-Crown; Friday, One Shilling. Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, June 13. Open Monday at Nine, other days at Ten. Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Organ Performance at 2.30 daily. The Park and Grounds are now beautiful with thousands of Rhododendrons and other American Plants in bloom. Designs: Victoria Cross Gallery, and Great Picture Gallery. Immense assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department. Thursday and Friday, Annual Grand Archery Meeting; Display of Great Fountains on Thursday and Military Bands. Saturday, June 13, the Fourth Grand Concert. Admission: Thursday, Half-a-crown; Saturday, Five Shillings; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. The Guinea Season Tickets free. Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays on showing their tickets.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th inst.,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL CONSIST OF
TWO WHOLE SHEETS,
comprising, among others, the following Illustrations:—
The Prince and Princess of Wales at Ascot.
View on the Buxton and Matlock Railway, recently opened.
Two large Engravings of the proposed Thames Embankment.
A Series of Engravings of Herat.
The Grand Race at Longchamps.
Repairing Damages at Fort Sumter, Charleston, after the Bombardment. &c.
Price of the whole, 5d.; Stamped, 6d.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

"PARIS is France," say Frenchmen. "The empire is from the cottage," says he who is most interested in the conservation of Imperialism. The two sentiments have just come into collision, and Europe is looking on. The French elections have taken place, and Paris has returned Opposition candidates by large majorities. Not mere Opposition candidates, in the sense in which party feeling is understood in England, but men who are not only adverse to the existing rule in France, but who have been denounced and defied by the Government, and placed in the position, not of opponents, but of bitter and deadly enemies. Add that the elected men are among the ablest writers and speakers in Europe, and we shall arrive at a comprehension of the terrible blow which has been deliberately dealt, by the educated and intellectual portion of France, at the Imperial system.

It is but a handful of men that has been returned as the Opposition to the Tuileries. The cottage elects an enormous and overwhelming majority. But, *sententiæ ponderantur non numerantur*. The peasants, who are by no means sure that they are not voting for the Napoleon Bonaparte who sustained some damage at Waterloo, but afterwards returned, won some tremendous battle or other, and has been reigning ever since, have chosen the commercial men so strongly recommended to them by the Mayors and the policemen; but Paris has chosen M. Thiers, who knows all the truth about that same Napoleon, however little of it he may tell in his books. It is Paris, impatient of the paternal system that keeps her in such splendid order, that has availed herself of a little concession of liberty of speech, and has suddenly shouted out in language that will be heard all over the world. All the sycophantic Mayors and evil-eyed policemen in France cannot silence that cynical Paris. She has delivered her epigram, and the arrow, barbed and poisoned, sticks, and will stick; and she returns to her salons and her estaminets with a fatal smile of satisfaction. There has been no such important event since the days of that famous December, dear to Victor Hugo.

All very well to lay the disaster at the door of M. de Persigny. He blundered, no doubt, in descending into the arena, squabbling and scolding, and publishing counter addresses which made Paris laugh, not altogether ill-naturedly. But he did as he was bid, and he was bid to make a mistake. That, however, has but increased the majorities against Government; it did not create them. He should have perceived and accepted the situation, as it is the boast of Imperialism to do upon all occasions of difficulty. It seems almost impossible that he should not have understood the feeling of Paris, though we know how very hard it is for Truth to breathe in a palace, and how cruel it seems to a courtier to say anything that is not pleasant. Still, M. de Persigny, all Imperialist as he is, is a man of the world, and might be expected to know what was going on in it. Yet no stupid, bigoted, provincial Curé could have acted more absurdly on a church question than M. de Persigny has acted in a matter involving his religion—Napoleonism. It may be convenient to make him the scapegoat, and, in truth, the blunders he has committed are of such magnitude that those who wish to make a bridge of gold for a flying enemy, as we are all told to do, have a tolerably plausible case. But it will not hold water. It is too much to tell the thinking population of Europe that a whole city, which includes nearly all the intellect of France, and certainly speaks for all that intellect, has deliberately pronounced against the Government of the nation merely because it has been incensed by the impertinence of an official. It is insulting to the thousands of Frenchmen of the best class who have defeated the Government men to take this view, and the Emperor Napoleon himself is far too wise, and, we believe, too generous, to permit such a thing to be said in his name. He will, we have no doubt, take some early opportunity of signifying his regret that the best part of his subjects have hitherto failed to appreciate his sway, but he will not insult them. He has another means of accounting for the defeat, but it would be an awkward means. There is no doubt that Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans of all shades have been voting at this election, and, of course, have all voted against the Tuileries as at present occupied. But it will scarcely do to proclaim to France that Paris is disaffected.

The Government must make the best of it. The rule that a little learning is a dangerous thing is only true in the sense that a man who is content with only a little learning is not a wise man. But a little liberty, when you do not mean to grant any more and people think that they ought to have a great deal more, is a very dangerous thing indeed. If they accept it at all it will be with the intention of doing as much mischief with it as is possible. This we take to have been the idea of the good citizens of Paris, whom Rabelais himself some little time back described as always ready to fly out against their lords and masters. This sample of electoral power with which the Government favoured them was pretty well known to be about all they were likely to get. It was not worth much in itself, but it enabled them to make a demonstration. We are not inclined to think or speak lightly of such a demonstration. It is a serious thing when the capital of an empire places itself in opposition. It would not be a serious thing, except to the Palmerston Cabinet, if London returned four Conservatives instead of four Liberals. We mean if even the City were London, and London were England. But Opposition in France just now means a determination to bring a Government into incessant discredit, with a view to a change of dynasty: and this is what Paris has just signified that she desires her brilliant orators to do. The position is therefore serious. But, we repeat, the Government must make the best of it, and the Emperor, though liable to occasional error, is a wise ruler. He has one Mexico in the west, and he has just made himself another Mexico in the parishes of Paris. He must extricate himself from his false position with honour, and we believe that he will do so. Whether, after all the cant which it has been necessary to talk to France about glory, it will be quite safe to withdraw from the Mexican campaign may be a question; perhaps a signal victory, if such a thing could be obtained, would enable this to be done. If so, the Emperor holds the cards in his hands. He could overthrow the Opposition on its chief battle-ground—the tremendous expense of the Imperial system—by accepting the position, and, in compliance with the requisition of his capital, abandoning a costly and unsuccessful war. If this cannot be done, the brilliant orators must be allowed to speak, while the Tuileries relies for support upon the representatives of the ignorant but loyal peasants.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the younger members of the Royal family, left Balmoral yesterday (Friday) for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty took the railway at the Aboyne station, and travelled thence to Perth, where the Royal party dined, and afterwards continued their journey to Carlisle, where refreshments were served. The train left Carlisle at midnight, and, stopping only to replenish the boiler at stated distances of fifty miles, is timed to arrive at Windsor at a quarter to nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The fineness of the weather has enabled the Queen to enjoy to the fullest extent her temporary residence in the Highlands, driving out almost daily. Her Majesty, accompanied by the young Princesses, has also made frequent walking excursions in the neighbourhood of the castle. On the 24th ult., being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, the Queen remained in strict retirement; and in the afternoon, accompanied by all the Royal family, proceeded to Craig Laurichau, where a pyramid has been erected by her Majesty in memory of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole and the Rev. Mr. Caird have been among the visitors at the castle.

The celebration of the Queen's birthday will take place this day (Saturday).

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales honoured Viscount and Viscountess Sydney with their company at dinner on Saturday, at the noble Viscount's residence, in Cleveland-square. After dinner Lord Sydney afforded the Princess an opportunity of appreciating native English talent, having secured the attendance of Mr. John Parry who gave his inimitable "Singing Lesson," to the great delight of the illustrious guests.

The Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal St. James's, on Sunday morning.

The Prince of Wales rode on horseback on Monday, and, after calling at Mr. Westmacott's studio in St. George's-road, visited the Hospital of the Grenadier Guards in Rochester-row, to see the men injured at the recent railway accident. The Princess of Wales honoured Mr. Frith with a sitting at his studio in Pembridge-villas, and afterwards went to Kew, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured an amateur performance at the Bijou Theatre with their presence.

The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Tuesday for Ascot Grand Stand, and, after witnessing the races, proceeded to Frogmore, where they are at present sojourning. The Prince and Princess visited the races on Thursday, with the usual attendants in full-dress uniforms and liveries.

The Prince and Princess were present at the speechmaking at Eton College yesterday, and afterwards attended the Etonian regatta.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with their company at dinner on the 22nd inst., at their mansion in Belgrave-square.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to their residence at St. James's Palace from Cambridge Cottage, where they had been passing the holidays.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington will give a banquet at Apsley House this evening (Saturday) to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

The Countess Apponyi has issued cards for a grand ball at Chandos House on Tuesday next.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies this evening (Saturday), and on Saturday, the 13th instant.

Viscount Combermere has left London for Worthing, where he purposes remaining a few days to recover strength after his recent attack of gout.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Viscount Marsham, son of the Earl of Romney, and Lady Constance Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings and Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, Hastings, and Valence. A marriage is also arranged to take place during the present season between the Hon. Gilbert H. Heathcote, M.P., son of Lord and Lady Aveland, with Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley.

The Princess of Wales has graciously accorded her patronage to the Female School of Art, Queen-square, and contributed a handsome donation to the building fund. Her Royal Highness has likewise extended her patronage to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, which provides for the orphan as well as other destitute children of parents once in affluence.

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CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED AND ALL-ENGLAND ELEVENS AT LORD'S GROUND.—SEE PAGE 622.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

SINCE the reassembling of Parliament after the Whitsuntide recess Mr. Gladstone has been practising leadership, and testing his qualifications for that function. It has been murmured gently that Lord Palmerston has had a Chatham-like fit of the gout; that is, having had a little difference with some of his more active and eccentric (from the genius point of view) colleagues in the Cabinet, he found it convenient to cover annoyance—we will not say sulks—by maintaining his holiday retirement at Brocket Hall for several extra days, in company with alleged doses of colchicum and water gruel. However this may be, the fact is that he did not appear until Monday, and with him the Whig section of the Cabinet was absent, so that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson reigned supreme. There was an assumption of timidity and a negation of the responsibility in the absence of his noble friend by Mr. Gladstone which were almost amusing, because everybody knows that the one thing in which he believes as his culminating crush of Mr. Disraeli is his promotion to the leadership of the House. His rival has done that office, and done it well; but it is very much to be doubted if Mr. Gladstone is fitted for such a duty. His temperament is too excitable; his beliefs, however temporary, in the truth and value of whatever he has to do, are too engrossing; and he is utterly deficient in the essential quality of patience; while the fact that he is more admired than liked by the House renders his attainment of success in such a function very doubtful. However, he had the debate on the Churchward contract all in his own hands; and, so far as pressing his case on the House and wedging members into an early division were concerned, he managed well enough. His speech, in reply to Mr. Walpole's pompous parade of technicalities and lachrymose beseechings for the sparing of the Constitution, as it was involved in a contract for the conveyance of mails, was tremendously vigorous. For the expiation of a mass of jobbery in relation to mail contracts a scapegoat had been selected, and he was hunted to the death with all the skill and ardour which mark the Gladstonian character. When he sat down there was a pause, and the debate nearly lapsed, when Lord John Manners, who has a strong faith in his own feeble ferocity and galvanised energy, stood up, and, in a tone pitched in "alt," declared that he would demolish Mr. Gladstone's speech in one word. Nobody laughed, for the exhibition was only saddening. Why was it that Mr. Disraeli (who, by-the-by, kept remarkably quiet during all the Churchward row) left the House immediately after Lord John Manners had concluded? Was it to indulge in secret in an emotion which he could not, for very pity, show in the House? People will ask why it is that Mr. Lindsay always sides with the late Government of Lord Derby when any impeachment about mail contracts is brought against them and nobody replies? How busy Lord Robert Cecil is as a member of Parliament. He seems to think that it is his business, so to speak, to edit all the debates. At least, he lays down emphatically the rule and square upon which everything ought to be done and said; and, as he always manages to stand in the middle of the floor, and turns about in all directions, he appears to be lecturing, in the sense of scolding, with perfect success. As this Churchward debate was a party struggle between the ins and the outs, there had been a tremendous whip on both sides; and the Government, having got all their men up by half-past six, it was resolved to take the division before seven, and all speaking on that side was kept down. The Opposition was not so ready, and they put up Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who has that quality of the law courts which consists in talking for any time and under any disadvantages; and he went on, regardless of the absolute yells which were reverberating around him, until Mr. Whitmore intimated to Mr. Disraeli that he had done his spiriting so far as the division was concerned, and that it must come then; upon which the leader of the Opposition exercised one of his duties—that is, he pulled the tail of Sir Fitzroy's coat, the well-known signal to a talker against time; and in a few moments it was all over with Mr. Churchward.

Mr. Gregory is very nearly a personage in the House of Commons. He has the art of taking up subjects which are good for talk and nothing else, and of getting his motions at the head of the paper. He speaks tolerably well, and he is industrious in collecting materials, and is not so embarrassed by masses of documents as some gentlemen are—his power of dovetailing them into his speeches being above the average. But he falls into a fatal error when he consumes two hours or more in elaborating an abstract question, which is certain to lead to nothing. In bringing forward his motion on the subject of Turkey, he is understood to have the Princess of Servia for his client: and, as that great dame was peering with her bright eyes upon him from the Ladies' Gallery, no doubt he felt that he could go on for ever. It was all very well thus to address a stranger of the softer sex; but how if his audience in the house were under thirty in number? For some time there remained to listen to him just fifteen members on the Government and seven on the Opposition side. That is the question. Was his speech—however complete in other respects—a success from this point of view? Mr. Baillie Cochrane, fresh from a trip to Greece, did not in the least freshen up the debate; but Mr. Layard, who was comparatively calm and gentle, delivered a most interesting account of his personal adventures in the East. It is a great advantage to a speaker, when bringing forward illustrations of his argument, to be able to say, I saw that about which I am talking. With all its fluency and fulness of matter the speech was rugged and disjointed, owing to Mr. Layard's deficiency in the mechanism of speaking. A debate on Turkey, and Lord Palmerston not there! It was even so; and when Mr. Gladstone, who had gone out to dinner, came in soon after ten o'clock, he found the debate only simmering, the House thin, and Mr. Layard in solitary state on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Gladstone was forced to remember his temporary leadership when he was roused out of a violent fit of yawning, brought on by some dreary common-place speech, by Mr. Cobden rising and delivering one of his snapping, cracking addresses, rendering a reply on the part of the Government indispensable. And here occurred a Parliamentary miracle: Mr. Gladstone made a bad speech. He was evidently jaded in body and mind; he had not heard the debate; he had not intended to speak; he had not considered the subject; and he, for the first time in his life, made a mess of it. All his characteristics were wanting; he was laboured and slow in utterance; his sentences were deficient in structure; and he positively floundered in argument. Once he quickened into energy when he spoke of Turkish finance; and with the spirit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon him, he talked of the "House" as the "Committee," just as if he was doing a Budget. To sum up, this strange, this novel, this unprecedented episode in the Parliamentary history of the foremost orator of our era, it may be said that if any one conversant with the House, while listening to him, had closed their eyes, they would have said to themselves, the voice is the voice of Gladstone, but the speech is the speech of Sir Patrick O'Brien. A dull debate was appropriately closed by Mr. Darby Griffith, who was allowed to talk until a quarter to one o'clock, no one having the heart left to interrupt him.

On Tuesday Mr. Göschen took his seat as member for the city of London. Some curiosity was felt with regard to a gentleman who had waked one morning and found that he was a politician of mark. Undoubtedly he possesses considerable personal advantages; and, if he looks and is rather young, why, as somebody has said, he will mend that fault day by day. His political godfathers, and notably Mr. Crawfurd, have guaranteed him to a considerable extent, but, somehow, no one expects anything particular from members from the City nowadays. Of the metropolitan members they are, perhaps, the most liked, because less is heard of them than of the others; and Mr. Göschen has no very fearful responsibilities to encounter.

For once the House did not make a comedy of Mr. Whalley's motion for the repeal of the grant to Maynooth. When that hon. member rose, a sound partaking of the nature of a hum and a groan passed along all the benches; but it subsided, and gentlemen entered into personal conversation; so that Mr. Whalley, for the first time, had a quiet time of it, for, except a running accompaniment of ironical "hear, hears" from Mr. Collins for the first ten minutes, nobody paid the least attention to him except Mr. Spooner, who of course must regard with interest (of what kind is perhaps dubious) him on whom his own mantle has fallen. A word or two from Mr. Black about three-farthings and one and sevenpence, a serio-comic sentence or two from Sir Robert Peel, and a few darkly prophetic warnings from Mr. Newdegate, and the question of Maynooth, which was never less seriously argued, even by Mr. Whalley, than now, disappeared for this year.

A great debate was expected on the second reading of Mr. Somes's bill for closing public-houses on Sundays, and there was a considerable gathering of members. But, somehow, nobody seemed to suppose that there was any need to be in earnest about the matter. To be sure, Mr. Somes was solemn, as his manner is; but Mr. Pease, who is joined with him in charge of the bill, though he spoke well, was only half-hearted in his arguments. Mr. Ker Seymer was rough and ready, and pointed and good-humoured as usual; and Mr. Lawson came out in a new vein, which may be described as that of a philosophical jester. But whether it was that three hours' talking about intoxicating liquors on a hot summer's day had a peculiar effect on members, certain it is that the discussion waxed furious from excitement; cheers and counter-cheers greeted each member that rose, and the House fell into a state of babble that could only be quenched by proceeding to a division, in which beer triumphed over enforced water by a tremendous majority. As church rates and marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and other vexed Wednesday questions are dying out, it seems that Sunday closing and temperance by Act of Parliament are likely to take their places as subject-matter for semi-passionate discussions and large divisions. No one objects to thus playing at Parliament. It pleases members, interests strangers in the gallery, and hurts nobody.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House reassembled, after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Savings Banks Moneys Bill passed through Committee.

The Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were read a third time and passed.

In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, who complained of the high rate of speed at which railway trains are run, Lord Granville said the Government had no intention of introducing a bill on the subject.

Earl Russell laid on the table papers relating to Brazil, observing at the same time that it would be seen by them that the Brazilian Government did not complain of the orders given by her Majesty's Government, but of the manner in which they had been carried out.

CHURCH BURIAL SERVICE.—Lord EBURY then moved for a Royal Commission to inquire what steps should be taken to obviate the evils complained of as arising from the present indiscriminate use of the burial service of the Church of England. He explained at some length that what he required was not that the burial service should be altered for those who died in full communion with the Church, but that clergymen should not be obliged to use it over every one who was presented for burial, no matter what might have been his character when living.—The Earl of DESART objected to the discussion of such a subject in that House, and moved its adjournment for six months.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, while agreeing that some alteration might be made, could not agree to the motion on such short notice.—Earl GRANVILLE took a similar objection. After some further discussion Lord Ebury withdrew his motion, the Archbishop of Canterbury undertaking that the subject should be taken into serious and speedy consideration, and that a measure should be devised in reference to it by the Bishops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The papers relating to Brazil were laid on the table by Mr. Layard.

The Inland Revenue Bill was advanced a stage after some amendments.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. Hopwood, said the Government had no direct information that the Federals were recruiting in Ireland. The Government was aware that agents had been there, and inquiries were being made with a view of discovering whether recruiting was going on.

In reply to Lord John Manners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said an arrangement had been made by the Government for the purchase of the International Exhibition building. Lord Palmerston said the matter would be brought before the House on Monday next.

After some further questions of no great public interest, the House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, when certain votes were agreed to—those for public buildings, for the Royal parks, and for works within the Houses of Parliament—after undergoing much discussion. The Chairman was then ordered to report the resolutions to the House.

The Dockyards Protection Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill passed the Committee.

The Cayman Islands Bill and the Alkali Works Regulation Bill were read a second time.

The Lords' amendments on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill were agreed to after a short debate and a division.

The Port Erin Harbour (Isle of Man) Bill was read a second time.

Lord Palmerston, in moving the second reading of the African Slave Trade Treaty Bill, complimented the United States' Government upon the liberal manner in which they had acted with reference to the object of the treaty. After a short discussion the bill was read a second time.

On the order for the third reading of the Offences (South Africa) Bill, Mr. Adderley opposed the bill, and moved to defer the third reading for three months. The bill was defended by Mr. C. Fortescue and opposed by Mr. A. Mills. Ultimately the bill was recommitted, but the chairman was ordered to report progress.

Other bills were forwarded a stage.

The Admiralty Court (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat for a very short time, and the proceedings were limited to passing several private bills through various stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Goschen took the oaths and his seat for the city of London.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Gregory, said that an estimate of the repairing, altering, and eventually completing the International Exhibition building would be laid before the House, and Lord Palmerston would be prepared on the day fixed to state the object of the Government in purchasing the building, and the purposes to which it was to be applied. The value of the building itself was estimated at £130,000; the price to be paid by Government was £80,000; the site and refreshment-rooms could be purchased for £120,000, the estimated value for building purposes being £280,000.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he should bring forward his motion for the recognition of the Southern States on the 30th of June. Mr. Coningham gave notice that he should move a direct negative to it.

In reply to Mr. Hopwood, the Attorney-General said the case of the Alexandra would in all probability come on for trial on Monday week.

Mr. Whalley brought forward his annual motion in respect to Maynooth. There was some discussion, in which Mr. Black, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Newdegate took part: after which the motion was negatived by 193 votes to 100.

Mr. Fenwick moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of our sea fisheries with a view of increasing the supply of fish. He gave some very interesting statistics in reference to the consumption of fish. The fisheries were, he said, falling off, and this he believed was mainly owing to the system of trawl fishing. The effect of this system was to destroy immense quantities of the spawn of fish, and it was to this question that he desired the Commission to direct its inquiries. Mr. Cave seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Clay, who denied, on the authority of the Hull fisherman, that trawl-fishing did injure the spawn.—Mr. Bentinck took a similar view of the matter, as did Mr. Collier. After some few words from Mr. Liddell, Mr. Milner Gibson opposed the motion. Eventually, however, on a division, it was carried by 50 votes to 27.

Mr. Hassard was calling the attention of the House to the state of the law relating to charitable bequests in Ireland when the House was counted out, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill and the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The report on Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC-HOUSES BILL.—The sitting of the House was principally occupied with discussing Mr. Somes's Public-houses Bill, having for its object the total closing of all such establishments on Sundays.—Mr. SOMES, in moving the second reading of the bill, alluded to the large number of petitions that had been presented in favour of the measure and the small number against it, and concluded therefrom that the working classes were in favour of the proposed restriction.—Mr. PEASE seconded the motion.—Captain JERVIS moved the rejection of the bill, the amendment being seconded by Mr. KER SEYMER.—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. GREY, in speaking against the second reading, laid much stress upon the fact that a very large portion of the supporters of the bill were prepared to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors altogether. If the bill passed, the consequence would be that not a single glass of beer could be sold from eleven o'clock on Saturday night until six o'clock on Monday morning throughout the whole of England and Wales; and, in his opinion, it would be impossible to enforce the provisions of any Act that had that object in view. The result must be to inflict such severe inconvenience on large masses of workpeople that a violent reaction would ensue, to the risk of those salutary regulations and restrictions which now existed by law. He should oppose the further progress of the bill on the ground of its violent, rash, and precipitate character.—On a division the second reading was negatived by 278 votes against 103.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—The Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice that on Tuesday, the 16th inst., he would call attention to the state of our relations with Brazil.

The Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Bill, and the Thames Bridges Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Telegraphs Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

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ion has exerted his well-known skill in this useful
raphic art. The objects were selected with great
to be as representative as possible, and are also
J. C. Robinson, who, with, we believe, Mr. Redgrave,
f gentlemen who brought the collection together.
hibition of works of decorative painting, graining,
he hall of the Painters-Stainers' Company, opened
This exhibition is well worth a visit, even from the
and the authorities who organised it deserve all
ecognising the principle that the actual crafts-
kman should be recognised and honoured, and
ployer. The principal should be adopted in all
rative art. At present the name of the designer
glass window is not given by the firm he serves;
y equally flagrant cases. Hence the designer does
of the greatest incentives to improvement and

IVORY SCULPTURES.

structive collections of ivory sculptures ever brought
ntry now forms a "special exhibition" at the rooms of the
unte, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. The collection has been
w of being as representative as possible of the historical
important branch of plastic art, and also of exemplifying
in various countries. The historical comprehensiveness
much greater than that of the Loan Collection at the
and Art last year, chiefly because it contains, in addition
ulptures of Mr. Webb, the collection of Mr. Mayer, of
y other works that were not exhibited at South Ken-
entirely new to the public, or have not been generally
hibition of Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. The
rical ivory sculptures arises from the fact that no other
even missals or mosaics—affords us in an equal degree a
yles of successive epochs of late Roman and mediæval art,
luded between the fourth and thirteenth centuries. In
ods Mr. Mayer's collection is especially rich. The chief
ollection is due to the number of diptychs of the late
Early Western, and Italian periods which it contains.
stance, exhibits only one consular diptych; but in Mr.
re are eight of these rare and valuable works,
are included in the series of casts from historical
by the Arundel Society. These consular diptychs
all, derived from the famous collection formed by the
vary, and brought to this country by M. Pulsky. After
bb is the principal contributor of antique and mediæval
tion; but we need not allude further to a collection so
Mr. Birch contributes a case of antique sculptures; a very
xait, in high relief, of Sir Isaac Newton, remarkable as one
ries known to have been sculptured by Grinling Gibbons;
led Flora and a Cupid of the sixteenth century; and a very
and Eve. The styles of the Renaissance and later periods
arge number of statuettes, tankards, medallions, portraits,
poirs or snuff-rasps (the origin of the word "nappe"),
dles, spoons, powder-flasks, &c. The delicate carvings of
grotesques of Japan, and the rigid conventionalisms of the
s of Mount Athos, are also represented. Among the latter
most elaborate and minute carving, presented, we believe,
hen Chief Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. We must
cularly a ewer and basin covered with plaques in high
bjects, most admirably designed and sculptured, the contri-
ford Hope; and a sleeping child by Fiammingo, which is
work of art in the room.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

which occurred on Monday evening last was beautifully
lia. Although not so exciting or interesting an incident as
—the one producing some five minutes' darkness during the
trast is very sudden, and the other an hour's darkness
yet the recent event was observed with great pleasure by
ets and on the bridges. During the whole of the eclipse
idly clear, although in the earlier part of the evening it
reatening. The moon rose, however, round as a shield
30m. p.m.) Had the eclipse commenced a few minutes
ave had a recurrence of that which occurred in the lunar
ne 16) and 1668 (May 26), when the moon rose eclipsed
till above the horizon.

moon the particulars to be observed have reference to its
our when it has fully entered into the shadow of the earth,
g the times at which the umbra comes in contact with the
mountains, which gives a ready method of determining
been frequently stated that when the moon is most distant
ng an eclipse the light from it is much more brilliant than
e. Such was found to be the case on the present occasion,
exceedingly dim as the time of *total* eclipse approached,
ther obliterated. This last occurrence is very rare; it is
nces—viz., on April 25, 1642, when it disappeared entirely;
0, 1816, when no traces of the eclipsed moon were seen either
m. On the present occasion the perigee occurred about thirty
eclipse. Another point to be determined referred to the
when eclipsed—whether it appeared red or blue, or copper-
imagine, was rather open to doubt, for the colour of the
he lunar surface changed perceptibly during the eclipse;
bscured part was of small dimensions, it was of an iron
approached totality, the reddish light became so apparent
d that the moon "seemed to be on fire." When the totality
rtainly looked like a fire smouldering in its ashes, and almost
lish tint at the edge of the shadow was well seen about ten
moon was *extinguished*, and when the eclipsed and ruddy por-
surface was very apparent. Both the blue and red portions
factorily accounted for under those circumstances. The
ich pass through the lower parts of the earth's atmosphere
tint (as might be seen by the aspect of the sun on the
; and when a comparatively faint white light is placed
tint, it appears, from contrast, of a decided blue colour.
d on several occasions that the ruddy colour is not uniform
when eclipsed, but this is explained by the different state
sphere through which the solar light is refracted before
on.

t contact with the half-shadow took place at 8h. 49m. p.m.,
t that the time could not be accurately noted. When even
eared there was an uncertainty of some seconds; the time
30s. The commencement of total darkness was observed
, and the time when the moon's disc reappeared occurred at
the moon's light diminished various small and faint stars
mediate neighbourhood of its disc, and one of those to the
10h. 48m. 47s.. 5. The advancing shadow passed over the
enes at 11h. 13m. 58s.; across Plato, or the Lacus Niger of the ancients, and one of the
Plato, or the Lacus Niger of the ancients, and one of the
he moon, at 11h. 29m. 48s. The retreating shadow passed
e brightest spot on the lunar surface, at 12h. 9m. 49s. These
were taken by an admirable pocket chronometer made by
and was one of those for the going of which they received
he Exhibition of 1862.

totality the moon presented a soft, woolly appearance,
ular in form than when fully illuminated. Faint traces
ighter mountains were visible. The sky being beautifully
he moon's light in obliterating the fainter stars was very
light became gradually dimmer, one star after another
ength the whole of the Milky Way, which had previously
out with all its beautiful undulations and varying bright-
stellas inter luna minores," was reversed for a short period.
ntact with the real shadow occurred at a few minutes past
l two o'clock that the moon's light was free from the

t lunar eclipse which will occur for some years. Although
more solar than lunar eclipses—forty-one solar and twenty-
g in the space of eighteen years—(or the *Saros*) yet at any
will be fewer solar than lunar eclipses, the latter being
the globe, whilst the former is confined to a small portion

W. Campbell, of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, has
he Breadalbane peerage and the vast entailed estates.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Grand Prize of Paris has proved that, but for an accident, Ranger might have been much forwarder in the Derby, and that Lord Clifden has had his heart quite cut out of him by the terrible use which was made of him in that race. Challoner was put on him at Paris, and those who record Fordham's sayings, and told us after Doncaster and before the Derby that he "had never been on such a horse," now, of course, declare on his authority, that "the horse is greatly overrated, and that he cannot make out how he ever got him so near Macaroni." The St. Leger may tell us something more, but it seems very doubtful whether, even with nearly fifteen weeks before him, Edwin Parr can wind up Lord Clifden to within 10lb. of what he was when he first stripped him at Epsom. Colonel Towneley won his first race this season with Doofoot at Manchester. This mare, as well as Impératrice, have both been at Kettledrum's paddocks, and are trained by Heseltine, the stud groom, in the valley of the Hodder. Mr. Topham is to be continued as clerk of the course at Chester, and Mr. Buckland states in the *Field* that the skeleton of Touchstone is to be preserved in a mausoleum specially built for it at Eaton Hall, near that town. Newton and Hampton are the meetings for next week.

The continued drought has played havoc with the training stables, and Ascot Heath was never in such a hard and dusty condition. The favourite, Oldminster, only ran fifth for the Stakes; and Light (whose own sister was born without an eye) confirmed her Bath running, and made light of fifteen for the Biennial, for which four all but made a dead heat for second money. In the Gold Vase, Adventurer, a very game horse, came on with the running from the mile-post, and just won the race from Wells on Wingrave by a head; and Blue Mantle, not being in a humour to try, Lord Stamford's Avenger beat a large field for the two thousand Prince of Wales's Stakes very easily, little Borealis second, and Vivid, the third for the Oaks, fourth. The winner was purchased by Lord Stamford for 1000 gs. as a two-year-old, and will, no doubt, now that Automaton is dead, represent his Lordship in the St. Leger. "The talent" picked out the winner from twenty-seven in the Maiden Plate, and Lord Glasgow's Knowsley defeated a field of present and past reputations in the Queen's Stand Plate, for which the once great Brown Duchess was, as usual, nearly last. Lord Stamford's Avenger luck did not desert him on Wednesday, as Lady Augusta had her own distance to travel in the Coronation Stakes; and Queen Bertha, some pounds below what John Scott hopes to make her when she gets back to the tan gallop, had no chance with his Lordship's Onesander. The violet and orange cap was heartily cheered when Victor by Vindex, won the Royal Hunt Cup for Mr. Hodgman; and Becky Sharpe, another of the smart Wild Dayrell fillies, and Saccharometer got the other good things of the day, Hospodar being only fourth over a mile to Lord Strathmore's colt. Blair Athol did not go. In point of attendance, there has been no Ascot Cup day to compare with it. The carriages were four deep, and almost from the T.Y.C. post to the finish there was one continuous serried line of people. The Prince and Princess of Wales were again present, but did not come on to the course with the usual procession, headed by the Master of the Buckhounds. Fordham got heavily shaken by a fall from Curie in the first race; King of the Vale, who did not look fit, was easily beaten by Mr. Merry's Gladstone for the St. James's Palace Stakes; and Scottish Chief, from the same stable, made such a successful début in the Biennial, that he was backed at 11 to 1 for the Derby. Tim Whiffler's friends had begun to lose confidence overnight in their favourite for the Cup, and the field had the call at starting. Tim was ridden by Sam Rogers, his stable companion, Eleanor, going to make the running for him, and Hurricane (Aldcroft), Carisbrook (Boyce), Caller Ou (Challoner), and Buckstone (Edwards) made up the field. At the mile-post, Rogers went on with the lead, but was caught and headed by Buckstone about the centre of the Stand, and then steadying his horse, came on the post and made a dead heat of it. The firm impression of those near the judge was that Buckstone won by a head cleverly. A report that the latter had again been taken with the staggers made Tim the favourite for the deciding heat. He made all the running, but was once more caught about the same place and beaten easily. Buckstone, very steadily ridden by Edwards, and heavily backed by his owner, never looked or went better, but Tim's stride had not its old freedom. Baron Rothschild won the New Stakes with Sister to Queen of the Vale, but "the inclosure" were again at issue with the judge, and thought that Mr. Sutton's Vacuna won by nearly half a length. With the exception of that between Camarina (Robinson) and Rowton (Chifney) in 1832, there has never before been a dead heat for the Ascot Cup.

Her Majesty's yearlings, twenty-eight in number, were sold at Hampton Court on Saturday last, and averaged 215 gs., being 15 gs. less than in '62, and 35 gs. less than in '61. Lord Stamford followed the blood of Imaus and Diophantus, as he did last year, giving 550 gs. for the full brother to the former, and 720 gs., the top price, for the Newminster half-brother to the latter. The highest-priced Orlando, a filly from Braxey, made 540 gs., after a severe struggle between Mr. Snewing and Mr. Harlock, the trainer, who bid for one of his masters. The Orlando-Ayacanora colt (Mr. Naylor, 380 gs.) was also much liked, and so was the Voltigeur-Trickstress filly, for which the Duke of St. Albans gave 70 gs. less. On the whole, they were not considered so full of quality as usual; but five or six of them had racing promise such as we seldom see. Mr. Greville's were quite below his usual stamp, and the eleven out of the fourteen which found purchasers only averaged 103 gs. The highest-priced was "a slice of Old Alice," or a brown filly by Oulston from Barcelona, for which Mr. Naylor gave 200 gs. Only two by this young sire have been sold so far, and they have averaged 250 gs. About forty very promising yearlings come before Mr. Tattersall, at Eltham, this day (Saturday). If this stud has not succeeded in again turning out another Caractacus, it can well lay claim to the Oaks, seeing that Flax, the dam of Queen Bertha, was purchased by Lord Falmouth as a yearling at the first of its sales, never trained, and sent, out of compliment to Mr. Blenkiron, to Kingston. Lovers of national sports of a very different description will find their pleasure in the sale of M. Du Chaillu's collection of gorillas, chimpanzees, &c., on Friday, at Stevens's, Covent-garden.

The All-England Eleven have beaten the Lansdowne Twenty-two by three wickets. Anderson (64) was their most successful scorer, and Tinley and Tarrant were a perfect terror to the wickets. Mr. E. M. Grace played a splendid first innings of 73 on behalf of the Lansdowne, and will, we believe, accompany George Parr's Eleven to Australia. The Prince of Wales honoured the match between the M.C.C. and Ground and "The Colts of England" with his presence on Monday. The latter lost the match by seven. Bignall (Notts) made the largest number (43) with his bat; and Street (Surrey), J. Smith (Notts), and Rawlinson (Yorkshire) were the most successful bowlers. The latter had the satisfaction of taking the wickets of Wootton, whose bowling sent fourteen of "The Colts" to grief. The Surrey Colts beat the Kent Colts by seven wickets at The Oval. Nightingale and Street batted splendidly; and the latter, with four others, divided the bowling honours. Williams and Kemp were the best Kentish batsmen, and Norley and Walter the bowlers. On Monday the M.C.C. and Ground v. County of Sussex will be played at Lord's; A.E.E. v. 22 of Union Club, at Southampton; and U.A.E.E. and 20 of Northern Club (with two bowlers), at Scaforth. On Wednesday Household Brigade v. Royal Artillery at Lord's; and on Thursday Surrey v. Sussex at The Oval; Kent v. Notts, at Nottingham; and M.C.C. and Ground v. Present Harrovians, at Harrow.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Tippler, 1. Redcap, 2. Tornado, 3.
Ascot Stakes.—Stanton, 1. Rubicon, 2. Oakapple, 3.
First Year of the Sixth Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Light, 1. Goldylocks, 2. Tomato, 3.
The Gold Vase.—Adventurer, 1. Wingrave, 2. Atherstone, 3.
The Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Avenger, 1. Borealis, 2. Judex, 3.
A Maiden Plate.—Birch Broom, 1. Leicester, 2. Confederate, 3.
The Queen's Stand Plate.—Knowsley, 1. Umpire, 2. Gilos the First, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Coronation Stakes.—Lady Augusta, 1. Fantail, 2. Crafton Lass, 3.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Onesander, 1. Queen Bertha, 2. Blue Mantle, 3.
Royal Hunt Cup.—Victor, 1. Glenorchy, 2. The Knave, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Santhal, 1. Dirt Cheap, 2. Lord of Linne, 3.
First Year of the Eleventh Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Becky Sharpe, 1. Catastrophe f., 2. Mdlle. de Chesnois, 3.
Fernhill Stakes.—Tomato, 1. Lady Ablecss, 2. Midnight Mass, 3.
Second Year of the Fifth Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Saccharometer, 1. Judex, 2.
Visitors' Plate.—Millionaire, 1. Paste, 2. Vinegar Hill, 3.

THURSDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Lady Evelyn c., 1. Glance c., 2. Petersham, 3.
£100 Plate.—Gem of the Sea, 1. Senorita c., 2. Gentle Kitty c., 3.
St. James's Palace Stakes.—Gladstone beat King of the Vale.
First Biennial Stakes.—Scottish Chief, 1. Master Richard, 2. Knight of Snowdon, 3.
GOLD CUP.—Buckstone, 1. Tim Whiffler, 2.
New Stakes.—Sister to Queen of the Vale, 1. Vacuna, 2. Mary Copp c., 3.
£100 Selling Plate.—Vigil, 1. Rob Roy, 2. Pyrrus, 3.
Royal Stand Plate.—Wingrave walked over.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund, held on Monday, the report of Mr. Farnall showed that 5822 fewer persons were receiving parochial relief on the 23rd ult. than on the previous week. There was an increase in the number at three places only—the Fylde, Glossop, and Warrington; but the increase amounted only to thirty, so that the favourable nature of the returns may be described as general. The minute on public works, approved by the committee, recommends certain changes in the Local Government Act, to make it useful and acceptable to the cotton districts; and, whilst arranging for the present time, it looks to the coming winter, when there must still be some thousands of workmen out of employment.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the Attorney-General has obtained rules against the guardians of the Macclesfield, Great Morton, Nantwich, and Congleton Unions relative to their not complying with orders for rates in aid.

The Mansion House Committee held a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week. The total amount received up to the previous night was £491,915, of which £108,183 had been remitted to the Distressed Districts. The amount received during the week was £150. Grants amounting of £4300 were made.

The Arundel Society has just issued its annual report, from which it appears that its finances are in a prosperous condition. The publications for 1863 will consist of an engraving, by Herr Schäfer, of "St. Stephen thrust out before his martyrdom," after Fra Angelico, and five chromolithographs from the works of Masaccio in the Brancaci Chapel.

Cardinal Wiseman, on Monday, opened a new convent and girls' school in Albert-place, Spitalfields, adjoining the Roman Catholic church of that locality. There was a large attendance of Roman Catholic clergymen from different parts of London. After the religious ceremonial a dejeûner took place, at which the Hon. Charles Langdale presided.

Last Saturday's *Parthenon* contains an announcement that "the present number will be the last; the support which has hitherto been afforded to the publication not being sufficient to warrant its continuance." The *Literary Gazette*, of which the *Parthenon* was the representative under another name, thus finally comes to an end.

In aid of the Shakspeare Fund, established in 1861, for the preservation of objects illustrative of the life and works of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are to give recitations from Shakspeare and other English poets at St. James's Hall, on Friday evening, June 26. This will be their first and only reading in London, and their last public appearance in England prior to their departure for Australia.

PRESENT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The ladies of North Wales, headed by Lady Watkyn W. Wynn and Lady Powis, have subscribed nearly £2000 for a very handsome present to the august and gracious Princess, who takes her title from the Cymric principality. The present, which is just completed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, silversmiths to the Royal family, consists of a suite of ornaments in diamonds and emeralds. The principal is an oval bedge, the upper semi-oval consisting of large diamonds supported beneath by a ribbon bearing the motto, in Welsh, "IN TYWYSOGES NI"—i.e., "To our own Princess." In the centre is the national emblem, the leek, with the bulb in diamonds and the foliation in emeralds; and from beneath the ribbon depends a solid emerald drop. The remaining ornaments are a small brooch of similar pattern, but with the Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre, and a pair of earrings with two solid emerald drops, and large diamonds to form the upper part.

A fatal accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway yesterday week. A heavy express-train, consisting of sixteen carriages, two of which were occupied by two companies of the Grenadier Guards, ran off the line near Streatham, and immediately afterwards the engine-boiler exploded. The train at once became one vast wreck. Two Guardsmen and a lady (Mrs. Chilver) were killed; a large number of Guardsmen and other passengers were severely wounded; and the driver and stoker, who were hurled a considerable distance by the explosion, were dreadfully scalded and bruised, the former dying of his injuries on Saturday. Dr. Cureton, Canon of Westminster, and several members of his family are among the injured. The cause of the disaster cannot be stated with certainty, but it would seem that the train was behind time, and that the driver was pressing on at an excessive rate of speed when the "accident" occurred. The Queen telegraphed on Sunday from Balmoral, expressing her sympathy with her wounded Guards, and the Prince of Wales also dispatched messengers during the day to inquire respecting the condition of the poor fellows.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that nearly half a million sterling in gold has arrived from various quarters, but chiefly from Australia and New Zealand, the transactions in all National Securities have been on a very moderate scale, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Scarcely any bullion has been disposed of to the Bank of England, and £50,000 in gold has been withdrawn thence for shipment to Constantinople. Evidently large quantities are now required both for France and Italy to meet the last loans; we therefore do not anticipate any great increase in the stock of the precious metals for some time.

The Council for India has disposed of £100,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The applications within the limits reached nearly £2,000,000.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are in favour of this country, and there is a large profit on the import of gold from New York.

Shares in the new financial companies have been largely dealt in. The International have realised 6¾ to 7¼ prem.; the General Credit, 3¼ ¼ prem.; and the London Financial, 2 to 2¼ prem.

On Monday Consols, both for Money and the Account, were done at 92¼ ⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 11s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; Bank Stock was 233 to 235; India Stock, 231 to 233; Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106⅛ to 107⅛, and 115 to ⅛. The dealings on the following day were limited:—Consols closed at 91⅞ 92; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ⅜; India Stock, 232 to 234; Long Annuities, 14⅛; India Five per Cents, 107⅛ ⅛ ex div.; Rupee Paper, 106⅛ to 107 and 114⅛ to 115⅛; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were 91⅞ 92; and for the 9th of July, 92⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅜ ⅛; India Five per Cents, 107⅛ ⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 233 to 235; India Stock, 232 to 234; and Rupee Paper, 106⅛ to 107, and 114⅛ to 115⅛. On Thursday the market was very quiet:—Consols realised 92 to 92¼ ex div. for Money and Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to ⅜; Red Sea Annuities, 21⅛; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. dis. India Five per Cent Stock changed hands at 107⅛ to 108 ex div.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in good demand, and in several instances a further improvement has taken place in the quotations.

Colonial Government Securities have been in but moderate request, and the Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady.

On the whole, a fair amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and, for the most part, prices have ruled steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (June 1).—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with English wheat, and the demand for most kinds ruled steady, at fully last week's currency. A full average business was doing in foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably extensive—at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were unaltered in value. There was a fair demand for both English and foreign barley at about previous rates. Good sound malt moved off freely—other kinds slowly—at late quotations. Oats realised full currencies; but the demand for them was by no means active. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, and, in some instances, American flour produced 6d. per barrel more money.

June 3.—Wheat sold steadily, at full quotations. Most kinds of spring corn, as well as flour, were steady in price.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. American, 21s. to 23s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 246; barley, 30; malt, 1020; oats, 530; flour, 580. Irish: oats, 110. Foreign: wheat, 9230; barley, 10,490; oats, 35,430; flour 2510 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed moves off freely, at extreme quotations. Otherwise, the seed trade is heavy. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 5s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 30s. to 34s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 33s. 8d.; oats, 22s. 4d.; rye, 30s. 2d; beans, 38s. 11d.; peas, 38s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 31s. 3d; beans, 38s. 11d.; peas, 38s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week. — Wheat, 34,946; barley, 3145; oats, 7051; rye, 13; beans, 2602; peas, 209 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, the demand is inactive, at about stationary prices. The public sales have gone off slowly, at barely late currencies.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities have mostly commanded full prices; but low and damp parcels have moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Barbadoes has realised 32s. to 39s.; Jamaica, 31s. to 35s.; Demerara, 30s. to 40s.; and Berbice, 30s. to 33s. per cwt. Refined goods are off slowly, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 174,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—All kinds move off slowly, and late rates are barely supported. The stock consists of 840 tons, against 7400 tons.

Rice.—The transactions are on a very moderate scale, at about previous currencies. The stock is 58,912 tons, against 37,342 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a slow inquiry, at 76s. per cwt. for the best Clonmel. In foreign qualities very little is doing, at 84s. to 86s. for the best Friesland. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, with a fair inquiry. Most other provisions are inactive, at about previous quotations.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. per cwt. The stock is 37,744 casks, against 36,412 ditto last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 28s.; rape, £49 to £52; olive, £52 to £53 10s.; cocoanut, £43 to £50 10s.; and palm, £37. American turpentine, 38s.; French 40s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum are on a fair average scale, at 1s. 5d. for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. for proof East India. Brandy is quoted at from 2s. to 15s. 6d.; Hollands, strong, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 to £1 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. to 19s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartleys, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 130s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 125s.; Sussex, 70s. to 125s.; and foreign, 70s. to 122s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Potatoes.—Selected old qualities are worth 140s. to 170s. per ton. New potatoes are selling at 9s. to 13s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, June 4.)—Our market today was seasonably well supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds moved off slowly, and Monday's prices were hardly supported. The extreme value for Scots was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Sheep.—The supply of which was moderate—were a dull inquiry, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency. However, the best Downs realised 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Lambs were very dull, and inferior breeds were in favour of buyers. Prices ranged from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lb. From the Isle of Wight 150 lean came fresh to hand. Calves were in large supply and heavy request, at barely stationary prices. Pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled lambs, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1150; cows, 100; calves, 90; sheep and lambs, 6100; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 320; sheep and lambs, 950; calves, 160.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRING.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

BANKRUPTS.

C. W. MULLINS, Exeter-place, Commercial-road, Peckham, accountant.—G. J. DOBBINS, Albert-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, ironmonger.—A. HARVEY, Deal, Kent, licensed victualler.—J. C. ARCHER, Oakley-square, bankers clerk.—R. ADAMS, Horn, licensed victualler.—J. C. ARCHER, Oakley-square, bankers clerk.—R. ADAMS, Horn-street, Fulham, gardener.—G. BULL, Leadenhall-street, carpenter.—T. W. EVANS, High-street, Peckham, carver and gilder.—G. ORTON, High-street, Wapping, shipping butcher.—B. KIRBY, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, cap maker.—G. H. WHEELER, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, joiner.—R. MYCROFT, Sheffield, builder.—E. WORRALL, Salford, boot and shoe maker.—T. FITTER, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—A. L. WINSCOMB, Churton-street, Pimlico, baker.—J. W. GEMS, Sloane-street, Belgravia, carver and gilder.—T. FRANKLIN, Edmund-street, Southampton-street, Camberwell, licensed victualler.—G. TABRAR, Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, gasfitting manufacturer.—W. DE FERNEX, Chigwell, Essex, farmer.—W. H. WELLS, Lime-street, City, commission agent.—J. OAVEN, Langham-street, Langham-place, Saint Marylebone, cabinet maker.—R. LUNN, Lurgashall, Sussex, farmer.—H. P. WHITCOMBE, Colchester, solicitor and attorney-at-law.—S. E. WRIGHT, Naseby Lodge, Northamptonshire, farmer and grazier.—A. G. HUNTER and E. F. FERRIS, Mark-lane, City, mill and warehousemen.—J. CLEE, Dudley, Worcestershire, currier and leather cutter.—T. F. MUSSON, Hose, Leicestershire, farmer and cattle dealer.—E. S. CODD, Plymouth, mine agent.—E. LLOYD, Penylan-tower, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper.—J. ROCK, Old Hill, Staffordshire, nail manufacturer.—W. BAZLEY, Whipton, Devonshire, innkeeper.—B. POWELL, Wolverhampton, butcher.—L. DAVIS, Wolverhampton, cattle dealer.—J. T. HOW, Totnes, Devon, shoemaker.—ELIZABETH CLIBBY, Corringham, Lincolnshire, farmer.—S. WILSON, Thetford St. Cuthbert, Norfolk, machine manufacturer.—J. WHITE, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, farmer.—J. JACKSON, Penrith, Cumberland, cabinet maker.—J. TAYLOR, Tarleton, Lancashire, draper.—HARRIETT KENISTON, Bath, ladies' hosier.—N. SALTER, Bath, plasterer.—S. W. REDDISH, Nottingham, engineer.—W. ROSE, Northampton, naturalist.—J. C. NICHOLS, jun., Bradley, Staffordshire, commission agent.—W. HUTCHINSON, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, carpenter.—J. FRANKLYN, Flahguard, Pembrokeshire, Lieutenant in the Navy.—J. B. FRIER, Elmstone and Preston, Kent, blacksmith and cattle dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. IMRIE, Brutus, Cults, farmer.—J. COATS, Paisley, reedmaker.—D. FERRIER, Edinburgh, bookseller.—J. and J. MUKENZIE, Leaskenouth, contractors.—P. DUTTIE, Newton, Aberdeenshire, farmer.—MCDOUGALL and SON, hillmarnock, confectioners.—I. MONTGOMERY, Troon, coal merchant.—J. CALDER, Inverness, cabinet maker.—W. REID, jun., Port Dundas, storekeeper.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. JONES, St. George's-square, Pimlico, wine merchant.—T. RICHARDSON, Kingston upon-Hull, joiner.

BANKRUPTS.

H. LEIGH, Catherine-street, Limehouse-fields, beerseller.—W. BARBER, Bromley, Middlesex, assistant to a dairyman.—G. DODD, Ledbury-road, Notting-hill, nurseryman.—H. A. BALDRY, Green-street, Bethnal-green, beerhouse-keeper.—A. GALLAFENT, Cable-street, Whitechapel, greengrocer's assistant.—J. B. FRIER, Elmstone and Preston, Kent, blacksmith.—W. GRAY, Church-street, Hackney, dyer.—T. GAYLARD, Wellington-mews, Ledbury-road North, cab proprietor.—J. GENTLE, Orchard-place, Hackney, chandler's-shop keeper.—F. COX, jun., Kingsbridge-terrace, Kentish town, pianoforte-keymaker.—R. PIPP, Epsom, Surrey, saddler.—W. G. SEYMES, Strand, tobacconist.—G. R. CAMPBELL, Southampton-row, Russell-square, hotel-keeper.—T. RUTTLEDGE, Composite Paving Works, East Greenwich, foreman.—G. B. BRUCE, King-street, City, and Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, slaughterman.—C. CLODE, Arbour-square, Stepney, beerseller.—T. W. FORD, Acton-green and Turnham-green, Middlesex, carpenter.—W. SIMS, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, coalmaker.—G. MIDDLETON, Oakfield Villa, Haverstock Park, commission merchant.—K. HARRIS, Grove-villas, South Hackney, warehouseman.—F. W. WOOLRIDGE, Erith, Kent, butcher.—A. COLLINS, Brewer-street, Regent-street, preparer of photographic papers.—G. WILKIN, Upper Whitecross-street, butcher.—T. FILLEAN, Princes-place, Clapham-road, engineer.—C. HAYNES, High Holborn, tavern-keeper.—S. GOLDSTON, Birmingham, tailor.—J. MORGAN, Hereford, and F. H. ADAMS, Ross, Herefordshire, bankers.—G. BOARD, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, timber-dealer.—J. GRAY, Sheffield, joiner.—R. HUGHES, Pendyebleg, Carmarvonshire, draper.—W. WEST, Selford Lancashire, butcher.—W. WOODBY, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, journeyman smith.—J. FAIRBROTHER, Heslington, Lancashire, greengrocer.—J. HARGREAVES, Woodbottom Mill, near Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—W. WALKER, Bottesford, Leicestershire, builder.—S. C. ROBERTON, Gosport, hairdresser.—J. ELSDEN, Soham, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper.—CAROLINE ELIZABETH POOLE, Landport, milliner.—J. TARBIT, Thornley Colliery, Durham, tailor.—ELLEN ROWELL, Stokesley, Yorkshire, lodging-house-keeper.—S. CLYNE, Birmingham, tailor.—W. LEVER, Bury, cab proprietor.—J. MARSHALL, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, fruiterer.—W. HOOPER, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, painter.—C. CRABTREE, Oldham, grocer.—J. LEES, Oldham, tailor.—J. DAGLISH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder.—J. A. WILLIAMSON, Heigham, Norfolk, carpenter.—T. HEMP, Gwennws, Cardiganshire, innkeeper.—W. H. BENNETT, Lincoln, labourer.—E. T. ROBINS, Bircham, Somersetshire, accountant.—G. SUMMERFIELD, Broughton, Northamptonshire, publican.—A. SHAW, Birmingham, house-painter.—J. BALLIFF, Tranmere Park, Cheshire, plumber.—G. WALTERS, Stafford, innkeeper.—T. TAYLOR, Brewood, Staffordshire, machinist.—J. BALL, Brecknock, labourer.—E. ATHOW, College-street, Fulham-road, baker.—W. T. PERRY, Clarence-place, Clapham-road, poulterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. P. GILMOUR, Glasgow, miller.—R. BALD, and J. MILLAR, jun., Glasgow, ironmongers.—J. HUNTER, Calla rock, Dumfriesshire, farmer.—J. SCOTT, Kirkmaidlock, Dumbartonshire.—W. SELKIRK, Edinburgh, tailor.—W. GRAY, Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, baker.—J. REID, Strathdon, farmer.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE exhibition of sculpture, which is to form an annual attraction of these gardens, was lately opened to the public. The idea of an exhibition of this kind originated, like others which have already borne good fruit in England, with the late Prince Consort. The Prince took a special interest in sculpture. He could himself, although it was not generally known, handle the modeller's tools.

Next to the architectural applications of soulpture, the adorning of gardens is one of its most valuable functions. We know, from the allusions of classic writers, and from the situation in which many antique works have been discovered, that the ancients applied sculpture to the decoration of the pleasure-garden or ornamental grove almost as profusely as to the temple, the forum, the bath, and the palace. The beautiful effect of sculpture placed among flowery walks and fountains, and when backed by trees, has been illustrated in the Borghese and many other villas of modern Italy, in some Continental *places*, and in the gardens of the Tuileries. The biennial display of sculpture which has been lately opened in the Champs Elysées is also arranged as a garden.

Through the lamented death of the Prince, while the grounds of the Horticultural Society were scarcely completed, no steps were taken to carry out the plan until recently, when it was intrusted to a committee of five sculptors—Messrs. Foley, Marshall, Weekes, and Woodington, with Mr. E. B. Stephens as secretary. The result of the labours of these gentlemen is not at present very important, but, such as it is, it may now be seen in a number of works, with some of which the public is already familiar, distributed in the conservatory, the upper terrace, the arcades, or about the grounds. The sculptures are unequal in merit, but they greatly increase the general elegance and picturesqueness of the gardens, and their effect under the arches of the conservatory is especially beautiful. The collection does not give a fairly representative illustration of the present state of English sculpture, for some of our best sculptors have not exhibited at all. With few exceptions, too, the statues are in plaster, and a large part of the collection consists of busts, many of which represent persons of no public interest, though a few of these are redeemed from insignificance by the artistic skill displayed. We may mention among the most noteworthy statues and groups Mr. E. Davis's "Wedgwood," Mr. Sherwood Westmacott's "Peri," and Mr. Noble's "Purity," which, with some other works here, we have engraved. "The Day Dream," and "The First Thorn in Life," by Mr. M'Dowell; "The Love Test," by Mr. Birch; "Maidenhood, by Mr. Papworth, jun.; "A Fountain Nymph," by Mr. Munro; Mr. Calder Marshall's "Ophelia" and "The Young Briton;" and E. B. Stephens's Sir T. D. Acland and "A Deer-Stalker;" Mr. W. F. Woodington's T. Steel, Esq.; Mr. Weeks's "Young Naturalist," "The Mother's Kiss," and Marquis of

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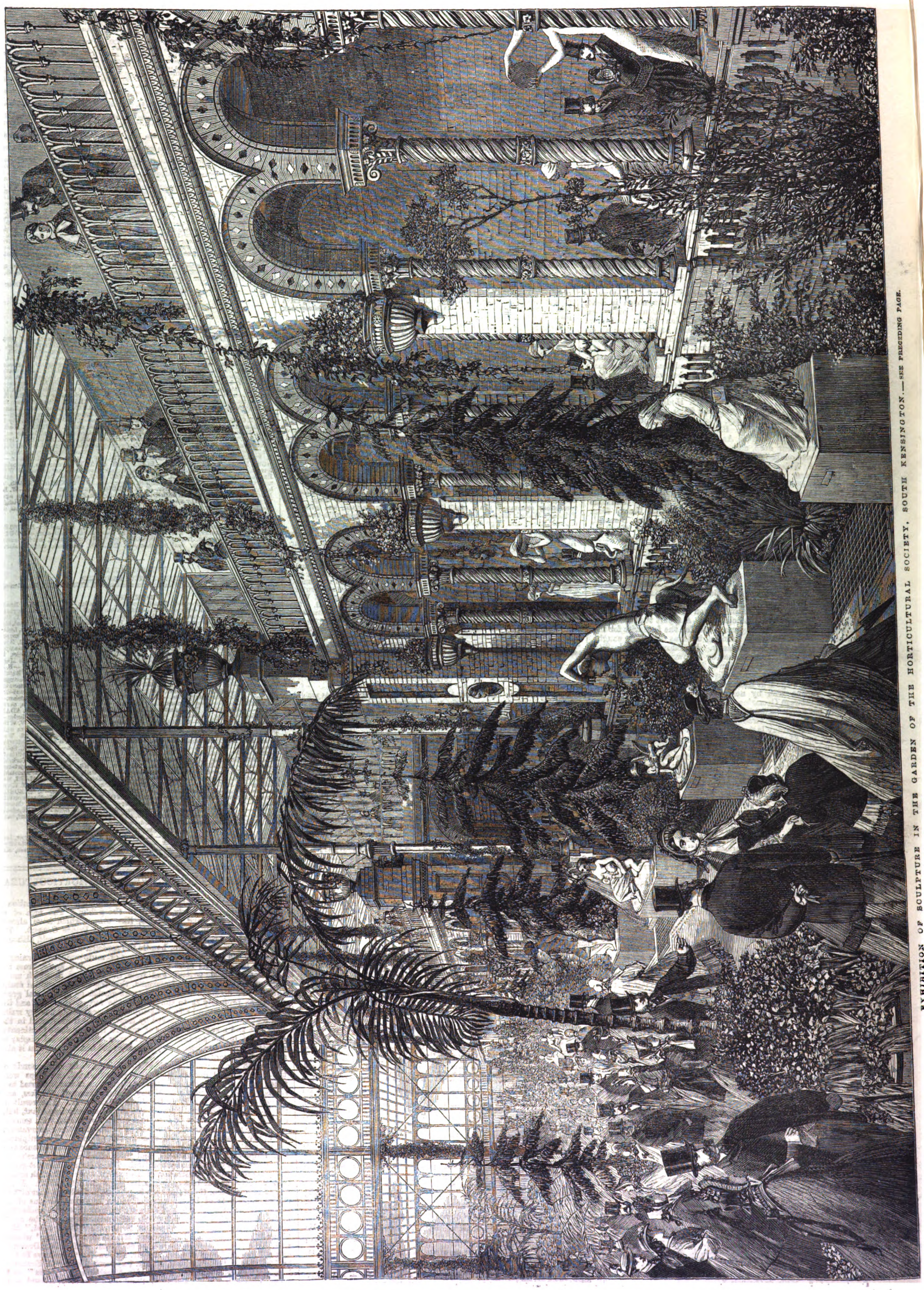

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE IN THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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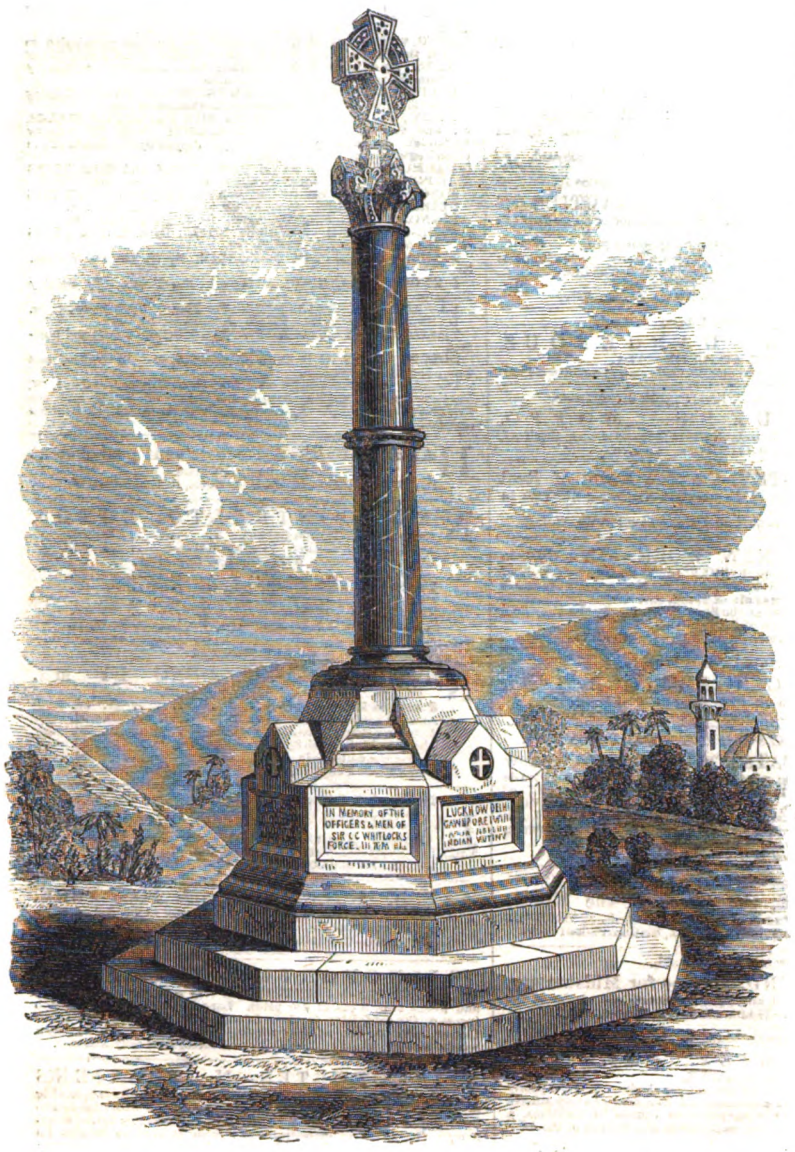


MEMORIAL CROSS AT BANDA, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—SEE PAGE 622.

Wellesley; Mr. Lawlor's "Titania" and "Bather;" Mr. Durham's "Parting of Paul and Virginia;" Mr. Millar's "Evangeline" and "Emily and the White Doe of Rylstone;" Mr. Thrupp's "Boy Making a Flute;" Mr. Earle's "Hyacinthus;" and Mr. Farrell's "Nymph and Cupid." On the terrace in front of the conservatory is Mr. Durham's colossal statue of the Queen, in bronze (by Messrs. Elkington's method of depositing by electrotype) bearing the attributes of "Peace," which was originally intended as the crowning statue for the Memorial of the International Exhibition of 1851. Our readers are aware this figure is not to surmount the memorial, but, by desire of her Majesty, one in its place, of the late Prince, by the same artist. This figure has also been completed by Messrs. Elkington, and is now fixed on the pedestal ready for the uncovering and inauguration of the memorial by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 10th inst. Besides these there are three excellent works by Mr. Foley; his "Goldsmith," for Dublin; "A Youth at a Stream," one of the finest works of modern sculpture; and "Manockjee Nes Serwanjee Petit," a statue of a Parsee gentleman, for Bombay, lifelike, simple and unaffected, yet full of dignity, the hands as full of character as the head.

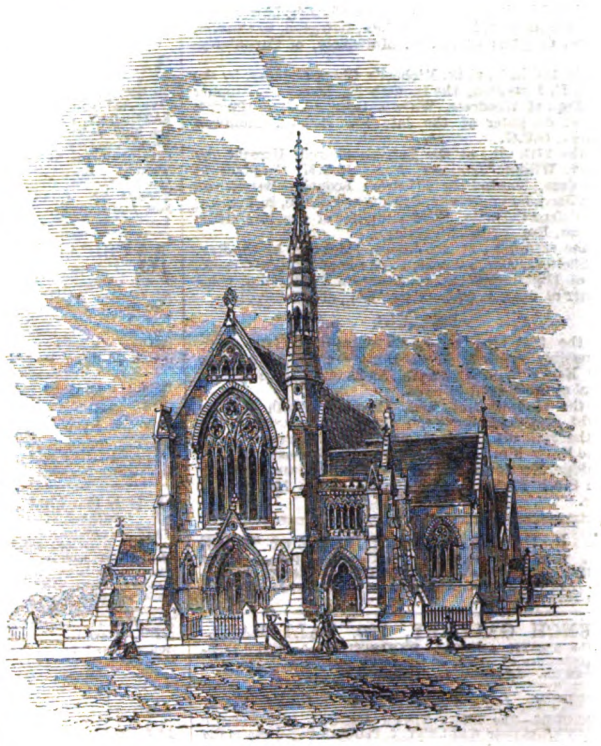
NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL IN BOLTON.

A WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Park-street, Chorley-road, Bolton, has been recently opened for Divine service. The buildings comprise the chapel and schoolroom, large vestry, ministers' and choir vestry, also four classrooms in the second story over the vestries; the whole of these being grouped together; the side wall of the vestries and the north gable of the school forming a continuous line with the transept gables. Detached from these and standing at the north-west corner of the plot, will be a residence for the chapel-keeper. The total length of the principal group of buildings is 141 ft., and the greatest breadth, externally, 80 ft. The chapel is calculated to accommodate 950 persons, and the school 260 scholars. The style adopted is Decorated Gothic, of the later period of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries. Externally, the walls are faced with Yorkshire pierpoints, and the dressings of Wrexham stone. The plan of the chapel is cruciform, and comprises nave, with north and south transepts, and a chancel, in which the organ is placed.

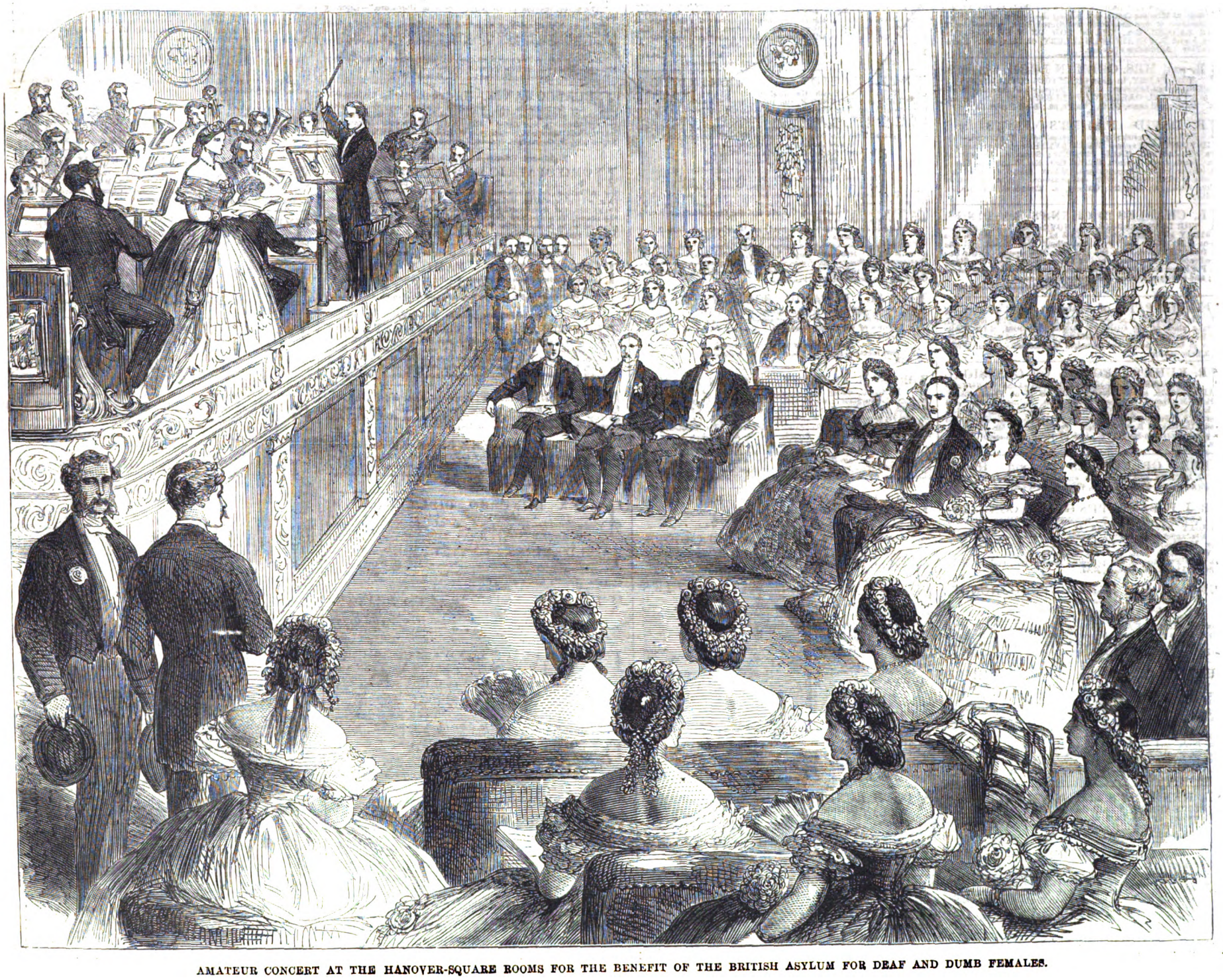
Mr. George Woodhouse, the architect, exercised a general supervision over the works, the total outlay for which, exclusive of land, is about £9500.

CONCERT GIVEN BY "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS."

THIS concert, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., was one of the most brilliant musical entertainments of the season. It was interesting, not only on account of its benevolent object, and the substantial aid it afforded to a most useful charity—the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females—but also on account of the evidence it gave of the high cultivation of music in the English fashionable world. The concert was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the room was crowded by a splendid assemblage. Though the performers were amateurs, yet the orchestra, taken collectively, was excellent, and several individuals displayed the talents of professional artists. Among these we may mention Lady Katherine Coke, who played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor in a style which would have done no discredit to the Monday Popular Concerts. Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, who was the principal violoncello, is a first-rate performer; and the Hon. Seymour Egerton directed the performance with the firmness and skill of an experienced conductor. The accompanying Engraving shows the aspect of the room during this remarkable concert.



PARK-STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BOLTON.



AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 9, Pelham-crescent, Hastings, the wife of Major-General Ludlow, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Aberdeen, the wife of Mr. Alex. P. Hegarth, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Down-place, Windsor, the wife of George Douglas Pennant, of a daughter.

On the 3rd ult., at Welchpool, Jamaica, the wife of the Rev. Whitbread Ingle, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Wandsworth, the widow of Matthew Godfrey Wigham, Esq., late of Victoria, Vancouver Island, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Matthew's Church, Lower-road, Edwin Dexter, of 9, Montague-place, Islington, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Midwinter, of Canonbury-street.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. T. H. Hamilton, the Incumbent, Henry Christopher Wise, Esq., of Woodcote, Warwickshire, to Jane Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.G.

On the 27th ult., at the English church, Utrecht, by the Rev. William Jamieson, M.A., H.B.M. Chaplain at Amsterdam, Maximilian Friedrich Leopold, Baron von Farvat Jacquier de Bernay, Schoenberg Castle, in Prussia, to Magdalena Cornelia, third daughter of the late Gilles Cantzlaar, Esq., of British Guiana.

On the 28th ult., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. L. E. Shelford, Alfred James, third son of R. M. Ebsworth, Esq., of Highbury-place, to Atanasia De Revilla, third daughter of John Francis Bacon, Esq., of Dalston-rise.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at 7, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, inexpressibly beloved, Edward, only child of the late Major Henry William Paget, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Cork, aged 10 years.

On the 29th ult., at West Cowden, Sarah Frances Drought, only daughter of Captain [illegible] Drought.

On the 29th ult., [illegible] and lamented by all who knew him, Robert [illegible], Esq., of Totteridge, Hertfordshire, for [illegible] years a member both of the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's, in the 76th year of his age.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.—PICTURE of "THE RAILWAY STATION." This celebrated Picture is NOW ON VIEW, at Mr. [illegible]'S FINE-ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. A Descriptive Pamphlet, by Tom Taylor, M.A., 6d.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

RAPHAEL.—THE HOLY FAMILY, by Raphael, being returned from the inspection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House (who has been graciously pleased to express his admiration of it), is now ON VIEW daily, at 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—Dedicated by special permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.—The splendid PICTURE of her Majesty the Queen presenting a copy of the Bible to the African Ambassador at Windsor Castle, and tracing the Source of the Power and Greatness of her Empire to the Sacred Book, painted by T. JONES BARKER, Esq., R.I., is NOW ON VIEW DAILY at Messrs. I. and R. JENNINGS'S GALLERY, 62, Cheapside. Hours, Ten to Five. Admission Sixpence.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, musically and dramatically Illustrated.—Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly; Saturday afternoons at Three. Sarah from Norfolk, Gabriel Gay, Esq., Giovanni Viosti, (with violin solo). Fitzpoppyhead, Mdme. Rouge et Noir, &c. Jenkins's Recital received with acclamations. Pianists, Mdme. Heinke. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS. THE LAST READING.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 12, as RIGHT, Mr. Charles Dickens will READ his "Poor Traveller," Mrs. Gamp, and the Trial from "Pickwick," for the last time this season. Stalls, 5s.; Centre Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; of Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly; Pottle and Son's, 14, Royal Exchange; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and at Payne's Office, Hanover-square Rooms.
THOMAS HEADLAND, Secretary.

WILLIE PAPE, of Alabama, has the honour to announce that his FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, at Eight o'Clock. Tickets to be had at all the principal Musicsellers; and of Willie Pape, 3, Soho-square.

MR. KUHE'S RECITAL OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, JUNE 18, at Three o'Clock. Vocalists—Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, and Herr Reichardt. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea each; Family Tickets (Reserved Seats), to admit Three, One Guinea: Unreserved Seats, 5s. each. To be had of Mr. Kuhe, 17, York-place, Portman-square, W., and of all the principal Musicsellers.

HERR OBERTHUR'S Second HARP MATINEE will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, at his residence, No. 7, Talbot-terrace, Westbourne-park.

MR. J. F. BARNETT'S GRAND CONCERT, QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11. Vocalists—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mesdames Weiss, Laura Baxter, Mr. Weiss, and the West London Madrigal Society. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Pollitzer, N. Mori, Webb, Paque, Gans, and J. F. Barnett. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s., at the above Rooms, the principal Musicsellers, and Mr. J. F. Barnett, 71, Brecknock-crescent, N.W.

JUNE 22, MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, Under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. To commence at Two o'Clock. The full Programme will be published on the 1st of June. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats at the Musicsellers, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W.

JUNE 11.—Mdme. BOHRER-CHATTERTON and Herr HEINRICH BOHRER have the honour to announce their ANNUAL GRAND HARP and PIANOFORTE MATINEE at the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Family Mansion, Carlton House-terrace (Mrs. W. E. Gladstone having most kindly again consented to lend it for the occasion). The programme (comprising eminent English and foreign talent and introducing new interesting manuscripts), to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street, where also can be obtained Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Family ditto, admitting four, Three Guineas; and Tickets, 10s. 6d. N.B. Amateur ladies, pupils of Mdme. and Herr Bohrer will also perform.—No. 20, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, STORE-STREET MUSIC HALL, EVERY MONDAY, at EIGHT, assisted by Mr. Land at the Pianoforte. "A Night wi' Burns," "Tam O'Shanter," "Green grow the rashes," &c. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

THE SHAKESPEARE FUND.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN have kindly consented to give Readings and Recitations from Shakespeare and other English Poets, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, for the benefit of this Fund. This will be their first and only Reading in London, and their last public appearance in England prior to their departure for Australia.—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., President. Sofa stalls, numbered and reserved, 10s. 6d.; balcony 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had at Mr. Austin's ticket-office, St. James's Hall; Sams's, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, Bond-street; Chappell's, Bond-street; and at Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside. Commence at Eight p.m.

APTOMMAS'S BARDIC FESTIVAL—WELSH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH MELODIES, JUNE 16. Vocal Association; Congress of Harps: Demoiselles Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Mesent, Edith Wynne, Eleanor Ward; Messrs. Reichardt, Wilbye Cooper, Lewis Thomas, Engel, Harrison, &c. Conductors—Messrs. Benedict, Arditi, and Frank Mori. Accompanyists—Messrs. Gans, Hargitt, and Archer.

LEVASSOR EN VISITE.—Last Week but Two.—DUDLEY GALLERY, PICCADILLY, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at half-past Eight. Seats (unreserved), 3s.; Stalls, 7s.; a few Fauteuils, 10s. 6d.—Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.—DUDLEY GALLERY.—MONDAY EVENING, June 8, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Wednesday, June 10, KING LEAR; Saturday Morning, June 13, KING HENRY VIII. Evening, at half-past Eight; Morning, at Three. Seats (unreserved), 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; a few Fauteuils, 7s.—Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC, sung by UNITED CHOIRS, accompanied by a Band of Harps.—A MORNING CONCERT to be given by Mr. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia), at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863, to commence at Three o'Clock, with the kind assistance of the Members of the Vocal Association, the Royal Academy of Music. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru), Mdme. Sainton Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Harpists—Messrs. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to the Queen) Wright, Cheshire, Trust, Lockwood, Weippert, Mr. John Thomas, &c. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Mr. John Thomas. Sofa Stalls, 15s.; to be had only of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W. Tickets, Half-a-guinea, at all Musicsellers'.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, Half-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quartet in C, Mozart—Reverie, Vieuxtemps, Violin Solo—Duet in F, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven—Quartet in D, Mendelssohn—Piano Solos: Executants—Leopold Auer (from Pesth, first time in England), Rice, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist, Hallé. Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co., Austin, at the Hall; and Ashdown and Parry, 18, Hanover-square.—J. Ella, Director.

HERR WILHELM GANZ begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 26. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; to be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W.

JUNE 11TH.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Lemmens-Sherrington, Wilbye Cooper, Lewis Thomas, Arabella Goddard, Charles Hallé. Mdme. Lemmens will sing Blumenthal's new song, "A Day-dream," and the variations in "Les Diamans de la Couronne." Mr. Lewis Thomas will sing Gounod's cantique, "Nazareth." Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé will play Mozart's sonata in D, for two pianofortes. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Judge me, O Lord;" Mozart's "Ave verum;" and the following compositions by Henry Leslie:—New trio, "Love, gentle, holy, pure;" "Blow ye the trumpet," and the grand duet and final chorus from "Holyrood." Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicsellers.

MDME. BOHRER-CHATTERTON and Herr HEINRICH BOHRER for PRIVATE CONCERTS. Soirées, Harp, Singing, and Pianoforte Lessons. Address, 20, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W. The "Lancet," June 6, 1857:—"Thorax.—Miss Chatterton is certainly a most accomplished musician. Her mode of sitting while playing is wholly different from that usually adopted by harp players. Instead of pressing the harp against the right shoulder and twisting the body half round, she sits perfectly upright, and merely allows it to touch her shoulder, thereby preventing any injury to the figure which might arise from the constant habit in an unnatural and constrained position. It is an important improvement, and is well calculated to prevent deformities of the chest in harp players."

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. HANDEL'S CANTATA.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, in answer to numerous inquiries, that arrangements have been made for a second performance of Handel's Cantata, "L'ALLEGRO" and "IL PENSEROSO," which will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8. The Vocal parts by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. T. Montem Smith, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Band and Chorus of 250 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Stalls (numbered and reserved), One guinea; Reserved Seats (not numbered), Half-a-guinea; back of the Area and Gallery, 5s. Seats will be appropriated according to priority of application and tickets delivered on and after Monday, June 22. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and of all Libraries and Musicsellers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, South Kensington.—A GRAND MILITARY CONCERT, in AID of H.R.H. the PRINCESS MARY'S FUND for providing Nurses for the Inmates of the CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM, will be given in the International Exhibition Building, South Kensington (by special permission), on SATURDAY, JUNE 13. Doors open at Two, the Concert to commence at Three precisely.

Under the immediate patronage of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide.

The Bands of the Household Brigade, consisting of the First Life Guards, the Second Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Fusilier Guards will perform on this occasion.

The full Programme will be ready on Monday next, June 8.

Admission, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.

Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Sams's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street, S.W.; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Westerton's Library, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 8. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s. Monday, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at two o'clock.

Two Military Bands will attend.

The next meeting for the Election of New Subscribers, Saturday, June 13.

FRENCH EMBASSY.—A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR, under the gracious patronage of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French, will be held at ALBERT-GATE HOUSE, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 16, and 17, in aid of the Funds of the FRENCH CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION (Société Française de Secours). His Excellency the FRENCH AMBASSADOR, President of the Association.

Contributions for the Sale will be most gratefully received by the Ladies Patronesses, at their respective residences; at the French Embassy, Albert-gate House; and at the Office of the Association, 21, King William-street, Strand. Particulars and addresses may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

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No.				£	s.	d.
1.	Plain	Ditto	one octave	5	5	0
2.	"	"	three stops	12	12	0
3.	"	"	five "	14	14	0
4.	"	"	seven "	19	19	0
5.	"	"	nine "	22	15	0
6.	"	"	eleven "	26	15	0
7.	"	"	thirteen stops and knee action	26	15	0
8.	"	"	fifteen " "	45	0	0
9.	"	"	nineteen " "	60	0	0
			WITH PERCUSSION.			
10.	"	"	nine stops	29	10	0
11.	"	"	thirteen "	39	0	0
12.	"	"	seventeen stops and knee action	60	0	0
13.	"	"	twenty-one " "	87	0	0

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CRAMER'S CORNETS, manufactured by F. BESSON, the receiver of twenty-three medals. Cramer and Co. are now the sole Agents in London for the sale of F. Besson's well-known Brass Instruments. Estimates for Bands furnished.
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Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 35 and 36 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
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CHAPPELL'S NEW TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with check action, in French mahogany case, and full compass. This Instrument has only just been brought to perfection at a foreign factory, expressly built with the view of making a really superior Instrument at the lowest price possible. It has the very best check action, the full compass; is made in a hard and durable wood; and is in all respects a nice piece of furniture as well as a perfectly satisfactory pianoforte. Messrs. Chappell and Co. strongly recommend this Pianoforte as superior in all respects to secondhand or other cheap instruments. The advantage to pupils in practising on a good pianoforte, with a perfect touch, will be found inestimable; and the price is so low as only to be obtainable by the best machinery in a part of France where skilled labour is plentiful and cheap.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 40, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richest Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
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ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTES, at 120 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
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Manufactory—39, Haymarket, London.

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THE KAGU.

We are indebted for the following description of the kagu (Rhinochetus Jubatus), lately added to the collection in the Zoological Gardens, to a paper by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, recently published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*:—

At the first sight of this bird one is struck with its resemblance to several different genera, one and all of which appear more or less represented in its singular combination of characters.

The actions and movements of the kagu are generally quick and lively, so opposite to the slow and chameleon-like movements of the true herons that one can hardly suspect it to be an Ardeine bird. This, however, it doubtless will prove to be, but so modified and adapted to a different kind of diet and mode of life, that its real affinities are difficult to recognise.

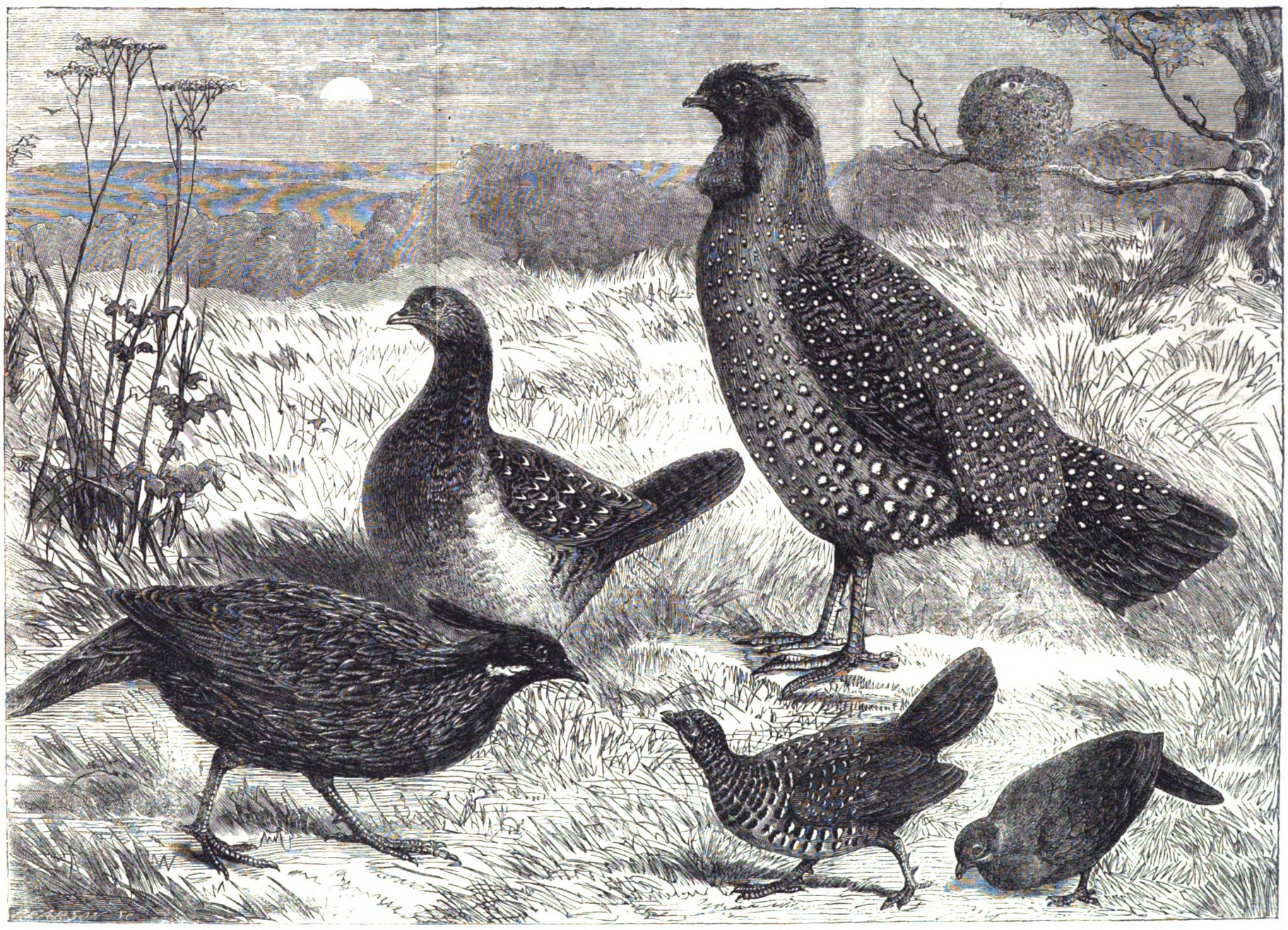
With its crest erect and wings spread out, the kagu runs or skips about, sometimes pursuing and driving before him all the birds that are confined with him in the same aviary (among these are several blue waterhens [Porphyrio]), evidently enjoying the fun of seeing them frightened; at other times he will seize the end of his wing or tail and run round, holding it in his bill: from a piece of paper or dry leaf he derives amusement by tossing it about and running after it. During his frolic he will thrust his bill into the ground and spread out his wings, kick his legs in the air, and then tumble about as if in a fit. At other times he appears intent upon catching worms: he steps slowly, his neck close to his body, his crest flat on his back, all his feathers smooth and close; he raises one foot, and with two or three gentle strokes he paws the ground, swiftly he darts his bill into the earth and draws forth a worm; a sudden shake and it is swallowed; again he runs; stopping suddenly, he makes another dart; and thus he continues to capture this kind of food. With respect to feeding, this bird differs much from the heron family, seeking out, in every hole and corner, worms, snails, and other living things, whenever they are not in motion. As soon as a snail is found, he breaks its shell by repeated knocks upon the ground, and after shaking the fragments of the broken shell off, the animal is swallowed. In no instance, however, that I have observed, does this bird eat bread, seed, or any kind of vegetable, but he strictly confines himself to insects and other animal substances.

The skeleton and internal anatomy of the kagu being entirely unknown to me, I can only form an opinion of the affinities of this bird by its external characters, habits, &c.; and I find that the remarkable powder-down tufts, which are well developed in all the Ardeines, are carried to a greater extent in this bird; for above and around the wings, on the breast beneath the wings, and on the back and belly, this structure exists, and the enormous quantity of the white powder given off is surprising. The strong resemblance between this bird and *Eurypyga*, even in the markings upon the wing and tail feathers, the mode of spreading out the wings, and other resemblances convince me that I am right in considering the kagu to be more closely allied to *Eurypyga* than to any other bird that has come within my notice.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BIRD, THE KAGU (RHINOCHETUS JUBATUS), RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.

NEW INDIAN PHEASANTS.

In the year 1857 the Zoological Society of London received a fine collection of living pheasants from the Himalayas. This collection was formed for the society by their various correspondents in India, and brought home, round the Cape, in one of Messrs. Green and Co.'s sailing-vessels, under the care of an agent sent out for that purpose to Calcutta. Five species of the pheasants thus introduced into Europe have bred in the gardens in the Regent's Park every year



NEW INDIAN PHEASANTS ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.

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since their introduction, and about thirty couples of these birds have been reared and distributed each year among the members and correspondents of the society. From this stock the Impeyans, the Cheers, and the three species of Kaleege pheasants that may now be seen in almost all the numerous zoological gardens in Europe, have originated. It was in contemplation to continue the importation of new birds from India, both for the sake of obtaining fresh blood and for the purpose of adding new species to the series, when the mutiny in India, and the general disarrangement of affairs throughout the country thereby caused, put an end to the further progress of the undertaking. The experiment, however, has been lately resumed, and the first of a new series of importations of living Indian pheasants has recently arrived in Regent's Park.

Under the excellent arrangements made by Mr. John J. Stone (who, with the Rev. William Smyth is jointly interested with the society in the success of the present undertaking), these birds reached England on the 30th of March last, by the overland mail, the greater part of them in first-rate condition. Three species were contained in this collection which had not been represented in the series imported in 1857—namely, the Pucras pheasant (Pucrasia marrolopha), the Hardwicke's spur fowl (Galloperdix lunulosa), and the Horned Tragopan (Ceriornis satyra), the two latter of these in such numbers as to insure their reproduction in this country, under proper treatment.

The Horned Tragopans (one of the finest birds of the magnificent family of Phasianidæ) have already commenced laying, the first egg having been deposited on the 3rd inst. The society are indebted for their specimens of this bird, and many other valuable acquisitions, to one of their corresponding members—the Baboo Rajendra Mullick, of Calcutta.

"LE RELIQUAIRE."

THE beautiful drawing we have engraved has already been criticised in our notice of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours as one of the most admirable works we have seen by Mr. Walter Goodall. The subject of the drawing was, we understand, suggested to the artist during a tour in Brittany, and the exact *locale* where the painter witnessed this incident was an old ruinous château near Quimper, now inhabited by a poorer class of farmers. The isolated situation of Brittany, the difference of climate, and the total diversity of the Breton language of its western districts, have kept the province and its inhabitants remarkably free from that centralising despotism in manners and costume established in all capitals, and especially that of France. Brittany is in outward aspect much what it was centuries ago, although more poverty-stricken, and with little scope left for its ancient martial spirit. The peasantry are almost as wild as their country, exceedingly quaint in their costumes, and preserve an unbounded faith in old legions and superstitions. In no part of France are the people of all classes more frequent in their attendance at church, and more observant of their religious duties, of festivals, fasts, &c.

There is always something touching about the person of the blind, and the appearance of such a venerable old, blind pilgrim as Mr. Goodall represents, with his crucifix staff, and bearing round his neck a reliquaire—a shrine containing the gaily-painted wax effigies of the Blessed Virgin and Child, would be the signal everywhere in Brittany for reverent bowing and worshipping, and fingering of rosaries and saying of Aves and genuflexions, especially among the women and children. The two pretty Bretonnes in our Engraving are duly impressed with the advent of the holy image, the importance of which is, possibly, increased by some saintly relic. He may, probably enough, have the tooth, or a bit of bone, flesh, or hair of some inferior saint, or a piece of his garment, or shoes, his staff, or something he handled, or some of the ground on which he stood, where his blood was shed, or where he was buried. We know such relics are common enough.

The caps worn by these Breton girls are not so peculiar in form as those seen in some parts of Brittany and Normandy. But such caps, by their snowy whiteness, are always a pleasing adjunct to the scenery. These curious coiffures are often of a costly material. Old point lace may not unfrequently be seen on peasant heads, and they even descend as heirlooms (we intend no pun) from one generation to another. The dilapidated old château, or "manoir," with its massive granite portal; the Gothic arch of the side-door, and the turrets and "extinguisher" roofs in the distance recall the days of the Breton chivalry. But to be the proprietor of the châteaux of some districts of Brittany in the present day is little better than to be, in the sense of the French proverb, the owner of "châteaux en Espagne." For reasons we have sufficiently indicated Britanny is, however, almost equally with Spain, an El Dorado of the picturesque to the artist. Here and in Normandy it was that Mr. Frederick Goodall, A.R.A., collected materials for some of his earliest and most successful pictures, and Mr. Walter Goodall is following the example of his brother. The Goodall family of artists are now only less numerous than the Williamses. Besides the two we have named, there is Mr. Edward A. Goodall, the contributor of several excellent drawings to the same exhibition as that containing the drawing engraved, and all three are sons of Mr. Edward Goodall, our foremost engraver of Turner's works.

COMBINED VOLUNTEER AND NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT SOUTHEND.

A SHAM fight took place at Southend on Monday week, in which the volunteers were opposed to the blue jackets and marines of the Royal Navy. From an early hour the usually quiet locality of Southend was the scene of great activity and excitement in consequence of the large number of visitors who arrived by each successive train of the London and Tilbury Railway, and also by steam-boats, to witness the spectacle of an attack by a naval squadron and Royal Marines against a defensive force of volunteer artillery, engineers, and rifles.

At twelve o'clock the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Coope Davis and Major Octavius Coope, marched to the parade-ground fronting the Ship Hotel, preceded by its excellent regimental band of sixty performers; and a series of battalion evolutions, which occupied about an hour, were carried out by the force, which comprises the following corps, viz.:—1st Essex (Romford), Captain Champion Russell; 2nd Essex (Ilford), Captain Commandant William Cotesworth and Captain Henry M. Harvey; 3rd Essex (Brentwood), Captain Hill; 7th Essex (Rochford), Captain Arthur Fawke; 15th Essex (Hornchurch), Captain Peter E. Pearblock; 18th Essex (Chipping Ongar), Captain Philip J. Budworth; 19th Essex (Epping), Captain Loftus W. Arkwright; 21st Essex (Brentwood), Captain William J. Burgess; and 24th Essex (Woodford), Captain Commandant George Noble. At the termination of the evolutions this battalion marched to Cliffe Town, which was the great centre of attraction, and the vast extent of open ground immediately adjacent to the heights facing sea was thronged by immense multitudes of spectators, the most excellent arrangements having been made for the safety and accommodation of the public.

The defensive artillery force to resist the landing of Royal Marines consisted of two 40-pounder Armstrong guns, which arrived from the garrison at Shoeburyness in charge of a detachment of the depôt brigade Royal Artillery and the West Essex Yeomanry Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer. The guns of this regiment, comprising six 6-pounders of the smooth-bore pattern, were placed in excellent position immediately on the summit of the cliff facing the point of attack, the officers in immediate command of the battery being Captains S. Bolton Edenborough, J. Jessop, and Lieutenant Edenborough. The two 40-pounder Armstrong guns, each drawn by eight horses, took up a position on an elevation considerably to the rear of the 6 pounder battery, these guns being supposed, on account of their superior range, to combat the attacking squadron when far out from shore.

At half-past two o'clock the entire volunteer force had assembled on the ground and formed in review order, comprising, in addition to the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion, the following corps:—viz., the 15th Essex (Heybridge) Volunteer Engineers, commanded by Captain Edward Hammond Bentall; the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Tower Hamlets Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Buxton, and comprising the 3rd (Spitalfields), Captain Commandant Sir T. F. Buxton; 5th (Mile-end), Captain G. E. Ludbrook; and 10th (Mile-end-gate), Captain Davies; the 38th Middlesex, Captain Commandant H. W. Phillips; detachments of the West Middlesex, London Artists', and other metropolitan corps; the 5th Essex (Plaistow), Colonel Commandant Charles Capper; the 22nd Essex (Waltham Abbey), Captain William Leask; and the 23rd Essex (Maldon). Captain James A. Hamilton. The reviewing officers, Colonel W. M. P. M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ibbetson, Assistant Inspector, and Staff, were received with the usual salute by the entire line, and the force subsequently marched past, and carried out various battalion evolutions.

Shortly after three o'clock the most interesting portion of the proceedings of the day commenced. A squadron of five steam gunboats were seen rapidly approaching the Southend coast from the opposite shore; the bugles of the volunteers sounded the alarm; an excellent disposition was made of the resisting force by the commanding officer, and each of the guns was well manned and ready for action. The attacking squadron, having got well in position fronting Cliffe Town, opened a terrific fire, which was well responded to by the batteries on shore; and during the cannonade, under the protection of the guns of the squadron, a force of about 300 rank and file of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Butcher, left the vessels, and were rowed rapidly in small boats towards the promenade at the bottom of the cliff, by seamen of the fleet. A landing was effected in gallant style, under the superintendence of Vice-Admiral F. W. Hope Johnstone, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, who had charge of the squadron, and Captain Butcher, of the marines. Arrived on terra firma the attacking force formed, and prepared to reach the level plain by advancing up the cliffs. Their progress was, however, opposed by the volunteers, who had thrown out a party of skirmishers, who were supported by a line prepared for volley-firing, which was carried out by the right of companies. The gallant Royal Marines at all hazards continued to advance, and with some difficulty ultimately reached the summit of the cliff by means of a bayonet charge, rushing up at various points of the declivity, and re-forming, in spite of all opposition, on the plain above. The volunteer skirmishers and advance force retired to the main body, and the Royal Marines advanced in direct échelon of companies at quick march to the scene of action. The attacking force then confronted the entire line of the volunteer army, and a very brisk series of file and volley firing was kept up for several minutes. The volunteers subsequently changed front, the battery guns were brought to bear upon the invading force, and, after various other movements of attack and defence, the bugle sounded a retreat and the Royal Marines retired to their boats.

The proceedings terminated about half-past four o'clock, and the several corps of volunteers, having formed into square, were addressed at some length by the commanding officer, Colonel M'Murdo. The gallant Colonel observed that, in consequence of the limited space at the point of landing, it had been found necessary to alter the arrangements as to some of the evolutions. He was highly gratified with the entire proceedings of the day, and considered it was important that the volunteer force should become practically acquainted with the best means of resisting an enemy. He was pleased to find that the whole of the corps present were in a most efficient state; and he must, in the name of the volunteers, return his sincere thanks to the gallant Admiral and the officers and men of the gallant corps of Royal Marines, by whose kind assistance the proceedings had been brought to such a successful termination.

Three cheers were given for Colonel M'Murdo and Admiral Sir W. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., in which the spectators heartily joined, thus pleasantly bringing to an end a most agreeable and picturesque field-day.

THE TWO ELEVENS AT LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.

UNPROPITIOUS as the elements had been for the earlier cricket matches, there was nothing but "a very rough wicket" to mar the enjoyment of the thirteenth match between the two Elevens. The ground was in such a state that the ball fairly beat the bat; and Jackson's bowling during the first innings of the United was so terrific that he took seven wickets, and fairly felled H. H. Stephenson, the wicket-keeper. On the part of the United, Griffiths did still greater execution with "the leather;" Hearne, who has been rather less thought of lately than he deserved, came out in his old "colt" style, and got the top score (44); and Carpenter made the highest number (50) in both innings. The United won eventually by 70 runs, 39 of which they got by byes, whereas they only enabled their opponents to score 14 on that head. Anderson was absent from among the familiar faces of All England, and his place was taken by Wootton, who bowled remarkably well; while Newman (a Cambridge man), Hodgson, Iddison, and Atkinson replaced Wisden, John Willywhite, Tom Sewell, and Bell on the side of the United. It is very much to be regretted that the two Elevens will meet no more this year. All England is at present engaged in sixteen public matches, and the United in six. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, St. John's Wood-road.

INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT HALL AT THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.

THE new Albert Hall at the Royal College of Surgeons, Stephen's-green, Dublin, was inaugurated on the 21st ult., in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a distinguished assemblage of members of the profession and others who had been invited to attend on the occasion. The meeting was also intended to commemorate the visit to the college of his Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort, on the 9th of August, 1849, by inaugurating his bust, executed by permission of her Majesty, to perpetuate his memory. The bust, which is of the purest white marble, has been executed by Mr. Theed. It is placed on a pedestal, in a niche prepared for its reception immediately over the President's chair. We are indebted to the local journals for some particulars of the decorations of the hall, which are by Messrs. William Fry and Company, of Dublin. It is in the Italian style; the walls are painted in panels of a warm chamois colour, with a bold fretted border of blue and white. The cornice is exceedingly rich, and carries the eye on to the ceiling, where the skill of the artists has been displayed to great advantage. Various compartments are enriched with well-designed and beautifully-painted arabesques; four circular panels inclose allegorical designs of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, ably drawn and well coloured. Other devices, emblematic of the institution, are worthy of attention from the care shown in the design and colouring. As a whole, the effect is exceedingly elegant.

Every suitable preparation was made by the heads of the college to invest the proceedings with the utmost éclat, and conduct them in a manner worthy of the objects in view. There was a large attendance. The Lord Lieutenant arrived at a quarter before five o'clock, accompanied by Colonel Fielding, Mr. Creyke, and Captain Donaldson. His Excellency was received at the entrance of the college by the president, the members of the council, the secretary, and the examiners, all wearing their robes, and by the macebearer carrying the college mace, and was conducted to the dais in the Albert Hall. The band of the constabulary force, stationed in the vestibule, played the National Anthem. Dr. Mackesy, the president, read a complimentary address to his Excellency, giving a brief sketch of the foundation and progress of the college, at the conclusion of which the rich crimson drapery that concealed the bust of the Prince Consort was withdrawn, and the bust was exposed to view. The Lord Lieutenant replied as follows:—"Mr. President, in proceeding to fulfil the high and pleasing duty which, in the name of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, you have been good enough to confide to me, while I acknowledge, in passing, the courteous terms of your address, directed to myself personally, I can with perfect truth assure you that I consider it a very great privilege to be associated in any work or function with a body so eminent, so useful, so honoured as your own. The services your college has rendered to suffering humanity are already counted by scores of years, and will soon be by centuries. You have adverted with just pride to the ever-widening circle that the extent of our dominions continually throws open to the healing and humanising influences which radiate from this centre, and which, far from being confined to merely physical benefits—salutary and even sublime as these are—tell largely upon the intellectual vigour and moral health of nations. It is in entire harmony with the essential character and purpose of such a society and such a mission that you have resolved to perpetuate within these walls the lineaments, and to give this hall the name, of our late beloved and lamented Prince Consort; for with that name and memory are inseparably blended all things most bright, pure, just, and true—a pity most sensitively awake to the wants and sufferings of his kind—a courage so firmly poised that there was no error he was not ready to meet with steadfast gaze—no truth for which he would not have braved the world—a purity in which his features were moulded and his life was steeped. Let this be named 'The Albert Hall.'" This announcement was received with applause. The Lord Lieutenant was then shown through the library, the board-room, and the museum.

MONUMENTAL CROSS AT BANDA, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS monumental cross is intended to perpetuate the memory of the British officers and men of the Madras column commanded by Major-General Sir George Cornish Whitlock, who fell in action, or died, during the campaigns of 1858 and 1859.

The district in which Banda is situated and which is subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, at an early period of the insurrection followed the example set by the mutineers of Meerut and Delhi. The Nawab of Banda, a man of weak and undecided character, had at first afforded some protection to the European residents, but he soon yielded to the instigations of disaffected counsellors. The task of restoring order was allotted, by Earl Canning's wish, to the troops of the Madras Presidency, the only army south of the Punjaub, which had remained entirely free from the taint of disaffection. And, accordingly, in the middle of February, 1858 (for a route of 700 miles, with the carriage of heavy ordnance over Indian roads, could not easily have been accomplished earlier), the various corps, under Brigadier-General Whitlock's command, rendezvoused at Dumoh, forty-six miles east of Saugon. They marched thence in the beginning of March, under the special orders of Lord Canning, for the purpose of forcing their way through the insurgent districts (Banda and Kirwee) to Allahabad. On the 19th of April, when the heat in those torrid plains had almost reached its climax, they encountered the Nawab of Banda, near the village of Goeria, at the head of a well-appointed army, strongly posted, including numerous artillery, and a portion of the famous cavalry corps called Tait's Horse. General Apthorp, at the head of two companies of the 3rd Europeans, led the attack against the main body of the rebels, and led so well that at the first onset these thousands of the enemy broke and fled. A few only fell on the British side, among whom the gallant and promising young officer Lieutenant Colbeck was borne mortally wounded to the rear. On the left, Macintyre, with his cavalry, took the guns of the enemy, but not without severe loss. He had to face no common dangers. The trees were filled with sharpshooters; a large body of matchlock men stood by the batteries; and the rebel troopers, out-numbering ours three to one, met the charge of the British squadron, sabre to sabre. But the day was ours; though in this noble charge the casualties in Macintyre's cavalry were more than twenty-five per cent. The rebel troops retreated; but again made a stand, nearer Banda. From this Major Palmer's guns dislodged them, and the 12th Lancers and the Madras Artillery completed their overthrow.

On the banks of the Kane, a few miles east of their first position, the enemy attempted once more to stand; but they were soon routed, and on the following morning the British entered Banda. After this, suffering fearfully from the intolerable heat and the fatal sickness which attended it, the force halted for some weeks at Banda, until the second brigade, under Colonel Macduff, which marched by a more easterly route, arrived. During these months, so terrible was the sickness, the casualties in the Royal regiments amounted to forty-two per cent; for the climate, not only in Sir George Whitlock's camp, but in the separate operations of other divisions of the army, was, in fact, the most formidable enemy of our soldiers. Day by day, men in full health, without a symptom or warning of disease, were struck down in a moment, and carried, panting, speechless, and insensible, to the hospitals, which, in nine cases out of ten, they only left a few hours afterwards for the cemetery. This was the terrible sun fever of the Banda country. In spite of this scourge, in spite of a burning temperature 120 deg. in the shade, the troops, immediately upon the arrival of the second brigade, marched, on the 4th of June, against Kirwee, for the chief of that place, a cousin of the Nawab of Banda, who had joined in the revolt against the British power, though terrified into professions of submission by the victory of Banda, imagined that at such a season, suffering as they were, our troops could not possibly take the field against him; and even when the division was on the road to Kirwee, his more warlike councillors at first instigated him to oppose the advance of the British force, weakened as it was supposed to be by its severe losses. And the Kirwee troops, 9000 strong, took post at Burt Khoop for this purpose. But General Whitlock, dividing his force, assailed them by a skilful movement both in front and flank; and upon this, as their position was no longer tenable, the chiefs surrendered; but the main body of their army, under the Dewan Radho Govind, retired to the Vindhian Hills, and there maintained the war for many months. These rebels on more than one occasion encountered and were defeated by the British garrison; but in the month of December, 1858, when they had been pursued to the neighbourhood of Nayode, and only a handful of men had been left for the protection of the place, they suddenly doubled on their pursuers, and with forced marches, before any troops could intercept them, appeared before Kirwee, occupied the town, and invested the palace with 1500 men. The small garrison resisted heroically and undauntedly for three days, when it seemed almost impossible that aid could arrive in time to save them, although urgent requisitions for relief had been sent out in all quarters.

Sir George Whitlock was at Mahoba (eighty-six miles from Kirwee) when the tidings of the distressed state of the garrison arrived. Instantly appreciating the gravity of the intelligence, he moved at once with his whole force, and, accomplishing the distance with unexampled rapidity, reached Kirwee in thirty-seven hours, where Captain Woodward and the handful of gallant soldiers round him were at the last extremity. On the morning of Christmas Eve, when the first gleam of the lances of the British force struck their astonished eyes, the rebels raised the siege of Kirwee, and encamped about three miles off, on the heights of Punwaree, an apparently impregnable position. It was a deep gorge, or land bay, in the Vindhian Hills, the sides of the ravine being covered with the thorny and tangled shrubs of the Indian jungle. The nearest pass by which guns or cavalry could reach the summit was at Duddree, ten miles off. The rebels fancied themselves in complete security. But three days afterwards, acting on plans suggested by Mr. Mayne, magistrate of Banda, Sir George Whitlock, moving out silently and secretly long before dawn, surprised the enemy, and so completely annihilated this army of the Kirwee rebels that it never again made head.

These are the chief incidents of the campaigns in which Sir George Whitlock's force lost many distinguished officers and gallant soldiers. There was no division of the army which suffered more severely, particularly in the terrible months of May and June, 1858, when the men were falling like leaves of autumn, under the hot wind of Banda.

The handsome and appropriate monument which commemorates these losses was designed by Mr. G. E. Street, architect, and is raised to the memory of their comrades by the surviving members of the force. The column is of red granite, and the gable and cross of Portland stone. These have been carved by Mr. Earp, of Lambeth. On the sides will be inscribed the names of the deceased officers, with the total number of men in each regiment who lost their lives during the campaigns.

A curious case has recently been decided by the House of Lords. The great Lord Clive established a charitable fund, which has since borne his renowned name; but the deed by which he made a large grant for this purpose provided that, in the event of the East India Company ceasing to employ ships for their commerce, and a military force in the East Indies, the money should revert to his estate, subject only to existing pensions. The company has now neither ships nor soldiers, and Sir J. B. Walsh, as the representative of Lord Clive, claimed the fund, which represents a large sum. The Secretary of State for India opposed this claim, and the Master of the Rolls disallowed it; but the decision of the Court below has been reversed by the House of Lords, and Sir J. Walsh inherits the fund, subject, of course, to the pensions granted before the passing of the Act of 1858.

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THE MAGAZINES.

THOUGH less varied than usual, the contents of the *Cornhill* are still very interesting this month. The post of honour belongs, as usual, to "Romola," where the calm, steady flow of narrative, mingled with reflection, is at length exchanged for something like a crisis and a catastrophe. Romola now loses Savonarola, as she has formerly lost Tito; and nothing can be finer or more true to nature than the splendid picture of the ultimate rebellion of her large brain and loving heart against the fanaticism into which opposition is gradually perverting the pure enthusiasm of her spiritual guide. The character of Savonarola is in itself a wonderful study, such as could only have been produced by one whose peculiar training had familiarised her with the subtle temptations that break down the character of religious reformers, inevitably seduced into identifying the interests of their party with the honour of heaven and the hopes of earth. Romola is too large-hearted to shut up creation within the limits of any party, and the calm, pure ocean, amid which the last chapter leaves her drifting at the bidding of the winds, is but an emblem of that more comprehensive expanse of love and tranquil thought into which she has escaped from the sectarianism whose purity can no longer atone for its intense narrowness. "The Small House at Allington" continues to afford perhaps the most perfect contemporary illustration of the way in which the novel has superseded the old comedy as an instrument for the reformation of manners. Poor Crosbie is certainly made a most awful warning, while the *vraisemblance* is everywhere so well preserved that it is impossible to accuse Mr. Trollope of accomodating his facts to his theories. "Spiritualism" will exasperate a great many amiable people to the verge of madness. It is a capital summary of the question from the scientific-sceptical point of view, written in the two-and-two-make-four tone, so intolerable to persons of lively instincts and feeble reasoning faculty. To us the paper is not wholly satisfactory; for, while we are quite as firmly convinced as the writer of the puerility of all supposed interferences with law, he seems to us rather to assume than to prove that "spiritual phenomena" actually do fall within this category. The inanity of these revelations is of course made the most of. "Then what *have* you learned?" the writer once asked of a friend supposed to have been favoured with much ghostly comfort. "Why, one of them said that the spirits had no currency!" Mr. Arnold contributes a feeling and eloquent paper on an *âme d'élite*, "Eugénie de Guérin." The impression is one of melancholy. With genius, Eugénie achieved little; with every fine quality of the heart, her life closed in grief and dejection. We think she mistook her vocation. Like many of the best minds of France, she identified herself with the reactionary party of Montalembert and Lamennais. It is easy to understand the fascination of this hectic asceticism for a refined and sensitive soul; but it was tainted with unreality, fertile in deceptions, and the quietism it inculcated proved, at least in Eugénie's case, the most miserable of all broken reeds under the pressure of actual affliction. There is only one verse contribution this month, "To Correspondents," a very amusing piece of doggrel.

If spirits have no currency they won't read Mr. Bonamy Price's essay in *Macmillan*, and so will miss a good deal of amusement. Mr. Price's subject is abstruse, but his treatment of it pithy and lively. According to him the prophet of the "great City apostacy" is Lord Overstone, who has "made a rational understanding of the currency a thing almost to be despaired of." Yet all might be well if the apostate citizens would but grasp the truth that the precious metals are merely commodities like tea, or sugar, or political principles; but they won't, and so continue to expose their ignorance whenever they talk of American affairs, for example. Without venturing to plunge into a subject beyond our depth, we may safely say that Mr. Price has put much sense into few words when he remarks:—"The City believed that America would soon come to a standstill when gold was at a premium of 10; it is at 60, and the combatants find as ample means to carry on the war as ever. It is a very easy matter to explain. Gold is always a very trifling portion of the national wealth. So long as the Americans can get supplies of food, clothing, and ammunition, they can go on perfectly well with the war, whatever may happen to the currency." Dr. Kingsley contributes a second article on Italian prisons, entirely in favour of the Government, and treating Mr. Bishop's pretensions to martyrdom with withering disdain. "Sunken Rocks" is continued with great ability, but Vincenzo's weakness in yielding his place to the pressure put upon him by his father-in-law has gone far to destroy the interest with which we have latterly been following his fortunes. All the other papers are good, and Mr. Hamerton's dialogue on taste in furniture pre-eminently so, full of the soundest views, and written with the ease, tact, and spirit of a French comedy. *Macmillan* is also strong in the poetical department, the Dean of Canterbury's lines being very sweet, and Mrs. Norton's tribute to Lord Dufferin's mother almost Sapphic in poetic gush and energy of feeling, though it would certainly have been improved by the omission of the first four stanzas.

Fraser, if not exactly vivid this month, shines with a steady and useful light. The most elaborate essay is that on Bolingbroke, carefully and clearly written, but missing the real cause of his failure as a public man—his want of principle. Ireland is not a more undesirable habitation for reptiles than England for political rogues, simply because public opinion is with us the offspring of conviction; so that an unprincipled man is without the means of appreciating the direction of popular sentiment, and continually *runs* counter to the stream he imagines *himself* to be following. The paper on America is valuable as a record of personal experience; that on Paris seems to proceed from the same pen as the Irish tour of last number, being earnest and diffuse on the subject of eatables and potables, and merciless in its denunciation of the monster dinners at the Hôtel du Louvre and the Grand Hôtel. But it is interesting for its sad but true picture of the moral, social, and intellectual decay of society under the Empire. Of Mr. Kinglake's book the writer says—"I saw one, and only one, copy kept under lock and key in a *coffre fort*; and I know a distinguished Frenchman who was promised a perusal of it. He was, however, twenty-sixth on the list of names down, and did not look for his turn coming before August or September." Miss Cobbe's record of travel deserves the praise we bestowed upon her last; "Lawrence Bloomfield" continues to improve; and Mrs. Hinxman's little poem is characterised by all the sweetness and all the neatness habitual to her elegant pen. Mr. W. M. Rossetti writes on the Academy Exhibition with the courage of clear perception, the accuracy of refined taste, and the cordial appreciation of genius only possible to genius kindred in nature, though different in its manifestations.

The readers of *Blackwood* will be happy to encounter a new series of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," which give every promise of rivalling their predecessors in interest of narrative, delicacy of observation, and genuine kindliness of feeling. They are very much what "Cranford" would have been had Mrs. Gaskell woven her recollections into a continuous narrative instead of dispersing them through a series of sketches. The best of the other articles, and it is very good, is "Rough Notes of a Ride to Babylon," which may be compared with the very interesting sketches of Anatolian travel now publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "A Glance at the Italy of Cavour" is an attack on the weak points of the policy of that Minister, written with much ability, and rendered more effective by a studied moderation of tone. "A Letter from Poland" conveys the best account of the insurrection we have seen; and the biographical articles on Bishop Blomfield and Savonarola are useful and accurate digests of the books with which they are respectively concerned.

The *Dublin University* defends the Irish Church with considerable warmth, continues the very agreeable papers on Sterne and Catullus, and starts a new novel—"Wylder's Hand," which appears to possess the elements of a powerful story, though the personages are disagreeable, and the interest of a melo-dramatic kind. "The Cross before the Name" is continued with spirit, and the mystery of the title satisfactorily cleared up.

The conductors of *London Society* deserve great credit for their success in filling their periodical with easy, light, pleasant articles, making no demand on the faculties of the reader, but excellent amusement for an idle hour. "London Society Abroad," "Society in Crowds," "Out of Town for the season," are good examples of this class, and must be welcome to everybody who is not above being amused. Mr. Hood's verses are very pretty, and there is much humour in the illustration to the paper on fisheries, representing elves pillaging an oyster-bed. "Lady Clare" and the accompanying engraving do not fit; the illustration is of the country, and the poem of London.

Miss Braddon's story in *Temple Bar* is continued with considerable spirit. Among much lighter matter this magazine contains a good critical paper on Bowles, by Mr. J. A. Heraud; and another remarkable for the positive statement that the Whitworth cannon has been condemned by a French military commission.

The current number of the *St. James's Magazine* is the best we have seen for a long time. The serial stories, "Aubrey Marston" and "Madeleine Graham," are really very interesting, and the other papers, if not aiming at any very high standard of merit, are at least varied and entertaining. We cannot say as much for the *Churchman's Family Magazine*, though "Aunt Lydia's Legacy" is a pretty story. *Good Words* has a pleasing and very melodious poem by George Macdonald, "The Sangreal," as well as the usual allowance of useful and sensible papers of general information. The most valuable is that on the condition of the private soldier, which well deserves attention. The Dean of Canterbury defends his "Plea for the Queen's English" against the assault of Mr. Moon, and notices the suggestions of many private correspondents. We are surprised that he should never have observed an instance of a growing barbarism—the use of "predicate" as equivalent to "predict."

MUSIC.

The sixth concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday last, was especially distinguished by Mdme. Arabella Goddard's matchless performance of Beethoven's concerto in G, which, though less known than some of his other pianoforte works, is perhaps the finest of them all. It excited the audience to enthusiasm. The orchestral pieces were Sphor's symphony in D minor, composed for the Philharmonic Society; Beethoven's symphony in F, Weber's overture to Euryanthe, and Mendelssohn's overture in C major. There were three singers, all of the German school: Mdlle. Liebhart, of the Imperial Theatre of Vienna; Mdlle. Lehmann, of the Royal Opera, Copenhagen; and Herr Fricke (who has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre under the Italianised name of Signor Fricca), of the Berlin Opera. They sang classical music in a classical style, and were received with much favour.

Haydn's immortal chef-d'œuvre, "The Creation," was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday last. The principal solo performers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Weiss. Mdme. Sherrington sang the soprano part charmingly, and was applauded with enthusiasm, the Exeter Hall audience having now freed themselves from the absurd restraint which formerly compelled them to listen in frozen silence, however beautiful and inspiring the music might be. Mr. Swift has a good voice, is a sound musician, and, since the Sacred Harmonic Society have lost "the great English tenor," is, perhaps, as good a substitute as could be found. Mr. Weiss maintained his high and well-earned reputation. The sublime choruses—particularly the sublimest of all, "The Heavens are telling the glory of God"—were sung as they can only be sung at the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The hall was crowded to excess in every part.

"Mdme. Grisi," says the *Musical World* of Saturday last, "has volunteered to sing the parts of Donna Anna and Norma for Mr. Lumley's benefit representations. What says Mr. Gye?" Mr. Gye must have said no; for "Don Giovanni" was performed at Drury Lane on Wednesday last, with Mdlle. Fricci in the part of Donna Anna.

On Friday last Mr. Lumley gave an extra performance, specially commanded by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who honoured it with their presence. The opera was "La Figlia del Reggimento," followed by the first act of "La Favorita." Piccolomini appeared in both pieces, and in the latter was supported by Giuglini. The performance was brilliant and successful.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their fourth concert of the season at St. James's Hall on Wednesday week. It was one of the best and most successful concerts ever given by that great society. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's colossal symphony in C minor, and three overtures—Spohr's to "Jessonda," Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell," and Macfarren's to "Hamlet"—this last a new composition which will demand more than a single hearing before it can be fairly judged of. Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor was performed by Miss Madeline Schiller, a young pianist, who may be said to have made on this occasion her début before a great public audience. She achieved a most triumphant success, being applauded to the echo, and recalled to the orchestra, after she had retired from it, to receive renewed expressions of admiration. Though young in years, Miss Schiller is an accomplished artist. She had already passed through the most fiery ordeal which a young performer can undergo—the renowned Gewandhaus concerts of Leipsic; and the judgment of the severe public of that most musical city has now been ratified by the musical society of London. The vocal portion of the concert was injured by the unexpected absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, caused by indisposition, but an able substitute was found in the person of Signor Delle-Sedie. The other vocalist was Miss Van Noorden, a young singer of great merit and rising reputation. She sang the beautiful air, "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," and was warmly and deservedly applauded.

HERR JANSA, the eminent violinist and composer, gave a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday week—an entertainment of remarkable interest, which drew a very large audience. The programme was of a highly classical description. Its greatest features were Beethoven's famous "Kreutzer sonata," for the violin and piano, played with great power by Herr Jansa and Herr Danreuther, a pianist of much merit; Beethoven's grand septet, Op. 20, in which Herr Jansa, as principal violin, was assisted by Messrs. Goffrie, Paque, Girandoli, Lazarus, Hausser, and C. Harper; a quartet composed by Herr Jansa, and a violin solo on a Russian theme, also composed by him. This last piece, performed by himself, was most warmly applauded and encored. The vocal part of the concert was furnished by Mdlle. Liebhart, Mdme. Ellinger, and Herr Formes. A very beautiful German ballad, "Morgen Fensterlin," sung by Mdlle. Liebhart, was vehemently encored; and the famous "Wanderer" of Schubert, sung by Formes, was also encored. The whole entertainment was worthy of Herr Jansa, a musician of the highest and most classical school.

On Saturday last an excellent Matinée Musicale was given at Willis's Rooms by Mr. HAROLD THOMAS. Mr. Thomas is one of the most distinguished among the "rising generation" of our English musicians. As a pianist he was the favourite pupil of Sterndale Bennett; and he emulates his celebrated master in the executive power and finished style of his performance. He is known, too, as a composer, by various pieces for the piano, and also for the voice, which have become deservedly popular. His concert, which consisted of a fine selection of vocal and instrumental music, admirably executed, derived a special interest from two things: first, from the earliest composition of Auber, whereby the illustrious Frenchman first made his name known to the world—a trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, hitherto quite unknown to the English public; and, secondly, from a solo for the pianoforte, written by Sterndale Bennett expressly for this occasion, and presented to Mr. Harold as a token of regard. This solo was played by Mr. H. Thomas, in conjunction with his own very charming and imaginative hunting-piece, and both were most warmly encored. Messrs. Balsir Chatterton and John Thomas played their favourite harp duet on Welsh melodies; Mr. Sainton performed a violin solo in his usual masterly style; and several elegant songs were given by Mdlle. Parepa and M. Jules Lefort.

The Dublin journals are speaking in glowing language of the proceedings of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of that city, which seems to emulate the achievements of its prototype, our Philharmonic Society of London. The Dublin concert of Friday, last week, was well worthy of boasting of. It included Beethoven's magnificent Eighth Symphony, the overture to the "Freischutz," and, above all, Beethoven's splendid concerto in C minor, the piano part played by Thalberg—a thing we have not had the advantage of hearing in London. The vocal portion of the concert, too, was remarkable. The papers are unanimous in their praises of Miss Sarah Dobson, the pupil and adopted daughter of Mrs. Wood, of Leeds—once Miss Paton, one of the most celebrated of English singers. Miss Dobson, by her brilliant execution of "Una voce poco fà," "Rode's Air," and a favourite Irish melody, showed herself to be a scholar worthy of her distinguished instructress. The other vocal performers—Miss M. Barry and Mr. Richard Smith—are also spoken of in high terms. The Lord Lieutenant and a host of distinguished persons were present at this concert.

The success obtained by MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S entertainment, "A Morning at the Pianoforte," has induced her to bring forward another entertainment of the same kind, which she gave at St. James's Hall, on Thursday last week, under the title of "Music and Musicians." It was in the form of a lecture, from the able pen of the lady's distinguished relative, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, in which many interesting musical topics were handled in a manner both entertaining and instructive. Mrs. Macfarren read it with clearness and grace; and its illustrations, a series of pianoforte pieces, selected from the works of Scarlatti, Mozart, Dussek, Beethoven, Sterndale Bennett, and other eminent composers, were played by her in a manner worthy of her reputation as one of the most accomplished pianists of the day. She was assisted by Miss Banks, who sang a canzonet of Haydn; a German song, composed by Mendelssohn's celebrated sister, Fanny, and first published under the name of Mendelssohn himself; and a pretty song, "The Water Lady," composed by Walter Macfarren. The hall was crowded, and the whole entertainment was most warmly applauded.

We learn that the dedication of Brinley Richards' song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," has been accepted by his Royal Highness, the letter announcing this acceptance being couched in the most gracious terms. A new edition of this most popular composition is about to appear.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—An original play by Mr. Tom Taylor, produced under the title of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," is an attempt in the realistic path of art to combine the subject of a transpontine drama with scholarly expression and the refinement of treatment required by a West-end audience. Inasmuch as a sternness of delineation in character and a vehemence of passion in the action of such a play is required, it is in advance upon the mere drawing-room piece which has long been a favourite with many of our theatres. It is, however, but an inadequate substitute for the poetic drama, and only as a step towards a more complete development is it to be fairly regarded. But in any light it will be advantageous to the actor, to whom it will give opportunities for emotional exercise denied to him by the feeble pieces which it may be hoped it has altogether superseded. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is a drama having a practical aim, endeavouring, as it does, to enlist the sympathy of society in favour of the wretched and the outcast. The opening scene introduces a number of bad characters, at a place called Bellevue Gardens; among them Robert Brierly (Mr. H. Neville) and James Dalton (Mr. Atkins). The latter, who has several aliases, such as "Downey" and "The Tiger," having tempted Brierly into dissipation, employs him to pass a forged bank-note which he has purchased from one Melter Moss (Mr. G. Vincent), who is a thieves' agent and keeper of a fence. Brierly obtains cash for the note from a tobacconist, which leads to his arrest by the detective Hawkshaw (Mr. Horace Wigan). Three years and a half are supposed to elapse between the first and second acts. At the beginning of the latter we are reintroduced to one May Edwards (Miss Kate Saville), who had formerly received from Brierly two pounds out of the proceeds of the forged note, as a ballad-singer visiting the Bellevue Gardens. Brierly, having received a ticket of leave, is expected back by May, who has maintained a correspondence with her benefactor; and at length he arrives at her lodgings, which are kept by the talkative wife of the tobacconist who had changed the forged note. That transaction had ruined the humble shopkeeper, at the same time that it had made May Edwards. Brierly shows the goodness of his disposition by sending twenty sovereigns anonymously to the landlady. May introduces him into the establishment of Mr. Gibson, a billbroker (Mr. Maclean), as a messenger; but here his evil genius follows him, for his master is soon apprised of his antecedents, and consequently dismisses him. But May continues faithful to his interests. However, in the third act, we find that Brierly has not been able to get employment, and applies in vain to be admitted as a navvy on some railway works. Melter Moss and Dalton are his enemies throughout, in order to compel him to join them in their nefarious courses. Apparently he consents, and they plan an attempt on the broker's house. By his means the broker's property is saved, and Dalton is safely pinioned by Hawkshaw. All is now right with Brierly, who has also been the means of reforming a vagabond boy, and thus shows that society may help the repentant convict with advantage to itself. Mr. Neville is deserving of great praise for his able delineation of the hero, and Miss Kate Saville for her touching impersonation of May Edwards. The entire performance, indeed, is creditable to the company; and the scenery, by Mr. Telbin, is very effective.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. George Vining, on Wednesday week, commenced his formal management of this theatre, with a version, by himself, of a French melodrama, entitled "Fanfan la Tulipe," written by M. Paul Meurice, and acted some years ago at the Porte St. Martin. Mr. Vining has called it "Court and Camp," and placed it on the stage with excellent scenery by Mr. F. Lloyds. The time in which the scene is laid is that of Louis XV., and Marshal Saxe (admirably played by Mr. H. Marston) is one of the characters. The intrigue consists of an attempt on the part of Il Conte Salviata (Mr. Charles Verner) and the Duke de Maurepas (Mr. Gaston Murray) to substitute Bibi, a foundling and Corporal in the French army, for the lost son and heir of a noble house, and who, as an honest, bluff fellow, is forcibly played by Mr. George Vining. The rightful heir happens to be his friend and companion, Angelus (Mr. J. P. Warde). In the course of the piece, in order to save Angelus from the snares that the Conte and the Duke weave round his path, Bibi has, apparently, to betray his friend. A scene of altercation consequently takes place, which is exceedingly well acted by Mr. Warde, and implies powers on his part to take an important position on the boards. Ultimately the plots of these titled ruffians are defeated by the humble agency of Ramponneau (Mr. G. Belmore) and Guillemette (Miss Lydia Thompson), and Angelus is enabled to marry Diane de Rosel (Miss Louise Laidlaw). Bibi is exposed to all sorts of peril, which he shares in part with the Countess Du Barri (Miss Amy Sedgwick), whose reputation the conspirators seek to destroy. This character was made prominent by the efficient acting of Miss Sedgwick, who rendered portions of the acting interesting that would otherwise have wanted animation. The main success of the piece is dependent on its scenic accessories. The Court at Versailles is splendidly displayed, and the explosion of Lawfeld Mill is a well-contrived piece of machinery. Then we have a Watteau fête of surpassing brilliancy. All three are the work and contrivance of Mr. F. Lloyds. We could have wished that the leading plot had been more intelligibly conveyed; but there is a dash and fervour in the performance which command and ensure constant applause.

The congress of the German naturalists and physicians is to be held this year at Stettin. The proceedings will commence on the 18th of September, under the presidency of Dr. Dohne and Dr. Behm.

The Spanish journals mention that the country in the neighbourhood of Cuerva, in the province of Toledo, is suffering from a plague of grasshoppers. A special commission has been formed for taking measures for their destruction, and 1000 persons have been employed in that work. It is proposed to ask for the assistance of the troops should the present measures not succeed.

The Confederate steamer Alabama put into Bahia on the 12th of May to land prisoners whom she had taken from on board four vessels which she had captured and burnt a few days previously. The number of ships captured by this remarkable privateer was stated by the crew to be seventy-four, which number of chronometers are arranged in Captain Semmes' cabin. The Florida had been at Pernambuco, and had also been committing great havoc on Federal-owned vessels.

The Prefect of the department of Savoy published an ordonnance on the 17th of November last offering a reward for the destruction of foxes and weasels. In consequence of this ordonnance 1500 foxes were killed in the department, which entitled the fortunate sport-men to a sum of £4720. The sum voted by the Council-General of the department amounted, however, to only 1500f.; and the Prefect, who did not anticipate such a wholesale destruction of noxious animals, has been forced to apply to the Council for a further grant of money. In the mean time he has given notice that he cannot pay any further reward.

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THE NEW BUILDINGS IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

THE recent erection of the new block of buildings at the western end of Paternoster-row for Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, originated, like many of our modern buildings, in the damage occasioned by an extensive fire which occurred in the latter part of 1861. The premises formerly occupied by this leading firm consisted of a number of houses which had been built, with so many others of the same type, at the close of the seventeenth century, and which, being originally intended to serve the double purpose of business and residence, had become, in course of years, totally inadequate to the intricate and rapidly-increasing operations of modern trade.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, of Edinburgh, who formerly occupied the extreme north-west corner of the site of the new premises having, with the Messrs. Longman, determined to rebuild, readily adopted the recommendation of the architects that their building should group and harmonise with that of Messrs. Longman and Co., so as to form part of one entire design.

The design possesses features more in common with the Renaissance than with any other period of architecture; but it has been treated throughout with that educated freedom which is claimed by the best of our modern architects as necessary to ensure truly representative works of art.

Like so many of our modern structures, this building is situate in a narrow thoroughfare, a circumstance which, by dictating to the architect the necessity for admitting the largest possible volume of light, has imparted those pleasing expressions of individual character which are the chief merit of some of our recent architectural works. It is evident in this instance that the purposes of the building and its peculiarities of position have been the ruling influences in the composition.

NEW BUILDINGS IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

The façade next Paternoster-row, with the returns in Ave Maria-lane and London House-yard, are executed in Portland stone. The ornamentation has been introduced as sparingly as possible, so as to ensure that repose which we look for in a building of this class. The character of the carving, especially of the lower stories, is somewhat symbolical, natural foliage slightly conventionalised having been generally adopted. We specially note this character in the ornamentation of the central entrance. On the keystone of the arch is represented Literature supported by the Arts, Sciences, and Education. In the spandrils of same are the "Ship" and the "Swan," being half-size copies of two medallions which were saved from the old buildings, and which had been trade signs of parts of these premises since the Great Fire of London. Additional relief and richness have also been imparted to this central entrance by the use of polished granite columns.

A singular incident occurred during the excavation for the foundations, in the finding of a bed of manure at the south-west corner of the land—about 40 ft. square and about 20 ft. in depth—an interesting relic of old London, which can only be accounted for by the fact that this portion of the land occupies the site of part of the ancient gardens appertaining to the residence of the Bishop of London.

In the construction of the buildings there is nothing specially worthy of notice. The floors throughout are carried upon wrought-iron girders and cast-iron columns, the caps of the columns on the ground and one-pair stories being enriched with foliage executed in hammered iron.

The several portions of the interior have been designed with special reference to the requirements of Messrs. Longman and Co. as publishers. The prominent features are undoubtedly the entrance-hall and inner hall and staircase, the floors of which are paved with encaustic tiles, and the decorative parts of the walls executed in polished scagliola, with polished oak for the doors and other joiner's work. This, besides contributing to the architectural character of the interior, will greatly diminish the absorption of dust and the discoloration generally attending such an amount of traffic as will occur at these points. The principal staircase is of stone, lighted by a semioctagonal bay, having an arrangement of engaged columns supporting an entablature, with a groined domical ceiling and ribs between the lunettes. The architects are Messrs. John Griffith and Henry Dawson, of 16, Finsbury-place South; and the builders Messrs. Ashby and Horner.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE most fashionable material for the actual season is the foulard, which, in all probability, will only give way, during the summer days, to the muslin and barèges, whose agreeable reign is, unfortunately, of short duration. The foulards serve at present not only for dresses, but are advantageously employed for certain pardessus, on account of their lightness and consequent comfort. Several new small-patterned designs have been introduced, and look extremely well for the robe, with the plain material for the pardessus.

Much simplicity prevails with regard to ladies' dresses generally, and more particularly as to choice of colour. We have recently noticed several unicoloured toilets, the softer tints of blue, green, and violet being preferred. Glaring colours, it is scarcely necessary to state, would be contrary to good taste, so important as the distinguishing feature in a true lady's costume. Training dresses are no longer patronised for the promenade, and a change has been brought about in the shape of the sleeves, now worn of uniform width throughout their entire length, as may be seen on reference to our *Illustration*. They are very convenient and light in appearance, but will require the adoption of fresh undersleeves in the place of those hitherto worn.

A modification of the saute-en-barque has just been produced for the seaside or for country excursions, with the equally nautical appellation of matelot; it is somewhat similar to its predecessor, but is profusely trimmed with bands of russia leather ornamented with steel beads and stars, and is provided with a leather bag, worn at the side, but which may be dispensed with at the will of the wearer. We do not consider these matelots to be altogether in the best taste; still, as faithful observers, we cannot do otherwise than announce their advent.

Great dissension exists in the fashionable aristocratic camp on the subject of the form of bonnets, the high-fronted chapeaux (or *étourdies*, as they are often called) and those à la Marie Stuart each having numerous partisans; it is reserved to some future chronicler to state by which the victory shall have been won. In the Chaussée d'Antin the pyramidal model obtains, while in the more sedate Faubourg St. Germain a decided preference is accorded to the Marie Stuart. We would recommend our fair readers to follow neither the one nor the other of these fashionable localities absolutely, but to select that

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

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sioners; and Lieutenant-Colonel Brett the volunteers. The special feature of the review was the presentation of colours, the gift of Mr. R. N. Bacon, of Norwich, to the Norwich volunteers. The Hon. Mrs. Walpole presented the colours to the junior Ensigns of the corps. The colours were then consecrated by the Rev. T. Clarke, who offered up an appropriate prayer, after which Colonel Brett, as commanding officer, thanked Mrs. Walpole and Mr. Bacon for the present to the corps. At the conclusion of the gallant Colonel's observations the assembled troops, lancers, volunteers, pensioners, and cadets, gave three cheers for her Majesty, and the review was proceeded with, the manœuvres being similar to those generally executed on a field-day, in accordance with a programme previously arranged. The volunteers and pensioners sustained their parts with steadiness, and their marching was good.

THE PRIZE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.—The following regulations, in reference to the approaching meeting at Wimbledon, have been issued by the Council of the National Rifle Association:—"1. The War Office have sanctioned the issue of an additional 100 rounds for the use of the competitors for the Queen's Prize—that is, for previous practice, 200 rounds altogether. 2. Field officers of administrative battalions can, if selected by any one of the companies forming the battalions under their command, compete for the Queen's prize. 3. Administrative battalions are now on the same footing, as regards sending their proportion of competitors for the Queen's prize, as the consolidated battalions—viz., that if, for example, in an administrative battalion of eight companies, there should be any company or companies not sending any competitors, the number of eight can be made up by the other companies sending more than one competitor. The number of competitors must not, however, exceed the number of companies."——The necessary arrangements have been made for the encampment at Wimbledon, which is to commence on the 8th inst., and to terminate in three weeks from that date. Lord Elcho, at the request of the officers commanding metropolitan volunteer corps, will assume command from the 8th to the 15th. There will be parades every morning and evening. The entrance fee of 2s. 6d. will cover all expenses of water, fuel, &c. The mess charges will be as follow: Breakfast of tea or coffee, 6d., cold meat, 6d. extra; supper, the same as breakfast; hot dinners, 2s. each; plate of cold meat and bread, at any time, 1s.; beer, 2d. per glass. On Saturday, the 13th, there will be a brigade field-day. Lord Grosvenor will take the command on the 22nd inst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER LADY POLTIMORE.

The Right Hon. Caroline, Dowager Baroness Poltimore, of Poltimore, in the county of Devon, was a scion of the very ancient and distinguished family of Buller, of Downes, to which belongs the present Lord Churston, and of which the head and representative is the present James Buller, Esq., of Downes, M.P. for North Devon. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of General Frederick William Buller, of Pelynt and Lanreath (a branch of the house of Buller, of Downes), by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of G. Tomkyns, Esq. Her Ladyship was married, the 16th of March, 1836 (she was his second wife), to Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., first Lord Poltimore, and by him (who died on the 19th of December, 1858) had an only son, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, second and present Lord Poltimore. Her Ladyship died, after a long illness, on the 29th ult., at her town house, 51, Upper Brook-street. The Rev. William Buller, of Pelynt and Lanreath, late Rector of Hemington, Somersetshire, and the gallant Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., one of the heroes of the recent Kaffir and Crimean warfare, and Mrs. Hulse, wife of Charles Hulse, Esq., brother of the present Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., of Breamore House, Hants, are the brothers and sister of Lady Poltimore.

SIR RICHARD HUGHES.

Sir Richard Hughes, fifth Baronet of East Bergholt, Suffolk, and a barrister-at-law, was the elder son of the Rev. Sir Richard Hughes, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Sarah Perring, daughter of the Rev. Richard Sleeman, Vicar of Tavistock. He was born on the 10th of October, 1803, and was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1823. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 12th of February, 1830. He succeeded his father on the 3rd of January, 1833. He died at Dorking on the 16th ult. and, as he was never married, he is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Edward Hughes, the sixth Baronet, who was born on the 31st of March, 1807. This family of Hughes is of high and undoubted Welsh descent. Their emblazoned and verified pedigree, drawn up in 1622, by Jacob Chaloner, of London, shows that they sprung from Gwaith Vaed Mawr, Prince of Cardigan, by his wife, Morveth, daughter and heiress of Ynr, King of Gwent, and from Llewellyn, with the golden chain of Yalle, by his wife, Eva, daughter of Blethyn ap Cynyn, Prince of Powis. Thomas ap John, of Diffryncloyd, in Denbighshire, sixteenth in lineal descent from Gwaith Vaed Mawr, assumed the surname of Hughes, and was father, by his wife, Katherine, daughter of Matthew ap Griffith ap Robert, of Sir Thomas Hughes, of Wells, Somersetshire, and of Gray's Inn, who was knighted by James I., at Whitehall, in 1619, and who was great-grandfather of Richard Hughes, R.N., whose younger son was the gallant Admiral Robert Hughes, and whose elder son, Richard Hughes, Captain R.N., and Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, was the first Baronet, having been so created by George III., in 1773, on the occasion of his entertaining his Majesty, who stayed at his house during his Royal visit that year to Portsmouth and the dockyard. Sir Richard's son, Sir Richard Hughes, Admiral of the Red, the second Baronet, was a distinguished seaman, and was second in command under Lord Howe in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, while himself commanding in 1782, beat the French and captured the Solitaire in a sea-fight off Barbadoes. He was also a man of literary taste, and so good a French scholar that he translated the *Spectator* into French. His grandnephew was the Baronet just deceased.

THE HON. FRED. A. H. CHICHESTER.

The Hon Frederick Arthur Henry Chichester, who died on the 18th ult., was the third son of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, by his wife, Lady Augusta Paget, fourth daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, and was brother of Henry Spencer, second and present Lord Templemore. He was born on the 22nd of February, 1824, and married, on the 7th of August, 1852, Frances Marianne, eldest daughter of Daniel Tighe, Esq., of Rosana, in the county of Wicklow, and by her leaves a family of sons and daughters. The Hon. Frederick Chichester was creditably connected from early life with the Board of Control, now the Indian Office, where he had become chief clerk. He was also Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Countess Dowager of Verulam was proved in London by her son, the Hon. Robert Grimston, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the first Earl of Liverpool, and married, in 1807, the first Earl of Verulam, who died in 1845, and by whom she had a large family. The testatrix executed her will in 1847, and has left specific and pecuniary legacies to each of her children, bequeathing her plate and jewels to her eldest son, remembrances to her younger sons, and also to her four daughters—namely, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Craven, Viscountess Folkestone, and the Countess of Caledon; appointing her son, the Hon. Robert Grimston, residuary legatee.

The will of Emily Louisa Augusta Lady Bunbury, of Abergwynant, Merionethshire, has been proved in London, the executors nominated being Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury, and his wife (the testatrix's niece), Cecilia Caroline Bunbury. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testatrix, who died in March last, executed her will in 1860. Her Ladyship was the second wife and relict of General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, K.C.B, F.S.A., and the daughter of Colonel the Hon. George Napier. The testatrix has bequeathed the bulk of her property to her niece, Cecilia Caroline, leaving to her and to her husband, the Colonel, each a legacy of £5000, which will revert to their children, and appointing her niece residuary legatee. There are legacies of various amounts to near relatives.

The will of the Duke of Grafton has been proved. The personalty was sworn to be under the value of £160,000. He gives his town residence and a jointure of £4000 a year to the Dowager Duchess of Grafton, annuities to his two daughters, Lady Mary Phipps and Lady Louisa Douglas Fennant, with legacies, at their death, to their children. Pecuniary legacies are also left to them and to his two younger sons, and the residue to his successor, the present Duke of Grafton.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The Queen has sent a portrait of Prince Alfred to Dr. Armstrong, the Deputy Inspector of the Naval Hospital at Malta, with directions that it is to be hung in the ward in which his Royal Highness was so long confined.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education have resolved, by a minute of the 19th of May, in order to facilitate the examination of individual children under the Revised Code, and to remunerate the inspectors for their share of the additional labour imposed by it, to pay to every inspector an additional £50 a year if he shall examine all or a certain number of the children, and also to appoint inspectors' assistants. These assistants are to be persons who have been pupil teachers, and passed successfully through a training college and through probationary service in an elementary school, who hold a certificate from the Civil Service Commission, and who do not engage in private tuition and do not follow any employment whatever except such as is official. Their salary is to be £100 a year, rising to £250, with an addition (not exceeding £50) of 1d. for every child after the first 12,000 examined in the year. They are also to be reimbursed "the actual expense of locomotion on the public service." They are not to examine except in the presence of, or by a written order from, the inspector.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. M. L., Skipton.—1. How do you make out there is no mate in Problem 1003, according to the solution? The mate appears to us very plain on the 4th move. 2. You have missed the point of No. 1004 entirely.

F. C., Brasenose Coll., Oxon.—In what way is the mate to be effected, if Black play 1. K to K 2nd?

R. D. C., Islington.—Much beneath your former attempt.

T. F. G.—It is most probable your diagrams have been received; but, if they bear no signature, it is impossible for us to distinguish them among a hundred others in the same predicament.

NEREUS.—You omit the only variation in 1004, which exhibits any strategy—that where Black answers, on his first move, with P to Q B 4th. We fear, therefore, that you cannot fairly be said to have solved the problem.

I. A. M., Fakenham.—They shall have every attention.

H. C. B.—As you have failed to attach any signature to the problem referred to in your note, we are puzzled, among a number of similar contributions, to tell which it is. Is it a position in five, four, three, or two moves?

F. T. C.—The match between Mr. F. Healey and Mr. V. Green has terminated in favour of the former player, who scored five games to his opponent's two.

Herr Kling's ingenious end-game shall appear. Problems by C. B., I. B., and N. are under consideration.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1004 by Ernest, Philo-Chess, S. P. R., Gervase, T. U. S., Iota, H. S., Etonensis, W. W. P., Cantab, Larry, R. M. T., Violet, C. H. S., Box and Cox, Stanley, S., Reform Club; B. T. Smith, X. Y. Z., Percy, Lex, T. Addison, B. B., Aunt Sally, F. H., Dreadnought, C. I. Posno, Wee Pawn, Edinburgh, H. F. N., R. L. B., Stoke; Vernon, M. P., F. W. L., Evariste Simon, Nantes S. P. Q. R., Argus, D D., Miles, A Clerk, Bombastes, Volunteer, I. B. C., Delta, P. P., Victoria, S., Carlton Club; G. S. W., White Surrey; D. E., of Deptford; Mynheer, Baxter, S. M. G., Curator, I. Law, M. D., Kenneth, Simple Simon, W. H. W., Fanny, Pip, C. B. R., Romola, T. W. K., Sheffield, B., of Chatsworth; A Middy, H.M.S. Daunilea; S. H. S., F. A. K., Peregrine, Lucy, Barney, R. W. B., Oxoniensis, Rector, Rifleman, Rumble, R. R. V., German, F. C. D., Vigilant, Gil Blas, Mercator, F. M. D., Georgius, Alpha, I, Gilbert, Boston Stump, S. Drury, Bertie, Leon, W. K., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1004.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 4th	2. B to Q R 8th	B takes B (best)
(If Bishop takes Bishop, then White plays, 2. R takes B. 3. R takes K Kt P. 4. R mates. If P to Q B 3rd, White plays, 2. B takes B (ch). 3. R takes K Kt P, &c.)		3. R to Q Kt sq and mates next move.	

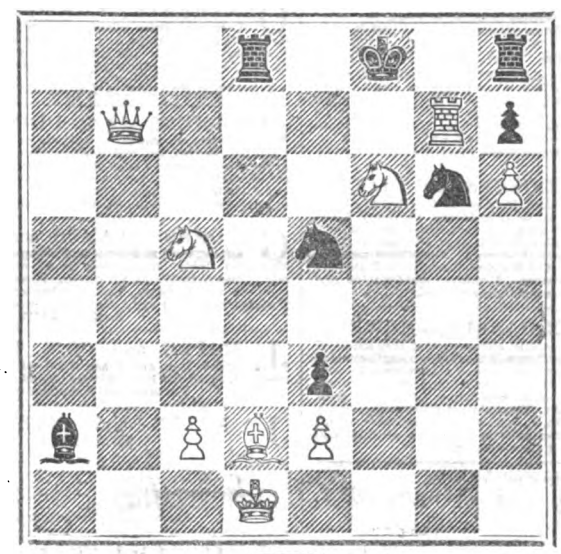
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1005.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d or 4th	4. Kt to Q 3rd	K moves
2. B to Q sq	P to K R 4th or 5th	5. R mates.	
(Or any other move except playing the King.)		(a) 3.	K to Q 3rd
		4. K to Q 4th	Anything
3. B to Q R 4th	P moves, or (a)	5. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1006.

By T. C. U.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

At the request of very many correspondents we resume the publication of Mr. Morphy's games with Mr. Maurian. In these interesting *parties* it has already been mentioned that Mr. Morphy gives the odds of his Queen's Kt.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.)

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. R to K B sq	Q to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(R to K B 5th looks a still better line of action.)	
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	27. K to R sq	R to Q 7th
4. Kt takes K B P		28. Q to K R 6th	Q to K B 2nd
(This sacrifice was suggested by Mr. Cochrane, and first occurred in some games played by that distinguished master against the Brahmin, Moheschunder Bonnerjee, in India.)		(Very well played.)	
4.	K takes Kt	29. R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 7th
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	B to K 3rd	30. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q 5th
6. B takes B (ch)	K takes B	31. Q to K 6th	Q to K B sq
7. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	32. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
(Taking the K Pawn obviously costs the Kt.)		33. P to K R 3rd	R to K B 5th
8. Castles	R to K B sq	34. K to R 2nd	R to K B 7th
9. Q to Q 3rd	K to B 2nd	35. K to R sq	R to K B 8th
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	P to Q 4th	36. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd
11. P to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	37. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
(Having now two pieces more than his adversary, the offer of one of them, to escape from the attack, was perhaps the best course he could adopt.)		38. K to R 2nd	Q to K B sq
12. Q takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq	39. Q to K 6th	B to K R 5th
13. Q takes Q R P	Kt to K 5th	40. Q takes Q B P	
14. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th	(Considering the enormous disadvantage under which he labours, it is surprising White should hold his own so long.)	
15. B takes Kt	B takes B	40.	Q to K B 5th (ch)
16. P to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	41. K to R sq	Q takes K P
17. Q to Q R 6th	Q R to Q Kt 3rd	42. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
18. Q to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	43. Q to Q 7th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
19. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt sq	44. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to R 3rd
20. P to Q B 5th	R to Q Kt 5th	45. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K B 3rd
21. P to K B 5th	P takes P	46. K to R 2nd	Q to K 5th
22. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq	47. Q to Q sq	P to Q 5th
23. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq	48. Q to K B sq	K to Kt 2nd
24. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	49. Q takes Kt	P to Q 6th
25. Q to K 6th	R takes Q P	50. Q to Q R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
		51. P to K R 4th	Q to K 7th (ch)
		52. K to R 3rd	P to Q 7th
		53. Q to Q Kt 8th	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
		54. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q 8th, becoming a Queen

And White resigns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1326.—By M. GROSDEMANGE (*Régence*).

White: K at Q R 6th, R at Q 2nd, Bs at K R 3rd and K Kt 3rd, Kts at K B 4th and K 6th, P at K 4th.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, R at K R 8th, Bs at Q Kt 5th and 8th, Kt at Q B 6th, P at Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1327.—By SIGNOR PLACHUTTA.

One of the prize problems in the late tourney.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at Q 3rd, Bs at Q Kt 2nd and 3rd; Ps at K B 4th, K 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R sq, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 2nd and 3rd, Kts at K B sq and K B 6th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q 3rd.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 1328.—By Miss KATE, of Heidelberg.

White: K at K 7th, Q at Q B sq, R at K Kt sq, Bs at K B 3rd and K 3rd, Kt at Q Kt 3rd; Ps at K B 2nd, K 2nd, and Q 6th.

Black: K at Q R sq, Q at Q R 4th, R at K R 5th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q R 7th, Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1329.—By T. C. U.

White: K at Q B 8th, R at Q 7th, B at K R 7th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q 8th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 5th

Black: K at Q R sq., Q at K 4th, R at K 5th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K R 3rd and K Kt 6th, Ps at Q 5th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3rd.

White, playing first, can draw the game.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE gorgeousness of the decoration of the Guildhall of London for the Royal entertainment on Monday next is at least characteristic of the age, in the profusion of *gold* employed. The architectural lines—the Gothic clustered columns, mouldings, arches, and bosses are throughout the vast apartment richly gilt, the interspaces, or wall-panels, being of well-toned blues and reds. The entrance-porch, with its bold vaultings and massive bosses, displays this profusion of the precious metal with excellent effect. Amidst this blaze of gold and colour, the monuments are striking by their absence of tint; the background of Wellington's monument is tastefully draped with crimson cloth. The giants stand in grimy contrast, though they are but "modern antiques." The hall will be far more richly and tastefully decorated on Monday next than it was for the Royal entertainment of June 18, 1814, which cost the City £25,000. On that day twelvemonth, by-the-way, was fought the battle of Waterloo.

In Fleet-street, on the south side, is a house, No. 17, which is interesting as a specimen of olden street architecture, though not of the age of the inscription—"formerly the palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." Sexagenarian readers may recollect this house as the last depository of the Waxwork of Mrs. Salmon, who, in her advertisements, with some probability, styled the house as "once the palace of Henry Prince of Wales, son of King James I." The first-floor front room has an enriched plaster ceiling, inscribed P. (triple-plume) H., which, with part of the wainscoting, denote the house to be of the time of James I. Still, we do not find in the lives of Prince Henry any identification of this house as a Royal palace; even the gossiping "Book of the Princes of Wales" is silent upon the subject; the thousand and one memoirs of the Princes of Wales recently printed are not a whit more communicative; and London topographers have left the subject as they found it. It appears, however, that the house never was the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales; but the *office in which the Council for the Management of the Duchy of Cornwall Estates held their sittings*; and in the Calendar of State Papers edited by Mrs. Green is the following entry of the time of Charles, created Prince of Wales four years after the death of Henry:—"1619, Feb. 25. Prince's *Council Chamber, Fleet-street*. Council of the Prince of Wales, to the Keepers of Brancepeth, Raby, and Barnard Castles: The trees blown down are only to be used for mending the pales, and no wood to be cut for firewood, nor browse for the deer." Other entries occur to the same effect, thus settling the appropriation of the old house in Fleet-street, but stripping it of about a century of its boasted antiquity.

A valuable paper, entitled "Northern Evidence on the Short-cross Question," has been communicated to the Numismatic Society by W. Aylton Dyer Longstaffe: the contribution is of great length; but its main arguments may be thus summed up:—1. William was moneyer at Carlisle and Newcastle during the whole of Henry II.'s first great recoinage, and no longer. These coins exhaust the varieties of the type of the Tealby find, *therefore* that type represents Henry II.'s first great recoinage only. 2. Alan was moneyer at Carlisle during the rest of the reign of Henry II. He was the King's moneyer. The earldom of Northumberland was in the King's hand. There was no mint at Durham. In the reign of Richard I. the Bishop of Durham might cause him to coin at Durham, being Earl of Northumberland. Alan ceased office before John's coinage. His coins exhibit a plurality of pearls in the diadem and the short-cross type; they occur for both Durham and Carlisle, and are of the first or archaic variety of type. He lived at Carlisle, and, though his mint was principally in Northumberland, no coins struck at Newcastle have occurred to Mr. Longstaffe; *therefore* Alan's coins struck at Durham must be referred to Richard I.'s time, and Henry II. *did coin* short-cross pennies, and those of one variety only, which was continued into Richard I.'s reign without change of legend. 3. John's coinage was contemporary with Otho IV., of Germany, who reigned before its completion. Thomas, son of Alan, was not moneyer at Carlisle until the reign of John and Henry III. Otho's coins are in imitation of our short-cross pennies, with the quatrefoil Mint mark, which Mint mark occurs on one variety only, and which variety, with and without that mark, has been found in a worn state with new Irish pennies of John. The coins of Thomas of Carlisle are of a short-cross type; *therefore*, John continued to strike short-cross pennies without change of legend, and the type was thus continued to the reign of Henry III. 4. Adam Tailor did not acquire a die at Canterbury until the reign of Henry III. His coins are of a short-cross type, differing in character from those above; *therefore*, Henry III.'s first coinages were also of a short-cross type.

The much-vexed question of the discovery of living toads in rock has lately received additional testimony from Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, who states a considerable number of toads to have been untombed in making a railway cutting through rocks near Altyre, near Forres. "The ground under which these living toads are found," says Sir Alexander, "consists of 2ft. of black soil, from 6ft. to 12ft. of waterworn gravel, and 4ft. to 8ft. of hard sandstone, all resting upon a bed of red conglomerate. While inspecting the railway works I have myself seen numbers of living toads taken out of the conglomerate, at depths of from 15ft. to 24ft. from the surface. An extensive, and seemingly unbroken, bed of rock covers the stratum in which these living toads are found." In the *Forres Gazette* has also appeared evidence of toads found embedded "in a kind of conglomerate, very compact but with open spaces, around which crystals of silica appear." The rock was blasted by the railway workmen. "When the shot went off they ran to the spot, and found the toads scampering away." Mr. Gosse, in the second series of his "Romance of Natural History" (unpublished), states that in Khandeish, in the south of India, in blasting a well, the writer "saw two small frogs released out of a block of hard rock, and found water there, at about 35ft. from the surface. Mr. Gosse adds: "Wherever water percolates tadpoles may be conveyed, as also air and infusoria for their support in their advanced stage of existence; and no doubt nature enables the frog to secrete solvents, and thus to add to its mansion, otherwise how could the 'Blois toad' have prevented the process of silification within the flint in which it was inclosed?" The evidences upon this question are very numerous: the most interesting collection is a paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* several years since, the date ascertainable by reference to the general index to that work.

Some beautiful specimens of ancient Chinese enamel ware, from a private collection at Pekin, lately disposed of by Mr. Phillips, included large and fine fonts, vases, bowls, and bottles, the most costly of which is a magnificent vase and cover, of the finest enamel, with top and handles in metal-gilt designed as dolphins; the groundwork of brilliant colours, richly ornamented with flowers—a splendid labour of art—which brought 120 guineas.

In a peerage case, before a committee of privileges, on the 21st ult., the will of Richard I. was produced in evidence, when it was stated to be the earliest known autograph of any of the Kings of England. The Royal signature is a cross, followed by the words "Le Roy."

It may not be generally known that in some parts of England the old-established mode of punishment, the Stocks, is still in constant operation. In the small town of Andover, in Hampshire, it is the custom of the borough magistrates to inflict a fine of 5s. in every case of drunkenness proved before them (unaccompanied by costs if no riotous or disorderly conduct is shown), and in default of payment to sentence the offender to six hours in the stocks.

The origin of "the outlandish persons calling themselves Egyptians, or Gipsies," and constituting "a strange kind of commonwealth among themselves of wandering imposters and jugglers," is still a subject of great curiosity, notwithstanding the question is conceitedly said to have been long since set at rest. Dr. Shortt dwells especially on the first appearance of gipsies in Europe being coeval with the century which witnessed the discovery of the New World and the new passage to the Indies, although the hypothesis of ascribing to them a Hindoo origin is of very recent date. The arguments for it consist in the physical form of the people, in their language, and in the history of their migration. Each of these topics Dr. Shortt has examined separately in detail, and his general conclusion is that the gipsies, when, above four centuries ago, they first appeared in Western Europe, were already composed of a mixture of many different races, and that the present gipsies are still more mongrel. In the Asiatic portion of their lineage there is, probably, a small amount of their Hindoo blood; but this is thought to be the utmost that can be predicted of their Indian pedigree.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
In consequence of the immediate extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Ludgate-hill, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where, from this date, all communications are to be addressed. By order of the Committee,
May 5, 1863. HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA, &c.
The Committee draw attention to the following form of bequest, which is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to assist the Hospital by will:—
"I give and bequeath out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of £ to St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, London, which sum shall be for the general use and benefit of the said Hospital; and the receipt of the person who shall be treasurer of the said Hospital at the time when the above legacy is paid shall be a good discharge to my executors for the same."
N.B. Devises of land or bequests of money charged on land are void by the Statute of Mortmain, and the will must be attested by two witnesses. JAMES FULLER WHISKIN, Secretary.
City-road, London, E.C., May, 1863.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit, and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.
Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.
50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN, residing west of London, affords a superior and careful EDUCATION, with every DOMESTIC COMFORT, to a SELECT NUMBER of PUPILS. Vacancies in August. Reference kindly permitted to the Bishop of London and other distinguished personages. — Address Mrs. H., care of Messrs. Williams, 124, Oxford-st.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition, who has just returned to England, after remaining five years on the Continent, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS or DAME DE COMPAGNIE in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. In addition to the branches of an English education she teaches French, music, dancing, drawing, with the rudiments of Latin. The lady will not object to travel.—A. A., 36, New-square, Cambridge.

IN consequence of the Division of an Inheritance a new, strongly built, large HOUSE is FOR SALE at Copenhagen. It contains 110 rooms and a yard of 1500 square ells, and is suitable for an Hotel, a Manufactory, or an Asylum. Apply to B. G., 216, care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Hamburg.

BOTANY.—A Gentleman wishes to receive the son of a Nobleman or Gentleman of position as resident pupil. Instructions will be given from the living plant, and the pupil will be enabled to collect, arrange, and preserve specimens for his future use. The locality abounds with woods, fields, and meadow land, affording unusual advantages for thoroughly acquiring the science in all its branches.—Address S. Z., Messrs. Millington and Hutton, 32, Budge-row, London.

SELECT PLANTS, POST-FREE, at the annexed prices:—12 superb varieties Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 fine var Verbenas, 3s.; 12 fine var. Phloxes, 4s.; 12 fine var. Pentstemons, 4s. From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist Battle, Sussex.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 48s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

FINE OLD PORT, twelve years in the wood, 42s. per dozen; Dinner Sherries, 24s., 28s., and 32s. per dozen; Clarets, 14s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co.,
Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Exhibition Prize Medal 1862.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE.
Fry's French Chocolate for Eating, in Sticks and Drops.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
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J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER.
Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
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VICTORIA PARK LAUNDRY SOAP, or WASHING STRIPS—being strips of soap to be so used as almost entirely to save the labour of washing.
Sold in packets of 3d. and 6d. each, and may be had also in bars by weight.
Besides the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort; it does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is particularly applicable where washing machines are used.
Sold by all Grocers and other venders of soap, and of PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, sole manufacturers.

J. C. and J. FIELD, Original Manufacturers (in England) of PARAFFINE CANDLES, to whom the Prize Medal (1862) has been awarded, and their Candles adopted by her Majesty's Government for use at the Military stations abroad. These Candles can be obtained of all Chandlers and Grocers in the United Kingdom. Price, 1s. 8d. per lb. Also Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, 6d. and 4d. each. The public are cautioned to see that Field's label is on the packets or boxes. Wholesale only, and for exportation, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, London, S.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
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Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES,
6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

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Very simple and efficacious.
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PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6	6	0
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Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
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List of prices with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

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WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

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THE GAME OF CROQUET.
Prices from 15s. to 70s. per set.
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OPERA GLASSES.—Just brought out, an Opera, Race, Field, and general outdoor day and night RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASS, for the waistcoat pocket, containing 12 lenses. Will show a person to know him 2½, and an object from 10 to 12 miles. They are found to be invaluable for Deerstalking, Sportsmen, and Tourists. Also the cheap six-glass, at 20s., 25s., 30s., and 35s.—SOLOMON, No. 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

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SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists.
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815.
One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting invalids (town and country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either establishment. All letters and appointments receive prompt attention.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patental and painless plan of self-adhesion, (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—8, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8.
No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0	Brought forward	5	5	8
6 Table forks	0	18	0	1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
6 Dessert spoons	0	13	6	1 Pair sugar tongs	0	3	6
6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	8	Ivory-handle steel	0	3	0
				Oak chest, no charge			
Carried forward,	£5	5	8	Complete	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY, 71 and 72, Cornhill, City; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
DRESSING BAGS and CASES
fitted with their unrivalled Cutlery and every article of luxury and convenience of the first quality.
Dressing and Travelling Bags.

	French Morocco	Enamel Leather	Morocco Leather	Wide Opening
Ladies' Travelling-bag	1 10 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 18 0
Ditto, with writing materials	—	3 0 0	4 5 0	6 15 0
Gentlemen's Travelling-bag	2 2 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	5 18 0
Ditto, with writing materials	—	4 5 0	6 0 0	6 14 0

The prices of Dressing-cases subjoined are regulated by quality and completeness.

Ladies' Wood Dressing-case	1 1 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 10
Gentlemen's Travelling Leather Ditto	0 10 6	0 18 0	1 5 0	1 2 0
Ditto, better quality, and more completely fitted	0 14 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 18 0

Mappin and Company thoroughly recommend these goods. They are fitted in the best manner with Cutlery, &c., and are undoubtedly the cheapest in the Trade. An inspection invariably leads to a purchase. Observe carefully the Numbers of the Address—
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(opposite the Pantheon);
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Novelty, Beauty and Art.
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Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
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BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
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154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 506, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
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The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1208.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

GREECE AND HER YOUNG KING.

GREECE, after an interregnum of about seven months, rejoices once more in a constitutional King. A considerable interest, not altogether free from anxiety, has been felt in this country for the safe passage of that little eastern State through the perils which invariably follow a dynastic revolution. Classical associations; sympathy with a gallant people when *struggling* for national independence against desperate odds; intervention in their behalf in the hour of their extremity; a share in the responsibility of having given them, in Otho I., a supreme ruler whose misgovernment brought ruin and disgrace upon the kingdom; a hearty approval of the spirit and unanimity with which, at last, his subjects dismissed him and his Court to their Bavarian birthplace; and the disappointment we were compelled to occasion the Greeks in refusing them Prince Alfred, upon whom they had fixed their choice and set their hearts, as his successor, combined to excite and sustain in England a more than common solicitude that Greece might speedily emerge from political chaos, and start afresh, under better auspices, on a career to national prosperity, dignity, and glory. The ceremony of inauguration at the castle of *Christiansborg* which, on Saturday last, invested Prince Wilhelm of Denmark with the rights and responsibilities of the Grecian Crown, produced a visible glow of satisfaction here as well as in Denmark; and the satisfaction was heightened by the tenour of the few terse and emphatic sentences which were interchanged on that occasion between the veteran and patriotic Admiral who spoke in the name of the people of Greece, the Danish King whose nephew had been invited to reign over them, and the newly elect and youthful monarch George I.

Assuredly, the event which has happily closed a period of great uncertainty in the prospects of Greece has not occurred a moment too soon. It is impossible to say what evil might not have resulted from another disappointment, or a little further delay, in filling the vacant throne. Admirably as, all things considered, the people of Greece have borne themselves during a protracted interval of political disorganisation, it is not surprising, nor should it be disguised, that matters were rapidly tending towards dissolution. How could it have been otherwise? There have always been in that little kingdom, as well as elsewhere, factions eager to extract from national misfortunes the materials with which their self-importance might be fed. There, too, as elsewhere, in the absence of established authority, petty ambition has claimed the stage, and has "played such fantastic tricks" as seriously to imperil the future of the country. A nation in search of a King is, *ipso facto*, a nation approaching more or less closely the frontiers of anarchy. Seven months during which all government must, from the necessity of the case, be provisional only, and nothing whatever can be done which may not presently be undone, constitute a severe ordeal for a vivacious and restless people to pass through. If during such a time the arch will hold together without its keystone, we surely have less reason to wonder at the appearance of ominous cracks here and there than at the fact that it has not fallen into ruins. But no one interested in the well-being of Greece can be otherwise than relieved that she has recovered her normal form of political organisation; and many will try to hope that the interim of uncertainty, now that it is safely passed, may have served to disclose more distinctly the special weaknesses and evils with which the new King and his subjects will have hereafter to grapple.

It would be puerile to pronounce confidently on the future of a Sovereign who has not yet reached his majority, and who has been suddenly raised to a post, the temptations and difficulties of which might task the maturest wisdom. Nevertheless, the young King of Greece assumes the Crown under circumstances well fitted to encourage hope. His personal qualifications are understood to be highly promising. His political training has been acquired among a people and under a Monarch who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of constitutional rule. His connection, through the Princess of Wales, with the Royal

NEST OF THE AMERICAN OSTRICHES IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 657.

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family of England will bring him under influences calculated to repress every tendency to despotism, should any such make its appearance hereafter. He has naval tastes suited to a people whose principal pursuits are maritime. His election to the throne, following a singular succession of disappointments, is little less gratifying to the Greeks than their first choice would have been had it been successful. He will carry with him to his adopted country a highly acceptable gift in the shape of an increase of territory by England's cession to Greece of the sovereignty of the Ionian Islands, and he will be accompanied thither by the best wishes of the most liberally governed States in Europe. These may be fairly regarded as so many moral aids to, and pledges of, good government; and, inasmuch as he is not a Grecian born, his very youth is so far in his favour that it ensures sufficient flexibility of disposition to enable him to adapt himself to the peculiarities of the people he is called to govern.

The King of Denmark's speech to Admiral Kanaris and his colleagues, in reply to their formal announcement of the National Assembly's choice of his relative to fill the throne of Greece, was worthy of the occasion, and the advice he publicly tendered to the young Sovereign was as full of practical wisdom as it was nervously expressed. "Let it be your constant endeavour," said he, "to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a King. Adhere firmly to the Constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule you and your people will prosper." Sound maxims these with which to fill a young man's mind whilst leading him up the steps of a throne, and they seem to have made thereon a deep impression. At an audience given to the deputation at the palace of Prince Christian, King George thus referred to the admonition he had received from the lips of the Danish Monarch:—"I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall always keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, 'The love of the people is my strength.'" No doubt, the brightest dawn sometimes ushers in a stormy day; and the early blossom, even when fairly set, may wither away beneath a subsequent blight. But the people are to be congratulated whose newly-elected King receives such advice from the Sovereign under whom he has lived, and yields to it such a frank and cordial response. At any rate, their prospects justify cheerful expectations.

There is plenty for the new King to do in association with his people, and, it must be confessed, there is much requiring to be undone. Dismissing for the present, as we sincerely hope they will, all dreaming about the "grand idea," and husbanding their revenue for a more modest political *programme*, they will need all the sagacity and firmness of the highest statesmanship to restore order to their finances, to rehabilitate their faded credit, and to develop industry in the country, by improving the means of communication, and by ensuring safety for both property and person. There is really no insuperable obstacle to the eventual expansion of Greece into a noble kingdom, occupying much such a position in the Mediterranean as Denmark does in the Baltic, and England in the Atlantic. But if she would recover her former grandeur she can only hope to do so by a patient consolidation, and, if we may so say, a remunerative use, of what she already possesses. Her dream is not an unreasonable one if she can refrain from too much haste in her attempts to realise it. She will win by deserving to win. Her reward is beside her; the coveted inheritance waits for her to take possession; she has only to prove her title by showing to the surrounding provinces, as Piedmont did to those of Italy, that she can govern herself, plant free institutions within her borders, and gather from them appropriate fruit. The end will come without her seeking it. Indeed, the less she thinks of it, and the more exclusively she limits her efforts to self-culture as a nation, the more likely will she be to realise it. It is through self-conquest, if at all, that her yearnings for growth to her natural proportions must find their realisation in solid fact.

It is pleasant, were it only for the sake of old associations, to see Greece starting towards this goal, led forward by the generosity of youth and guided by the experience which one failure has given her. Her course will try her qualities at the outset. The most difficult, and the least visibly profitable, part of her duty is its first stage or two. If, with the ardour and the hopefulness of youth, George the First of Greece can lead his subjects over this least-inviting ground, the more distant future will soon reveal attractions sufficiently powerful to ensure their steady progress. We wish him and them the most complete success, and we trust we may accept the inaugural ceremony as at once a prophecy and an earnest of a bright and happy future.

A bill has passed the Canadian Legislature to prevent the execution of the death penalty in public by a vote of 61 to 51.

Sir Moses Montefiore, who is eighty-one years of age, has undertaken a journey to Constantinople in order to influence the Sultan in favour of his Jewish brethren.

The Great Eastern, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of May, arrived at New York on the morning of the 27th ult., and was safely anchored there on the afternoon of that day.

At Woolwich, on Tuesday, an imposing military spectacle took place in the presence of various distinguished visitors and many thousands of the public. The whole of the available troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, the 60th Rifles, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, took part in the demonstration. At eleven o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Reuss of Saxony and Staff; the Marquis and Marchioness of Hartington and family; Major-General A. Tulloh, Director of Ordnance, and other visitors, arrived at the garrison, and immediately proceeded to the parade-ground and inspected the entire line of troops front and rear; after which several manœuvres, terminating with a sham fight on an ample scale, took place. The Marquis of Hartington, Generals Tulloh, Dacres, and other officers, subsequently proceeded to the Royal Arsenal and inspected the Armstrong gun factories and other departments.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's "Life of Cæsar" is at last, the *Presse* assures us, in the printer's hands. It will fill three volumes. The first is ready, the second is in progress, and both will be published together. The third will appear afterwards.

The second ballot for the inconclusive election of a deputy for the sixth division of Paris will take place on Sunday and Monday next. The Liberal papers content themselves generally with advising the Opposition electors of all shades to concentrate their votes on M. Gueroult, of the *Opinion Nationale*, who already stands at the head of the poll by 11,000 to 9000, and thus secure to the minority in the Chamber the prestige of numbering in its ranks the entire representation of the capital. There seems every probability that the issue of the second ballot will secure at least this advantage. M. Havin, the editor of the *Siècle*, has had a double election. He is named in the first district of Paris, and also in the department of La Manche. M. Havin will have to choose between them. It is proposed that he shall choose La Manche, and leave Paris open for M. Dufaure or M. Odillon Barrot, who have failed in the departments. There are still a few returns incomplete, in consequence of the "absolute majority" not having been obtained by any of the candidates; but it is calculated that when the whole are made up they will show about thirty deputies, including those of Paris, elected in the teeth of the Government.

Thursday's *Moniteur* states that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has received the following despatch, dated June 1, from the Consul-General of France at New York:—"News received from Havannah and Vera Cruz announces that Puebla is ours. Ortega has surrendered unconditionally, with 18,000 men." The *Patrie* of Wednesday evening announced the instant departure of four vessels of the line for Mexico.

ITALY.

The draught of the address from the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, is published. The address expresses the fullest confidence in the King and satisfaction at the progress which the nation has made since the formation of the kingdom. But it is very distinct in reiterating the right of Italy to her full unity; and it reminds the King of the Italian populations which, still severed from the national kingdom, look to him and to their countrymen in general for the accomplishment of their aspirations and of their destinies.

The King has received the Parliamentary address from the deputation appointed to present it. His Majesty, in reply, expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the affection and devotion displayed by Parliament, and regretted that the desires and wishes of all Italians could not be accomplished during the past year. The King said in conclusion:—"Let us hope that our destinies will progress more rapidly towards the end to which we have all consecrated our lives."

The inauguration of the railway from Naples to Eboli has been celebrated by a banquet. Signor Tecchio, the representative of the railway company, drank the health of the King, and expressed his hope that Rome and Venice would soon be included within the Italian kingdom. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause and cheers for the unity of Italy.

The *Stampa* of Turin announced on Wednesday that the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Italy was concluded and would be signed in a short time.

Letters from Rome make known the judgment given by the tribunal of the Consulta in the Fausti affair. Chevalier Fausti and Signori Venanzi and Galmanelli have been condemned each to twenty years' imprisonment, and the seven others to imprisonment of from five to fifteen years. The tribunal set aside several counts in the indictment particularly relating to the project for assassinating the King and Queen of Naples. A second judgment will be given by the tribunal in the affair of the burning of the Alberti Theatre, in which Chevalier Fausti is also implicated.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has delivered at Dantzic a speech which may prove to have much political importance. The Prince and Princess, being on a tour through the north-east of Prussia, arrived at Dantzic on the 5th inst., and were received by the municipality. The Chief Magistrate took occasion to express his regret at the recent evidences of political disunion in the country. The Prince, in reply, said he too regretted that a disagreement had taken place between the Government and the people; and he added that the disagreement took him by surprise, that he was absent when the ordinances were arranged which brought about this condition of things, and that he had had no part in the deliberations at which they were adopted. Of course the Prince added some words of filial laudation for the King; but his express disavowal of a participation in the late policy is highly significant.

Six Berlin journals—the *Berlin Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Spener'sche Zeitung*, the *National Zeitung*, the *Vossisische Zeitung*, the *Reform Zeitung*, and *Volks-Zeitung*—have published a joint declaration reserving their rights, in view of the Royal ordinance of the 1st inst. relative to the press. They say that the Government has yet to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of that measure. The Government has promptly taken up the challenge of these newspapers by hurling against them a first warning, on the ground that they have distorted facts, aroused hatred against the Government, and on account of their attitude generally.

The Government is resolved on shutting all avenues to the expression of public opinion. Having gagged the press, it has determined on closing the mouths of the municipal councils, and with that view has issued an order declaring that all discussions upon constitutional affairs and politics in general by those bodies are illegal, and that resolutions passed by them cannot be carried out. This order has already been put in practice, the Government of Potsdam having prohibited the Berlin municipal councils from carrying out a resolution to which they had come of presenting an address to the King urging him to withdraw the decree against the press, to convene the chambers for an early day, and to put a stop to the present lamentable condition of things by returning to a strictly constitutional system of Government. The Royal decree was read at a sitting of the municipality on Tuesday. Motions for complaint to the Chief President and for the issue of an address to the Crown having been successively negatived, it was resolved simply to communicate the Royal decree to the Common Council.

AUSTRIA.

At a council of Ministers held at Vienna on Tuesday the proposals of the Western Powers on the Polish question were taken into consideration. No concurrence with these propositions was, however, arrived at. Austria will send counter-proposals of a mediatory character to Paris.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Telegraphic reports continue to be received of engagements between the Poles and the Russians; but these encounters, even if we assume the reports to be all true, only show that the Russians have made no progress towards the suppression of the national rising. A telegram from Mr. Reuter's office announces the capture by the Russians of the Polish leader, Kononowicz, and by a private telegram we are informed of his having been shot on the 4th inst. He is said to have confessed that, under the authority of the Central Committee, he had hung thirty persons, among whom were several women. The atrocities attributed to both sides are of the most distressing and revolting description, and the bitter hatred existing between them is obliterating all the ordinary feelings of humanity. Padlewski, another of the insurgent leaders, having been captured, and being a deserter from the Imperial army, in which he held a commission, has been shot at Plock.

A frightful railway accident happened to a train conveying a portion of the Imperial Guard from St. Petersburg to Lithuania, whereby 300 soldiers were killed.

The Festival of Corpus Christi passed off at Warsaw with the utmost tranquillity. Though there was a procession of 50,000 persons, neither police nor military were paraded, the National Government having pledged itself for the orderly observance of the day.

An appeal to the Emperor from the Archbishop of Warsaw has been published, entreating his Majesty, in the name of Christian charity and the interests of the two countries, Poland and Russia, to put an end to the war of extermination now being carried on. He points out that the institutions granted by the Emperor are insufficient to reconcile Poland, and that the only way to accomplish that object is to make Poland an independent nation, united to Russia solely by the ties of dynasty.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The Greek deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark on Saturday last, at the Castle of Christiansborg, when the Crown of Greece was formally offered to Prince William George and accepted on his behalf by the King. Some particulars of the august ceremony will be found at page 654 of the accompanying Supplement.

In London, the day previous, Baron Gros, Ambassador of France; Baron Brunow, Ambassador of Russia; and M. de Bille, Minister of Denmark; signed the protocol of the formal acceptance of the Crown of Greece by Prince William. Earl Russell, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was present.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer North American we have telegrams by way of Farther Point and Cape Race to the 1st inst.

WAR NEWS.

The intelligence of the series of victories gained by General Grant is confirmed, save the capture of Vicksburg, where his good fortune deserted him. His operations, up to the period when he commenced the investment of Vicksburg, are summarised in the following despatch:—

The army of the Tennessee landed at Brunsburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under General Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was at least 1500, and loss in artillery five pieces. On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated, with a loss of 800. On the 14th of May we defeated General Joseph E. Johnstone and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures, and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under General Pemberton, was defeated with a loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4000 men. On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River bridge, with the loss of 2000 men and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburg closely. On the 20th General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city.

The Southern reports tally with the Northern to this point. Admiral Porter officially reports that he has destroyed the navy yards at Yazoo City, together with three powerful steamers, a formidable ram, all kinds of machinery, and property valued at 2,000,000 dols. The Admiral then sent his gun-boats to Haines's Bluff, to the north of Vicksburg, which was being evacuated by the enemy, who, at the sight of the gun-boats, retreated hastily, leaving his guns, forts, and tents, which Porter captured. The Admiral destroyed all the works, encampments, and gun-carriages, and then pushed the gun-boats up the Mississippi from below and opened fire on Vicksburg. For the operations which occurred after the 20th we must rely on Southern accounts exclusively. These come down to the 27th ult. Up to that day three assaults made by the Federals had been repulsed. In the first their loss is estimated at 1000 killed and wounded. The last was made by General Sherman, with 20,000 men, and he lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. The Federal outer lines were within 100 yards of the Confederate outer works.

The Confederate fortifications consist of a chain of forts 800 yards apart, connected by deep intrenchments, and extending several miles. General Pemberton commands the garrison of Vicksburg with from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Confederate General Johnstone is said to be at Jackson, with 15,000 men, short of provisions. General Grant declares that he is fully able to protect his rear against any attack Johnstone can make upon it. Four thousand five hundred prisoners captured by General Grant have arrived at Memphis.

The Confederates are crossing the Rappahannock. General Lee has issued orders informing the troops they were about to have long and rapid marches in a country without railroads, and warning them to prepare for severe hardships. It is not known in what direction General Lee intends to move.

A coloured regiment has left Washington for the seat of war amid much enthusiasm.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:—"All the prisoners taken on the Rappahannock have been exchanged, and it appears that the number captured by us is just half that captured by the enemy. The South claims to present a list in excess of 8000, while ours is little more than 4500."

General Burnside has informed General Bragg that he should hang ten Confederate officers if the Confederates retaliated for the two who General Burnside asserts were spies, tried and condemned in accordance with the usages of war.

Mr. Vallandigham was delivered by the Federals into the Southern lines, near Shelbyville, in Southern Tennessee. To the officer who received him he said:—"I am a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I am here by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war." General Bragg had received him at head-quarters.

It is officially stated that the length of coast blockaded by the Federal squadrons, from Alexandria, Virginia, to the Rio Grande, is 3500 miles. There are 189 openings on this line of coast.

The Alabama, in company with the Florida, has destroyed ten more Federal vessels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Only one contract has been made and carried out by the Federal Government for the voluntary transportation of free persons of colour beyond the limits of the United States, and that was at the rate of 50 dols. each for 500 of them, in families, to the Island of Avash, near St. Domingo. Various applications have been made from the West Indies for such supplies of black labourers, but the Federal Government declines to make any more such contracts under the power vested in the President by the Colonisation Act.

The *Boston Journal* states that Mr. Seward has severely rebuked Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Rio, for his letter to Earl Russell respecting his quarrel with Mr. Christie, the British Consul.

The number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York has amounted, for several weeks past, to 1000 per diem. They are principally from Ireland. These numbers are threefold those of last year.

On the 21st ult. Miss Giselle Meszlenyi, a niece of Louis Kossuth, was married, at the First Presbyterian Church, New York, to Mr. Adalbert Ambrozowitz, a Hungarian gentleman of high position, who visited America for the purpose of taking the lady home as his bride.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At the election of members of the Nova Scotia Parliament, on the 28th ult., the Provincial Government sustained a serious defeat. The Hon. Joseph Howe, the Provincial Secretary, was rejected. The Conservatives will have about forty-three members in the next Legislature, which consists of fifty-five members.

INDIA.

We have news from Bombay, by telegraph from Suez, to May 24, by which we learn that Lieutenant Jackson, of the Bengal Engineers, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for beating his native servant to death.

The Bombay mail has arrived, bringing advices from Bombay of the 14th ult. The following summary of intelligence is taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of that date:—

The Indian Chancellor of Exchequer made his financial statement for 1863-4 on the 30th of April. The income tax is reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent; the duty on iron from 10 per cent to 1 per cent. Nearly seven millions sterling set apart for public works; for educational purposes, £461,600. Final surplus for 1863-4, £480,775.

The Indian navy ceased to exist as an effective service on the 30th of April.

The 1st of May was observed as a general holiday in the Bombay Presidency in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. In the city of Bombay a grand fête was given to the children of all schools, and brilliant fireworks were displayed on the occasion.

The Governor of Bombay is at Mahableshwar, where he arrived on the 27th of April. His Excellency's health was suffering from the effects of previous hard work.

The Commissioner of Scinde and suite reached Gwalior on the 20th of April. The party will proceed thence to Muscat and up the Persian Gulf. It is understood that matters are being satisfactorily arranged on the Arabian coast.

Sir Robert Montgomery has gone to Jummoo to visit Runbeer Sing on a political mission. His object is to induce the Maharajah to open the frontier of Cashmere to imports under diminished customs, which would greatly benefit the trade of the Punjaub.

The Rajah of Travancore has issued a proclamation to the effect that any one wishing to take up waste lands for coffee cultivation can have as much as he likes on a guarantee that he will plant it. For four years no tax will be levied, but after that period a land tax of twelve annas per acre will be

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demanded. The land will descend to the applicant's heirs in perpetuity so long as the annual rent is regularly paid.

Khelat fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 10th of April. The revolutionists committed no violence on the Khelattees. Shere Dil Khan was installed on the throne.

Major-General Wheeler, C.B., commanding the Meerut Division, has held an investigation at Muttra into the command and discipline of the 21st Hussars, in which regiment great discord has prevailed.

The cotton-presses of the Kurrachee Screw Press Company are now in operation.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline is to be opened to passenger traffic, by order of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on the 17th of September next.

AUSTRALIA.

By telegraph from Sues we are informed that the Parliament at Melbourne was opened on April 24. The first intercolonial conference has finished satisfactorily. Australia challenges England to a horse-race, to come off at Victoria, for £10,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A bazaar in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is to be held at the International Exhibition building on the 25th, 26th, and 27th.

A dinner is to be given to Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, on the 24th, at Willis's Rooms.

There is to be a competition of choirs at the Crystal Palace July 4, under the auspices of the Association for the Encouragement of Music.

The new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House is to be called Southwark-street.

An old lady has left £10,000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be expended solely in a reform of the slaughter-houses of London.

Several valuable pictures of the Venetian and Lombardian schools—among them a fine altarpiece by Crivelli—have recently been added to the National Gallery.

It has been decided by the Metropolitan Board of Works that in future the street known as Bagnigge-wells-road, from King's-cross to Baker-street, Clerkenwell, shall be called "King's-cross-road;" and that known as Coppice-row and Victoria-street, to the bottom of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street, is in future to be called "Farringdon-road North."

On Thursday week a meeting of the church and congregation, assembling in Trinity Chapel, Poplar, was held in Crisp-street Schoolroom, to present their pastor, the Rev. George Smith, with a service of plate valued at £250, in commemoration of his having completed the twenty-first year of his ministry in that important sphere of labour.

A handsome Gothic drinking-fountain, which has been erected by the Metropolitan Free Drinking-fountain Association within the railing of Regent's Park, near Gloucester-gate, was opened to the public on Saturday last. This fountain is the gift of Mrs. Henry Edmund Gurney, and was designed by Mr. Jackson, of Maida-hill.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, presided on Saturday afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the successful students connected with St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. In the course of an interesting address, his Lordship urged strongly the necessity of a careful study of medical jurisprudence.

The grand fancy-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Society and of the Royal Scottish Hospital, one of the great events of the fashionable season in London, took place on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, and was, perhaps, one of the best-attended balls which have been held there for many years past.

The 162nd anniversary of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was celebrated on Wednesday by a special afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral—the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Armagh. In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, as usual, entertained the Archbishop and Bishops at dinner at the Mansion House.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the British Orphan Asylum was held, at the Guildhall, on Thursday and yesterday, and continues to-day, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Lady Mayoress, and numerous other ladies of rank and distinction. The use of Guildhall, with all the magnificent decorations, as specially prepared for the grand ball on Monday last, has been granted by the Corporation.

We are requested to state that the Wandering Minstrels' Concert, of which we gave an Engraving last week, was on behalf of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (309, Regent-street) as well as of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Homerton. The profits were about £350, two-thirds of which will be devoted to the former society and the remainder to the latter.

Last Saturday an influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Greek nation took place for the purpose of establishing a Philhellenic committee, having for its primary object the enlightenment of the English people as to the wishes and aspirations of the Greeks, and to aid in giving a moral support to all enterprises calculated to develop the material and moral resources of that country. Mr. A. B. Cochrane, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Houses of Parliament had a narrow escape from fire on Monday afternoon. The wooden roof of the members' tearoom was observed to emit smoke, and an alarm was given, when, the hose being immediately laid on, all danger was soon at an end. On examination it was found that a brick flue from the kitchen passed over the wooden roof of the corridor, that a brick had become displaced, and that by the opening and draught the woodwork near it had taken fire.

Mr. Alderman Waterlow's experience in regard to the houses which he lately built for working men and their families in Finsbury has been of a gratifying kind. This experience has led to a movement for the erection of several blocks of buildings of a similar character, and last Saturday a meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the Mansion House to form a company to carry out the scheme. Lord Stanley presided. The proceedings terminated with a resolution to form a company, towards the capital of which over £13,000 was subscribed in the room.

On Wednesday the annual festival of the Institution of Civil Engineers was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Hawkshaw, the president, in the chair; supported on the right by Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein; the Earl of Caithness; Mr. Massey, M.P.; Admiral Robinson, the Controller of the Navy; Dr Graham, the Master of the Mint; Colonel Yolland, R.E., and others; and on the left by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord A. Paget, the Lord Mayor, &c. There were also present Sir John Rennie (past president) the four vice-presidents, and all the leading members of the profession, the company numbering upwards of 150 guests.

Last week the births of 1848 children—971 boys and 877 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1850.——The deaths in London, which were 1296 in the last week of May, fell to 1214 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number of deaths, as derived from returns of weeks in 1853-62 nearly corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 1132. The deaths from smallpox were not so numerous last week as they were in any of the eight previous weeks. Two widows died at the ages respectively of ninety-three and ninety-four years, and a man at the age of ninety-six.

The Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded on Monday evening in State to the Guildhall, where his Royal Highness honoured the Corporation by taking up the freedom of the City. We give in the Supplement, at page 647, full particulars of the ceremony.——On Thursday evening the Prince was presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company, at their corporate hall, in Threadneedle-street. Mr. Spence, the master of the company, and four of the wardens, with Mr. Fisher, the clerk, received his Royal Highness at the entrance in Threadneedle-street, and escorted him to the picture gallery, at the western end of the building. There the freedom of the company was presented to him, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the guests repaired to the banqueting-hall.

On Wednesday the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, situated at Dalston, was held at the Albion Tavern. The Right Hon. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., presided. During the year the in-patients had been 820, of whom 200 had been English, Irish, and Scotch. The income for 1862 had been £3609, and the expenditure £3621. The chairman, after speaking of the excellence of the medical arrangements and the nursing in the institution, went on to say that the present accommodation was insufficient, and therefore it had been resolved that a new hospital should be erected. He was glad to say that the subscriptions obtained for this purpose had been highly encouraging. He felt bound to acknowledge the munificent contribution from one family—that of Mr. Huth's—of £2500. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to nearly £2400.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Dundonald case was before the Committee of Privileges of the Lords on Tuesday. It was brought by the eldest son of the celebrated sailor, who prayed their Lordships to declare him the legitimate son of his father and the rightful inheritor of the title. The claim was in the first instance disputed by Captain Cochrane, at present in command of the Warrior, and some strange testimony was given aspersing the character of the mother of both claimants. The venerable lady herself appeared, and indignantly denied the aspersions. The Committee found themselves in an embarrassing position—in now being called to decide a case on ex-parte statements, for Captain Cochrane, at the last meeting, withdrew his opposition; but they determined, as the case had been begun, it ought now to be heard through, and their Lordships adjourned to Monday next for its further hearing.

Application was made to Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, yesterday week, by the trustees of the River Lea, for an injunction to restrain the Metropolitan Board of Works from causing any sewage to pass down from the High Level and Middle Level Sewer into the River Lea. It appears that during the progress of the works upon the northern outfall sewer, the High Level and Middle Level Sewers temporarily discharge their sewage by "storm outlets" into the Lea. The board turned the sewage into the Lea without informing the trustees, who only discovered the mischief some time after. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing arguments, in the course of which it was contended by the board that what was being done was inevitable, and that, in the long run, the Lea would be benefited by the new sewers, decided not to compel the board to divert the sewage, but ordered that they should not connect any more sewers with that leading to the Lea, and should remove by dredging any obstruction which they might cause in that river.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the case of "Lord Cardigan against Calthorpe," in reference to the imputations cast on his Lordship's conduct at the light cavalry charge at Balaklava, was brought to a close on Wednesday. The Court refused the application for a criminal information for libel on the special ground, which only transpired during the trial, that Colonel Calthorpe had instructed his publisher to destroy all the unsold copies of his book. The Lord Chief Justice said that there could be no doubt that the passages complained of did contain a gross libel, for which, in other circumstances, the Court would have had no hesitation in granting a rule. As the copies were destroyed the application would be refused, but without costs.

The application of Colonel Waugh to be allowed to surrender in bankruptcy was in part disposed of by Mr. Commissioner Goulburn on Wednesday. The principle of the law, he said, was in favour of the petitioner's claim, and he would have had no difficulty in granting it if the bankrupt had not gone off to the Continent with £500, the property of his creditors. The bankrupt ought to replace that sum before he was entitled to his liberation; but if the assignees thought it was of importance to obtain his evidence in the case he would admit him to surrender, even without the repayment. The assignees took time to consider whether they would support the opposition or not.

The case of the Dissenting minister Wycherley, who was charged with inciting a servant to rob her mistress, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal witness against him was the servant herself, who is undergoing punishment for her share in the offence, and her statements had varied so much at different times that little dependence could be placed upon her word. Enough was proved, however, to convict the prisoner, and he was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

An old woman, named Donovan, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, for a theft. On hearing the sentence, she said to the Judge, "Give me three years' penal servitude, for that Westminster prison will kill an old woman like me. I have had enough of it, without going there again."

A rival of Princess Alexandra appeared at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Monday. A respectably-dressed woman, about twenty-eight years of age, made an extraordinary application to the magistrate. She said that in 1861 she was married to the Prince of Wales, Cardinal Wiseman performing the ceremony. Immediately after the rite the Prince wished her to enter a convent, but she refused, and her application to the Court now was for a warrant against Father Rowe, to force him to deliver up to her the ring and marriage certificate. She had applied to her friends to assist her, but they refused, because they said that, being married to a man like the Prince, he ought to maintain her. She had been in Marylebone Workhouse for five weeks; but they said they could do nothing for her, and she wished to know whether she was to die from want because the Prince of Wales would not do what he ought to do. He was no better than any other man, and ought to be made to support his wife. She had written to him and also to her Majesty, but they had not condescended to answer her letters. In answer to the Court, the applicant said her name was Margaret Guelph, but her maiden name was Stack. The poor creature was advised by the Court to go back to the Marylebone Workhouse, and she left, promising to do so.

Lieut.-Colonel George A. Brownlev, of Norwood, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court on Monday with plucking some roses in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. When given into custody, he said he had been unfortunately tempted to pluck the roses for a lady, and was exceedingly sorry. The Colonel was fined 10s. and 5s. damages.

A mechanic, named Harrild, was fined 5s. at the Thames Police Court, yesterday week, for refusing to have his children vaccinated. Two of his children had died of smallpox, and one other was ill of it, but the other two were not vaccinated, because his wife "did not agree with it." Another man was fined 3s. at the same time for a similar neglect of the law.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Earl of Lichfield has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, in the room of the late Lord Hatherton.

Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, of Sunningdale Park, Berks, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Fox as Consul at Falmouth for the United States of America.

Mr. Jackson, a magistrate, of Nenagh, was murdered on Friday se'nnight while walking on the lawn in front of his house.

The first stone of the wire coils, 1100 ft. in length, and weighing two tons, for the Clifton Suspension Bridge, was successfully suspended across the chasm at St. Vincent's Rocks on Wednesday week.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the first stone of the Suffolk Albert Memorial College, about to be erected near Framlingham, at a cost of £10,000. The college is intended to be the Suffolk memorial of the late Prince Consort.

Through the breaking of the driving-wheel at the Green Slate Colliery, Wigan, on Tuesday week, one hundred men and boys were imprisoned in the pit for some hours. The colliers were shut up from morning till night, when the last of them was extricated by a crane-winding apparatus.

On Sunday a fire broke out in the works of the North-British Rubber Company, Edinburgh, a large portion of which has been totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about £20,000, which is covered by insurances.

Sir Arthur Buller addressed his constituents in the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport, on Tuesday. He denied that there was any truth in the rumour which had been circulated that he was about to resign. A vote of confidence in the hon. member was carried.

The polling for New Ross took place last Saturday, and Colonel Tottenham, the Conservative candidate, was returned by the narrow majority of two.——Sir George Colthurst, a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, was elected at Kinsale; the numbers being—Colthurst, 63; Fitzgibbon, 51.

The forty-four competing sets of plans for the new Liverpool Exchange, sent in from all parts of Great Britain, and even the continent of Europe, have been subjected to a careful scrutiny. The merits of each have been examined, and the judges have just made their award. The first prize of £1000 goes to Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, of Great Russell-street, London; the second prize of £250 is awarded to Messrs. Cunningham and Audesley, of Cook-street, Liverpool; and the third premium of £250 has fallen to the lot of Mr. Parnell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gave judgment on Monday in the Egmont case. The last Earl of Egmont bequeathed all his estates in Ireland to his Irish agent, Sir Edward Tierney. The present Earl, as succeeding to the rights of heir-at-law, disputed the will, on the ground that Tierney kept the testator in ignorance of the value of the property he was bequeathing, and produced the affidavits of several witnesses to that effect. The heirs of Sir Edward Tierney, who are now in possession of the estates, opposed the application; but the Lord Chancellor granted the prayer of Lord Egmont, and directed the question to be tried at common law at the next Cork Assizes.

The weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund was held at Manchester on Monday. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth presided. The honorary secretary reported that the receipts of the past week had been £2270; balance in the bank, £362,465. The total number of persons in receipt of relief on the books at the end of May, as compared with the end of April, shows a decrease of 72,000. Mr. Commissioner Farnall reported that the decrease in the week ending May 30 of persons in receipt of relief in twenty-seven unions was 1858; the total decrease since Dec. 6 was 102,386 persons; leaving 169,597 persons still chargeable. Grants were made to thirteen places from the general fund to the amount of £6090. Grants of £292 from the employment and school fund, and of £402 to six of the local committees for the superintendence of labour, were also made.

The third report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund has been issued. The total amount of contributions received up to the 31st of December, 1861, was £1,459,087. Of this the sum set apart to accumulate for the purpose of establishing a school for boys now amounts to £32,000. The total number of widows on the lists for relief is 3155, and of children 4513, being an addition of 299 widows and 507 children since the date of the last report.

The "Great Sea-serpent" has again turned up, and appears to be looking after the African mail-steamers. A letter received from one of the officers of the Athenian states "that all doubts may now be set at rest about the Great Sea-serpent." "On the 6th of May," says the writer, "the Athenian, on the passage from Teneriffe to Bathurst, fell in with one. At about 7 a.m. John Chapple, quartermaster, at the wheel, saw something floating towards the ship. He called the attention of the Rev. Mr. Smith and another passenger (who was on deck at the time) to it. On nearing the steamer it was discovered to be a huge snake, about 100 ft. long, of a dark brown colour, head and tail out of water, the body slightly under. On its head was something like a mane or seaweed, and the body was about the size of our mainmast."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Newton, near Gosport, was laid on Monday week by the Dean of Westminster.

The next half-yearly examination for matriculation in the University of London will commence on the 6th of July.

Joseph Allen, Esq., of Norwich, has just presented to Christ Church, Liverpool, a silver service of communion-plate.

The Rev. Drinkwater Bourne is appointed to be the new Canon of Canterbury.

The Rev. Herman Douglas, late minister in Victoria Docks, and organizator of the fund for "Londoners over the Border," has been appointed to the living of Newborough, in Northamptonshire.

On Sunday afternoon Canon Stanley preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to a crowded congregation, in aid of the funds of the Additional Curates Society. The collection at the doors was nearly £70.

The Duke of Newcastle has appointed the Rev. Dr. Trower, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, to the vacant see of Gibraltar, upon the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. J. E. Lance, Rector of Buckland St. Mary, has been presented with a silver salver, valued at £45, as a testimonial of respect from the parishioners.

The foundation-stone of the Albert Memorial Church, Collyhurst, was laid last Saturday. The site of the proposed church, which is in Lamb-lane, adjoining the new schoolrooms, is the gift of Sir O. Mosley, Bart.

The delivery of speeches and the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors amongst the pupils of Dulwich College took place on Monday in the picture gallery.

On the 2nd inst. was celebrated the annual festival of Cuddesdon College. The gathering this year was strictly confined to the late and present members, owing to the death of the late Principal.

The Bishop of Cape Town has recommended to the Crown the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Ellis, chief of the London Missionary Society's agents in Madagascar, as the first Bishop of the proposed new mission in that island.

A window of stained glass has just been erected to the memory of S. G. R. Strong, Esq. (late honorary secretary to the Central African Mission), in the Church of St. Michael Aspland, Colchester, of which parish his father was thirty years Rector, and where he himself was born.

The annual festival of the Chew Decanal Choral Association was held in the parish church of Chew Magna on the 3rd inst. There were twenty-one choirs present, numbering 260 voices—trebles, 126; altos, 64; tenors, 25; basses, 36.

The appeals of Dr. Rowland Williams and Mr. Wilson—two of the writers of "Essays and Reviews"—against the decisions given in their cases by Dr. Lushington will come on for hearing before the Privy Council on the 19th inst.

The parish church of All Saints, Cambridge, a small and decayed building standing opposite St. John's and Trinity Colleges, having been long since condemned as wholly inadequate for the use of the parishioners, the foundation-stone of a new building by Mr. Bodley, architect, on a fresh site, given by Jesus College, was laid by Lady Affleck on Wednesday week.

The Bishop of Durham opened the new National Schools at Jarrow, last week, having first preached in the parish church. The buildings, which include a teacher's house, have cost about £1200, towards which £510 have been received from grants, £200 from local subscriptions, and the remainder is made up by Sir Walter James.

On the 27th ult. Christ Church, Preatatyn, St. Asaph, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. This new structure is a plain but substantial church, consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, vestry, and a tower and spire on the north side. It contains sittings for 243, and was built at an expense of about £1800, including the purchase of land.

On Wednesday week a deputation, consisting of the Rev. C. Lane, Rural Dean of Southwark, and a large number of clergy and laity, had an interview with the Home Secretary relative to the London Diocese Bill, with a view to obtaining an additional Bishop for the county of Surrey at the next voidance of the see of Winchester.

The new church at Itchen Abbas, Winchester, was consecrated on Saturday week by the Bishop of Winchester. The church has been built on the site of the original one: it is of the Norman character. The chancel is paved with rich encaustic tiles, the gift of Lady Ashburton, who, with his Lordship, has from the first taken great interest in the work, and has conjointly subscribed, in addition to the above, the sum of £600.

Brandeston Church, Suffolk, has just been reopened after restoration, the whole cost being defrayed by Mr. C. Anstin. The sermon at the reopening service was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Ormerod, who stated that out of 360 parishes comprised in his archdeaconry, 220, during the seventeen years for which he had held his appointment, had achieved some progress, either in church restoration, new schools, or parsonage-houses.

On Wednesday week the parish church of Keynsham, Somerset, was reopened, after undergoing a complete restoration, at a cost of over £4000. The Bishop of Bath and Wells preached, and the offertory produced £140. The chancel has been restored at the cost of the lay Rector, the Duke of Buckingham, whose relatives, Mr. and Lady Anna Gore-Langton, have also taken a warm interest in the work. Of the entire expenditure, only £400 has come from public sources, all the rest being the result of private subscriptions, to which the children of the late Vicar were most liberal contributors, to the amount of some hundreds of pounds, as were Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Milward.

A meeting of clergy has been held at the Guildhall, Lincoln, for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a society for improving parochial choirs in the diocese, and having an annual festival on the plan adopted in other counties. Sir C. Anderson presided. It was resolved that an association should be formed for the purpose of offering to those parishes in Lincolnshire which are disposed to join it the means of instructions in Church music, with a view to the improvement of congregational singing, but with the understanding that there shall be no interference with the existing corps, or the order of Divine service in any church without the consent of the clergyman. A committee was appointed.

A corner-stone of an English church, to be dedicated to St. Augustine of Canterbury, was laid at Wiesbaden on Wednesday week by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Confederation. When finished, this church will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Burgomaster and Town Council, the English and German building-committees, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Frankfort, and almost the entire English community. The building is calculated to seat from 300 to 350 persons, and is in the Decorated style, consisting of nave, apsidal chancel, and organ-gallery at the west end. The authorities and the inhabitants generally have shown a lively interest in the undertaking, having contributed £600 towards the building, in addition to which the site is a free gift from his Highness the Sovereign Duke. The subscriptions to this date from the English visitors and residents amount to about £800. But a sum of about £600 more will be required to complete the work.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. C. Lake to be Prebend of Yatton, in Wells Cathedral; Rev. A. F. Smith, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Thetford, Norfolk, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Norwich. *Rectories:* The Rev. T. B. Buchanan to Great Wishford; Rev. T. Cox to Monksilver, Somerset; Hon. and Rev. W. A. Hobart to Coningsholme, Lincolnshire; Rev. M. Shackleton to St. Peter's, Thetford, Norfolk; Rev. T. B. Smyth to East Hanningfield, Essex; Rev. G. E. Green to Boldon, Durham; Rev. S. Madan to Standon, Staffordshire; Rev. W. W. Martyn to Lifton, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. C. Clements to Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire; Rev. T. W. Thompson to Tebenham, Norfolk; Rev. W. H. Wheeler to Barrow, Somerset; Rev. J. W. Leigh to Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; Rev. J. R. Pilling to Binham, Norfolk. *Incumbency:* The Rev. G. Despard to St. Paul's, Kilburn. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. A. Willis-Fleming to Lord Heytesbury; Rev. J. B. Wilson to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class; Rev. J. Y. Dod to be Chaplain to the Tower of London. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. T. Bedford to Leighland, Somerset; Rev. E. A. Jenkins to Tregynon, Montgomeryshire; Rev. C. N. Williams to Ashchurch, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. Wilson to Scofton Chapel, Notts. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. W. Alington to St. James's, Gloucester; Rev. C. Baldwin to St. Stephen, Norwich; Rev. A. R. Blundell to Stogursey, Somerset; Rev. J. Bowyer to Tobbing, Essex; Rev. C. A. Bragge to Huntspill, Somerset; Rev. W. Cholmeley to South Kelsey, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. Collins to Christ Church, Wrington, Somerset; Rev. J. H. Donner to Thurlby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Drake to Tickenham, Somerset; Rev. G. W. Fosberry to Work-op, Notts; Rev. W. H. Fowle to East Brent, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Gale to Horrington, Somerset; Rev. R. W. Guinness to St. James's, Bristol; Rev. E. K. Hanson to Crewkerne, Somerset; Rev. T. S. Hartley to Doulting, Somerset; Rev. J. H. Hodgetts to Slymbridge, Gloucestershire; Rev. G. L. Hodgkinson to East Retford, Notts; Rev. E. W. Hussey to Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire; Rev. G. James to St. Mary-le-Lode, Gloucester; Rev. W. H. McCausland to Cheddon Fitzpaine, Somerset; Rev. E. W. St. M. Macphail to Chewton Mendip, Somerset; Rev. W. W. Martin to Trinity Church, Bridewater; Rev. M. A. Mathews to Weston-super-Mare; Rev. C. Ough to Hanham Abbotts, near Bristol; Rev. M. A. L. Simmons to Shipham, Somerset; Rev. W. J. Smallwood to St. Mary's, Taunton, Somerset; Rev. J. Stevenson to Curry Mallet, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Tarleton to Shepton Mallet, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Trevelyan to East Pennard, Somerset; Rev. J. Walker to Norwell-with-Carlton, Notts; Rev. L. P. Williams to Crowcombe, Somerset; Rev. C. Randolph to Staple, Kent; Rev. G. Taylor to Maesteg, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire; Rev. C. C. Wood to Wansfield-Woodhouse, Notts. The Rev. C. J. Fuller to be Assistant Curate of Longworth-cum-Charney, Berks.—*Guardian.*

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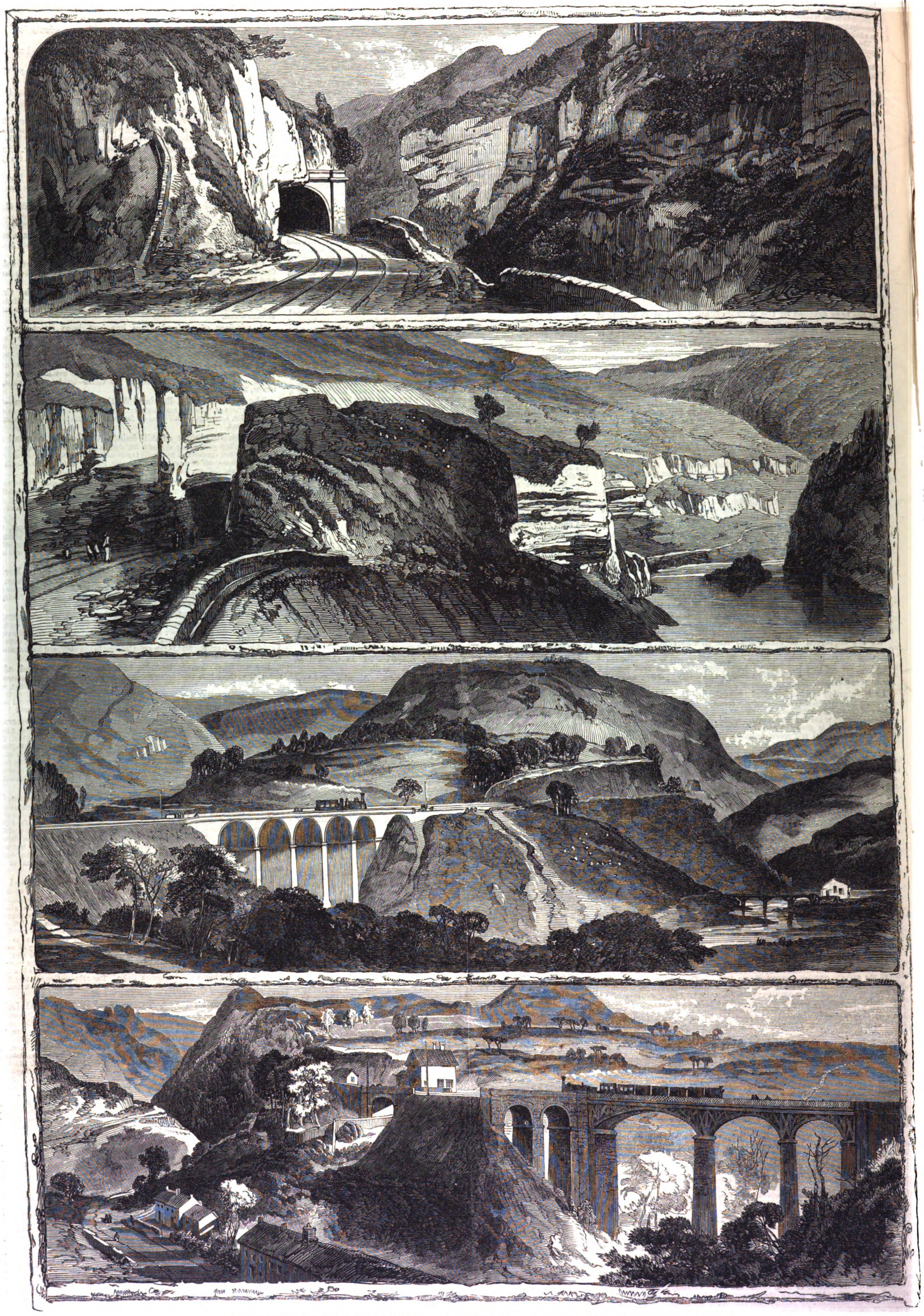

1. MANCHESTER JUNCTION TUNNEL, WYEDALE. 2. CRESSBROOK. 3. MONSAL DALE. 4. MILLERSDALE STATION.

OPENING OF THE BUXTON AND MATLOCK RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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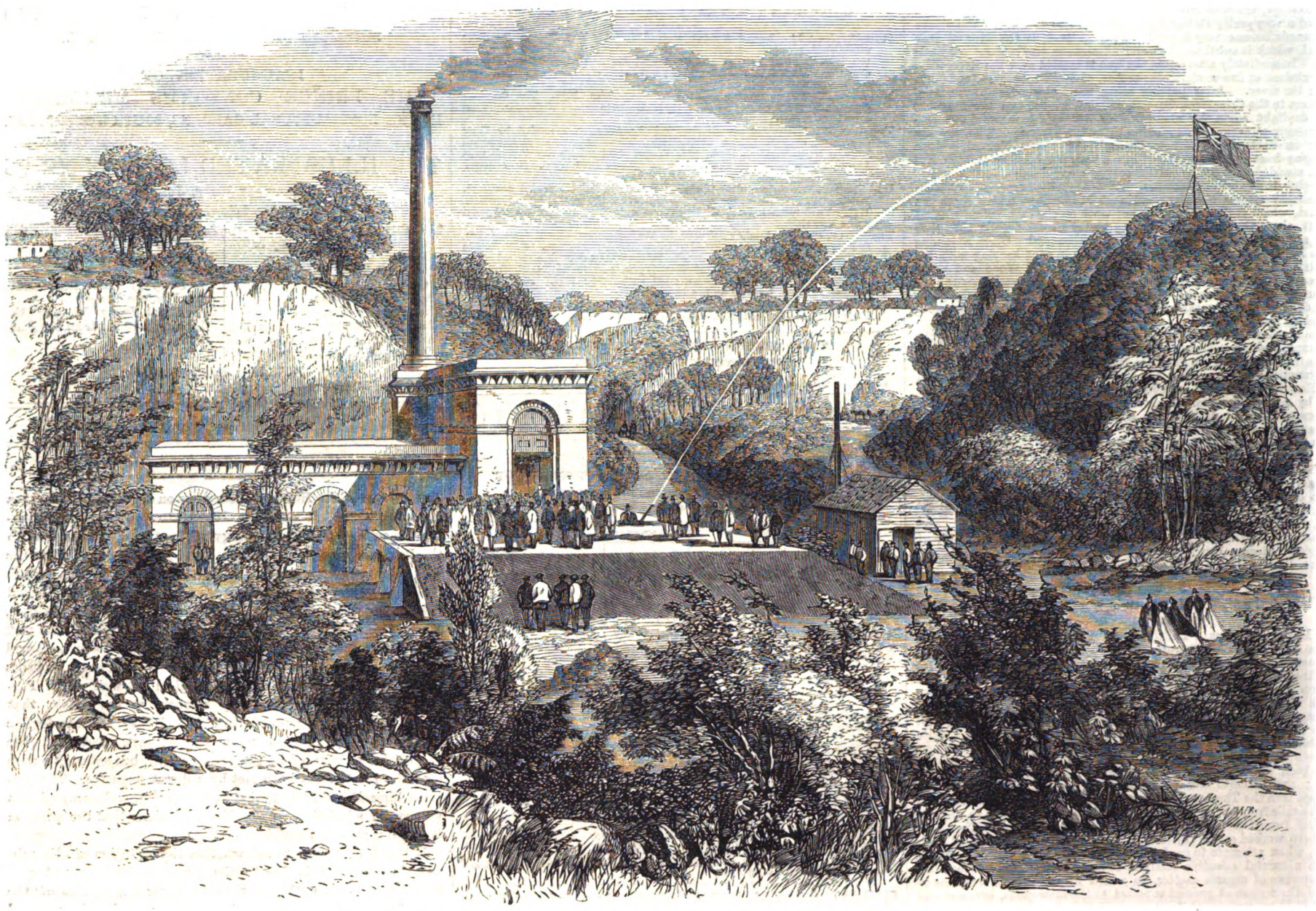


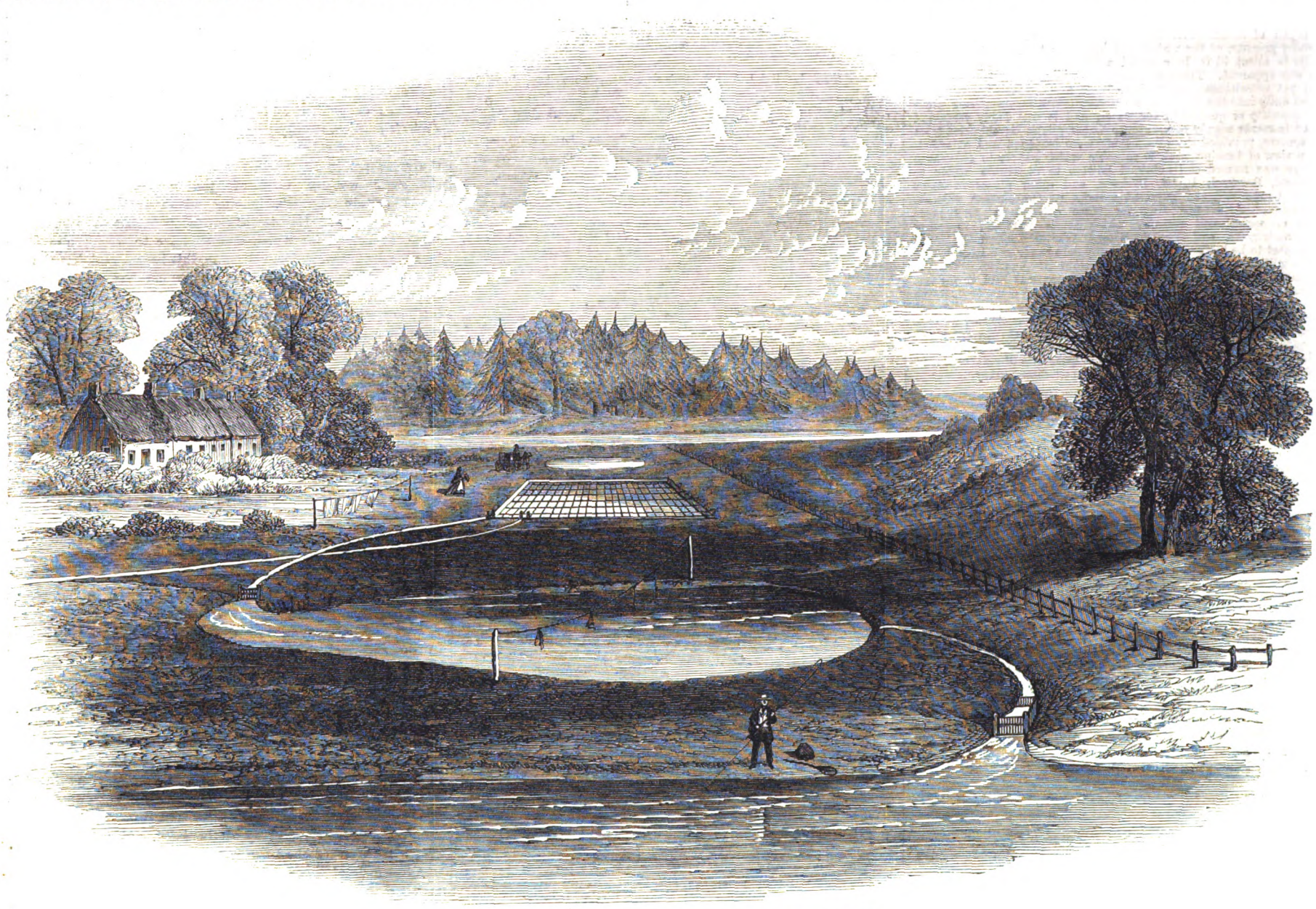
THE SOUTH ESSEX WATER-WORKS: TESTING THE ONE-INCH JET AT THE ENGINE-HOUSE, GRAYS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROWSLEY AND BUXTON BRANCH OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE first sod was turned in September, 1860, and the first portion—viz., from Rowsley—was opened for public traffic Aug. 1, 1862. The remaining portion, from Hassop to Buxton, has just been completed, and was opened for public traffic on Monday, the 1st inst.

The works upon this railway are of a very interesting and extensive character, and the country through which it passes is most romantic and picturesque.

After leaving Rowsley the line crosses the River Derwent, and runs nearly parallel with the turnpike-road for about two miles, passes through the park at the back of Haddon Hall by a tunnel 1160 yards in length, and then comes in sight of the pretty town of Bakewell and on to Hassop. After leaving Hassop station the line passes by



SALMON-BREEDING PONDS AT STORMONTFIELD,—SEE PAGE 646.

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Thornbridge, the residence of John Sleigh, Esq., where there has been erected a very pretty station for Longstone and Ashford. The works afterwards become very heavy. The first work is the Monsal Dale tunnel, which is cut through the solid limestone, and is about 530 yards long. Immediately afterwards the line is carried over the River Wye by a viaduct of five semicircular arches, of 50 ft. span each, and 70 ft. above the river. After passing along the hillside for about a mile, we come to the Cressbrook Tunnel, 480 yards long, and breaking out into daylight again for about 200 or 300 yards, where there is a charmingly picturesque view of rocks and well-wooded hills, we are again in darkness, and pass through the Litton Tunnel. Upon emerging from this, we open out into a very fine country of hills and dales, studded with pretty white cottages and houses, and the mill belonging to Mr. Henry Newton. After travelling another two miles the railway crosses the river again at Millersdale, where there is a viaduct, which is the largest piece of work on the line. This viaduct is 80 ft. above the river, and is a very pretty object amidst the beautiful romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. Close adjoining is the Millersdale station—a pretty building in good keeping with the country. The line then passes through Wormhill Wood and again crosses the river, and immediately after into a tunnel through the celebrated Chee Tor rock. The line subsequently passes along the Wye dale, where the rocks and scenery are perhaps the grandest along the whole route.

The terminus at Buxton is situated immediately at the back of the quadrant, and the station is a handsome and convenient building.

The total length of the line from Rowsley to Buxton is 15¼ miles.

A junction line connecting the Midland Company's main line with the Rowsley branch at Ambergate was also opened on the same day, by means of which trains can run to and from the southern portion of the line without the delay formerly incurred by turning the engine at Ambergate.

On Saturday last the Midland directors and their friends went over the line from Derby by a special train and had a luncheon at Buxton in celebration of the opening of this new branch of their railway. There were present on the occasion his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Denman, Lord Scarsdale, Sir S. Blaine, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.; S. Beale, Esq., M.P.; W. P. Thornhill, Esq., M.P.; and about two hundred of the gentry of the country. The engineer-in-chief is W. H. Barlow, Esq., Westminster; the resident engineers, Messrs. Campbell and Campion; and the contractors, Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Matthews.

THE SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS.

THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

OUR Engraving gives a faithful representation of the first operation of the South Essex Waterworks, which took place a few days since in the presence of the Directors, at Grays, and a large company invited to witness the inauguration of a new water supply, which is to extend all over the county of Essex, and, ultimately, to the metropolis. The South Essex Waterworks Company was formed for the purpose of turning to account a large and, indeed, almost unlimited supply of water at Grays, in Essex. During the process of excavating a series of chalk-pits on the estate of Mr. Meesom, which have been in working for upwards of fifty years, springs of water of large volume have been opened, capable of producing many millions of gallons daily; and hitherto this water has been simply wasted by being pumped into the Thames. The water springs in question are situated about a mile from the river, and when undisturbed they rise to a height varying from five to eight feet below high-water mark. The chalk had been worked out to the level of the springs over an area of sixty acres, when attempts to go deeper led to the discovery of this water, which a careful scientific analysis showed to be entirely free from the presence of organic matter, in which respect it is far superior to any of the waters at present supplied to the metropolis, inasmuch as many of them contain at least three grains of organic matter to the gallon.

It became necessary, for the purposes of working the chalk-pits, to pump out the water, and by this operation, the pumps working day and night, a quantity exceeding 2,100,000 gallons was obtained daily. In the course of weeks pumping, the water was lowered about twelve feet, and it then became possible to excavate the chalk to that additional depth over a small space; but if the pumps ceased working the water speedily rose to its former height, and a day and a night were occupied in pumping so to reduce it as that the work might be resumed. When a space of thirty yards square had been excavated to a depth of about 12 ft. the pumps were overpowered by the increasing pressure of the water, and by going to a greater depth—namely, to about 31 ft. in a small well, an increased quantity of water was apparent. These operations had been carried on for many years; yet notwithstanding that so large a quantity of water was pumped daily into the Thames, no perceptible alteration took place in the quantity or quality of the water, and it was fairly presumed than an immense supply of very pure water might be obtained from these sources, provided the excavations were deepened and enlarged. With a view of turning such a valuable water supply to account a company was formed and obtained powers to distribute water to Brentwood, Romford, Ilford, Barking, and other places in Essex between Grays and the adjacent district to the eastern suburbs of London. After providing for these districts a very large surplus of water will remain, which it is proposed to carry to the metropolis, and Shoreditch and Whitechapel may therethere expect to be better supplied—at any rate so far as purity is concerned—with water than any other section of London. On the occasion when our Sketch was taken the water was laid on for the first time to the town of Brentwood; and in a short time the service will be completed to the other towns in Essex which are comprehended in the operations of the company. The scene of our Engraving is a picturesque dell, which forms, as it were, the entrance to the extensive chalk-pits, through which, in divers streams, the water in question may be seen rippling, and presenting an appearance of clearness and brightness that can only be derived from its extreme purity.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

THE Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have arranged the several circuits on which they will respectively proceed to hold the ensuing summer assize of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the several counties in England and Wales, as follows:—

Midland Circuit: Judges, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alex. Cockburn, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams. Assizes to be holden at Oakham, Northampton, Leicester, for county and borough; Nottingham, for county and town: Lincoln, Derby, and Warwick.

Western Circuit: Judges, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Wm. Erle, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Willes. Assizes to be holden at Winchester, Salisbury, Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Wells, and Bristol.

Norfolk Circuit: Judges, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. Assizes to be holden at Aylesbury, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norwich, and Ipswich.

Oxford Circuit: Judges, the Hon. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Byles. Assizes to be holden at Abingdon, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

Home Circuit: Judges, Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Baron Channell. Assizes to be holden at Hertford, Chelmsford, Maidstone, Lewes, and Croydon.

Northern Circuit: Judges, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor. Assizes to be holden at York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, and Liverpool.

North Wales and Chester: Judge, Mr. Justice Crompton. Assizes to be holden at Newtown, Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mould, and Chester.

South Wales and Chester: Judge, Mr. Baron Wilde. Assizes to be holden at Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Cardiff, Brecon, Presleigh, and Chester.

Vacation Judge: Mr. Justice Keating will remain in town as vacation Judge.

The pearl fishery in Ceylon is over. The catch has been nearly 9,000,000 oysters, the sale of which has realised more than £50,000.

Sir A. Paget, our Ambassador at Copenhagen, and one of his suite have had a narrow escape from being drowned by the upsetting of a sailing-boat in that harbour. Sir A. Paget supported himself by some oars, while Mr. Kirkpatrick endeavoured to save himself by swimming. Some passers-by went to their help just in time, for their strength was all but exhausted.

During the inspection of the West Middlesex Volunteers on Wednesday week, in the Regent's Park, a musket, being carelessly left at full cock, went off on the owner unfixing his bayonet, and so shattered his hand that it had to be cut off, besides inflicting a wound in the neck of the front-rank man.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20.

SUNDAY, June 14.—Second Sunday after Trinity. The Roman Republic established, B.C. 510. Battle of Naseby: Charles I. and the Royalists totally defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell, 1645. Victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians at Marengo, 1800; and over the Russians and Prussians at Friedland, 1807.

MONDAY, 15.—Magna Charta granted by King John, 1215. The Russians defeated by the Turks at Silistria, 1854. Great massacre of the Janissaries during an insurrection, 1826.

TUESDAY, 16.—Victory of the British and the Allies, commanded by King George II., over the French at Dettingen, 1743. Acquittal of the seven Bishops tried for libel, 1688. The French defeated by the Prussians at Ligny, and repulsed by the British at Quatre Bras, 1815. New moon, 7h. 36m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Alban, first Christian martyr in Britain (third century). Battle of Bunker's Hill, Boston: the victory dearly bought by the British, 1775. The States-General of France constitute themselves as the National Assembly, 1789.

THURSDAY, 18.—The English defeated, by the instrumentality of Joan of Arc, at Patay, 1429. Hampden killed at the battle of Chalgrove, 1643. Battle of Waterloo, and ruin of Napoleon I., 1815. Waterloo Bridge opened, 1817.

FRIDAY, 19.—Imprisonment of 146 British prisoners in the Black Hole at Calcutta by order of the Nabob: 123 suffocated: 1756. The Military Asylum, Chelsea, founded by the Duke of York, 1801.

SATURDAY, 20.—Translation of Edward, King of the West Saxons. Death of King William IV.; accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 29	0 53	1 16	1 39	2 0	2 18	2 38	2 58	3 16	3 34	3 51	4 7	4 24	4 41

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	inches
June 3	29·950	65·0	51·6	·64	8	46·0	76·1	S. WSW.	140	·000
4	29·963	58·4	39·3	·52	5	56·3	68·6	NW. NNW.	188	·000
5	29·872	50·8	50·1	·97	10	45·7	62·3	W. SW. SSW.	387	·000
6	29·407	57·6	51·8	·82	9	52·6	63·4	SW. WSW.	333	·901
7	..	..	..	..	..	49·8	61·6	..	351	·167
8	29·519	50·1	44·0	·81	7	49·8	62·3	SW.	412	·157
9	29·769	54·6	44·0	·69	6	46·7	63·7	S. SW.	292	·048

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·937	29·971	29·979	29·425	..	29·487	29·759
Temperature of Air	67·5°	62.7°	59·5°	57·5°	..	56·8°	59·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	51·9°	52·8°	51·1°	51·3°	..	51·0°	52·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	..	W.	SW.	..	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Gardan, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gardan, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Sophie Henrade, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs ALFRED WIGAN every night in the new and greatly successful comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counter-Spy; also Mr. Buckstone.—At Seven, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL; at a Quarter to Eight FINESSE; after which, EASY SHAVING, by Louisa Keeley, with Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Gordon, Miss F. Wright, &c.; concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, THE WILLOW COPSE—Messrs. B. Webster, J. L. Toole, P. Bedford; Miss Woolgar, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, R. Phillips; Miss K. Kelly, and the Nelson Sisters. Wednesday and rest of Week, THE HAUNTED MAN; or, The Ghost's Bargain, in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the Great Spectral Illusion; and "Ill-treated Il Trovatore." Commence at Seven.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE, under the Management of Mr. W. H SWANBOROUGH, OPEN EVERY EVENING.—Immense success of the revival of ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Scamp, supported by old favourites. Box-office open daily. No charge for booking.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, June 20. Open Monday and Wednesday at Nine, other days at Ten.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Great Organ Performance at 3.30 daily.
The Park and Grounds are now beautiful with thousands of Rhododendrons and other American Plants in bloom. The bedding-out of Summer Plants on the Terraces, Rosery, and Slopes is completed.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery, and Great Picture Gallery. Immense assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Monday, 15—The Brothers Nicollet (from the Cirque Napoleon) will appear in the Centre Transept, at Three.
Wednesday, 17—Tonic Sol-Fa Choral Meeting: 6000 Voices, on the Great Orchestra.
Saturday, 20—Fifth Grand Concert.
Admission: Saturday, Five Shillings; or, by Tickets bought beforehand, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays on showing their tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TONIC SOL-FA CHORAL MEETING.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association will be held in the Great Orchestra, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., when a selection of Elementary and Advanced Music will be sung by two Choirs, numbering 6000 Voices, commencing at Twelve o'clock.
Conductors—Mr. John Sarll, Mr. John Evans.
Organist—Miss Elizabeth Stirling.
Open at Nine. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 17. Open at One o'Clock. Band of Royal Engineers and Royal Marines at Three o'Clock. Admission, 7s. 6d.; or, by Tickets purchased before the day, 5s.
Next ELECTION of FELLOWS, JUNE 26.

HORTICULTURAL GREAT SHOW AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 17. The Garden will not be open till One o'Clock.

SECOND GREAT SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Tickets, until Tuesday, 5s. each, to be had at the Garden, and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Mr. SIMS REEVES in the CREATION.—Mr. J. RUSSELL begs to announce a grand performance of Haydn's Oratorio, the CREATION, on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 19. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Olivière, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and Chorus of 1000. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Admission, 4s., 2s., and 1s. Commence at Half-past Seven.

EXETER HALL.—Alboni, Sims Reeves.—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"—Rossini's Stabat Mater. WEDNESDAY, 24th, Grand Performance by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr G. W. Martin. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s.; 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—Mr. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT, and Last Concert but One of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—THE DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, and LAST CONCERT of the SEASON, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Mdme Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. LAST TWO CONCERTS of the SEASON. On MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT. On MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, the DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the Works of all the great Masters. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, Half-past Three. Quartet, Op. 14 in D, Beethoven; quartet, E flat, Op. 47, piano, &c. Schumann; quartet "God preserve the Emperor," Haydn; tema and variations, "Kreutzer Sonata," Beethoven. Executants—Leopold Auer (second time in England), Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Pianist, Daumenther (first time). Visitors' tickets, Half a guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co., Austin, at the Hall; and Addison and Parry, 18, Hanover-square.
J. ELLA, Director.

HERR OBERTHUR'S THIRD HARP MATINÉE will take place at his Residence No. 7, Talbot-terrace, Westbourne Park, on SATURDAY, JUNE 20. Signor G. Regondi's and Herr Oberthur's Grand Duet on "Oberon" will be performed.

STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO GUILDHALL.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

of SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 20,

will contain the following Engravings:—

The City Ball—Presentation of the Freedom of the City to the Prince.
The Procession Passing along the Corridor.
The Royal Quadrille.
The Supper Room.
The Gold Casket in which the Freedom of the City was Presented to the Prince.
Page Engraving of the Scene in the Hall.
Page Engraving of the Inauguration of the Memorial.
The Company Assembling under the Western Dome.
The Royal Party Viewing the Memorial Statue from the Platform, &c.

Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night was a remarkable one. It was upon Mr. Buxton's proposal for relaxing the subscription of the clergy of the Church of England to the Prayer-book and the Articles; and it not only called up the best debaters, but it compelled them to speak out with a certain freshness of tone and frankness of admission. A theological debate, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Milnes, Sir George Grey, and Lord Robert Cecil take part is tolerably sure to be interesting; but when each is forced into offering a sort of creed of his own upon Church matters the discussion acquires a psychological as well as a Parliamentary interest. We may remark, at the outset, that the Government proposed that the House should decline to record any opinion upon the subject, and that the Opposition acquiesced in the arrangement, but asserted a wish that Mr. Buxton had been met by a direct negative. The proposer himself had little choice in the matter, and accepted as a victory the admission by the Home Minister that the question is by no means in a satisfactory state.

It is not necessary to ask whether the agitation of this subscription question is due to the personal feelings and convictions of a class that desires to enter the service of the Church, or to the alarm that has been caused by the repeated announcement that candidates of the highest class are falling off, and that the ministry is in danger of lapsing into the hands of an inferior order of clergy. We are inclined to believe, in spite of Mr. Disraeli, that the money question has a great deal to do with the matter, and that, if the youth of England are so generously ardent that they do not consider whether a profession will pay or not, they are blessed with friends who are less generous, and who think for them. There is now no profession in which a man without influence has so poor a chance as in the Church of England, unless he happen to be one of those rare combinations of genius and energy that force their own way. *Cæteris paribus*, twenty years of good hard work will place the member of any other profession in a better place in life than the same period passed in the Church. To continue to take the same worldly view of the matter, there are, no doubt, certain counterbalancing advantages on the side of the clergyman. He is at once put into a position of some authority, for which laymen have to work; and if he be a somewhat weak but vain man, this brevet rank has charms for him. Then, again, a young clergyman has great opportunities of marrying. He is necessarily thrown constantly into intimacy with the best female members of his flock, especially if he be a country minister; and that frequent association and consultation which, with a marriageable young officer getting up private theatricals would be called flirtation, is elevated to a graceful and pleasing duty when it is the marriageable young Curate getting up a coals and flannel society. Generous as our youth is, it is not unaware of the good things to be obtained by marriage; and even Mr. Lyle, in "Coningsby," fascinates the gracious heiresses. Status and a good match are two excellent things, procurable by entering the Church, and we may set these against the bad incomes and the small chance of promotion.

Some of the debaters were not afraid to advert to the pecuniary side of the question; and it was reserved for Mr. Disraeli to rebuke such low views, and to declare that the Church of England had not been deprived of his presence in her pulpit from any such reason. But the nominal point for discussion was whether, conceding that persons are kept out of the Church by the subscription, it would be well to provide for their admission by doing away with what are called the securities of the Church—by revising her title-deeds as the leader of the Opposition said, somewhat forgetful of technicalities with which he must once have been familiar. Mr. Gladstone, who has not pleased certain portions of the Church lately, made an eloquent speech, in which he delivered himself of some very plain utterances. He spoke as a lay Churchman, and declared that he could not consent to remove restraints upon the ministry, for that the freedom of the clergy meant the slavery of the laity. Nor did he think that a revision of the Liturgy could be undertaken with the smallest hope of success. Subscription was a system that had grown out of the necessities of the Church. And in reply to the alleged opposition between the Prayer-book and the Articles, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was a far sharper opposition between declarations of St. Paul and of St.

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James. True harmony could arise only from a comprehensive comparison of differences. The Church worked very well, and we ought to be thankful, and not to seek for change. Those are the present sentiments of one who will, in all probability, lead the House of Commons one of these days, perhaps with the highest Ministerial title; and it is well that suspicious or discontented clergy should know the views of the distinguished member for Oxford University. The prospects of his enemies have not been improved by his loyal speech of Tuesday.

Mr. Butler Johnstone, whose brilliant début on the Italian question was one of the incidents of the Session, and who spoke of himself as the member who was latest from the University, bore a young man's testimony to the fact that the minds of many young men were perturbed by the rigid requirements of the Church, and that this subscription excluded them from orders. Mr. Henley, who "lived near a university," had heard of nothing of the kind, and thought it odd that, if there had been any such feeling, he should not have been made aware of it. Mr. Henley is one of the shrewdest, honestest, and best men in the house, and has been a man of the world in his day; and, had we the honour of his acquaintance, we know no man to whom we would sooner go for advice in any county difficulty or other matter requiring that gentlemanly kindness which is utterly removed from attorney-craft, but which does the work of the latter so well. But "Cato's a proper person to intrust a love-tale with!" and perhaps it is not exactly upon the canary waistcoat which Mr. Phillip has immortalised that a young and troubled candidate for priesthood would repose his theological woes. We may believe that there are mental disquietudes among University men which are not confided to Mr. Henley. His wonder that he was not consulted was touching, but his clencher was more in his peculiar Socratic way—What do you want? If you don't want to teach our doctrines go away, you shall not have our money.

Mr. Walpole complained that the "great rewards" of the Church were done away, and hence young men preferred other callings. Mr. Newdegate thought the Church in danger, and had been pained by Canon Stanley. His pain might be less would he study to understand the Canon. Lord Robert Cecil thought that the rigidity of the tests saved us from the tyranny which Bishops would set up were there no tests provided without their aid. And Rome came in at last, in the person of Sir George Bowyer, who made a hit—perhaps not entirely an unfair one. He had heard much of policy, of prudence, of expediency, but nothing about the Truth. The Church was to teach truth, and to tell every one who differed from the Church that he was wrong, and to cast him out. That was what Rome said and did, and hence Rome was strong. He had literally the last word; but Mr. Disraeli had adroitly provided for him, and had reminded the House that in the Church of Rome dissent was forcibly repressed, schism adroitly managed, and heresy helped to the safety valve of monastic orders. Sir George was tripped up, by anticipation, by the farsighted debater who leads the Opposition. And so closed an interesting debate on a subject which can never fail to be interesting to Englishmen. The general tone of the discussion showed that laymen may be trusted to debate upon the Church, and it did not increase the proof that Convocation is absolutely necessary.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor Castle, from Balmoral, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated as usual. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and younger members of the Royal family, with their suite, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen went to London, and, having been joined at the Paddington station by Prince Alfred, proceeded to the Horticultural Gardens, where her Majesty inspected the memorial of the late Prince Consort, with which she expressed much satisfaction. Thence the Queen drove to Marlborough House to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales. Here the Prince of Orange visited her Majesty, and the Queen returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Wednesday her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds. The younger members of the Royal family went to London and joined the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, in order to be present at the ceremonial at South Kensington.

INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL OF 1851.

The Queen, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family and attended by the Royal suite, left Windsor on Tuesday by special train and travelled by the Great Western Railway to London. Her Majesty was met at the Paddington station by Prince Alfred, and proceeded thence to the Horticultural Gardens to inspect privately the memorial to the Prince Consort. The Queen was received at the gardens by the Duke of Buccleuch, president, and Sir W. Dilke, Bart., vice-president; and on reaching the memorial was there met by Mr. Durham, the sculptor; Alderman Challis, chairman of the committee; and Mr. Godwin, the secretary, who had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The Queen made a minute and careful inspection of the memorial, and repeatedly expressed her satisfaction with it from every point of view. Her Majesty also manifested much interest in the progress of the gardens and conservatories, with which she graciously declared herself much pleased. In the gardens were also present to meet her Majesty Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and the executive committee. Thence her Majesty drove to Marlborough House to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, and here the Prince of Orange paid a visit to her Majesty. The Queen afterwards returned to Windsor.

The formal inauguration of the memorial took place on Wednesday, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur and Leopold, and attended by a very numerous retinue of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary were also present. The Royal party arrived at the International Building at four o'clock, and were conducted to their places on the platform under the western dome. Their presence was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the playing of "God save the Queen," by the three Guards' bands united, in the ante-garden. The uncovering of the memorial to the Prince Consort by order from the Prince of Wales was announced by a flourish of trumpets and a salute of artillery, after which martial music was performed and the fountains played. The line of procession, formed four abreast, was marked by banners, and the whole was conducted with admirable judgment and success.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

This has been a busy week for their Royal Highnesses. The last closed with Ascot races and the Speech Day at Eton.

On Monday occurred the Royal visit to the city of London, on the morning of which day the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty, having returned to town from Frogmore for that purpose. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the Throne-room by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and Count Gleichen. The presentations were nearly 400 in number. An account of the City entertainment is given in another column.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales received addresses of congratulation from the clergy of Canterbury and from the clergy of the cities of London and Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops and clergy of the province, arrived at Marlborough House in their convocation robes at two o'clock, and were ushered to the saloon, where they were received by the Prince and Princess, attended by the ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of London and the clergy of London and Westminster, arrived soon after. The addresses were attentively listened to, and gracious replies were given. The Prince of Wales was attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieut.-General Knollys, Hon. Robert Meade, and Lieut.-Col. Keppel. The Princess was attended by Countess De Grey and Lord Harris. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode on horseback. The Princess of Wales took a carriage drive. The Princesses Helena and Louisa and Prince Leopold arrived soon after three o'clock at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at two o'clock. At a quarter before four o'clock the Prince of Wales left Marlborough House to uncover the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 and the statue of the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal family in six dress carriages, escorted by Life Guards.

The entertainment given to the Prince of Wales by the Merchant Taylors' Company, on Thursday, was on a most magnificent scale. The fine corporate hall of the company in Threadneedle-street was splendidly decorated, and a distinguished company were invited to meet his Royal Highness. Previous to the banquet the freedom of the company was presented to the Prince, the ceremony taking place in the picture-gallery.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Balmoral on Thursday, June 4, and remained in Edinburgh the next day. The Prince resided at the Douglas Hotel, and, accompanied by Dr. Lyon Playfair, drove out in the forenoon and visited Holyrood Palace, where it is understood his Royal Highness will take up his residence for some weeks in the autumn for the purpose of prosecuting his studies at the University. In the course of the day the Prince visited the Royal Botanic Gardens. In the gardens his Royal Highness planted, in presence of a large assemblage of ladies, a fine specimen of the Albies albertiana, a hardy coniferous tree recently introduced from California and named after the late Prince Consort. The Prince left Edinburgh by the six o'clock train to join the Royal train at Greenhill on its way south.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour the Earl and Countess of Derby with their presence at a grand banquet on the 24th inst. at their mansion in St. James's-square.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary will honour Miss Coutts with their presence on the 11th and 23rd.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge held a levée on Tuesday at the Horse Guards. About 120 officers waited on his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Chartres was married on Thursday to his cousin, Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Prince and Princess de Joinville, at the Catholic Chapel of Kingston-on-Thames.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough leave town to-day for Blenheim, to receive a large party during the Oxford Commemoration week.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere arrived in town from Worthing on Saturday evening. The noble Viscount is in improved health.

A marriage is arranged between Colonel Aldworth, of the Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Letitia Aldworth, and Lady Mary Bernard, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

MUSIC.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" was produced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Saturday last, and repeated on Tuesday. This opera, which in several respects may be regarded as one of the best of Verdi's works, is very strongly cast at this theatre. Titiens as Amelia, the unhappy heroine—Delle-Sedie as the stern and vindictive husband—Giuglini as the unthinking but noble-minded Sovereign—Trebelli as the malignant sorceress—and Volpini as the gay Court page, who throws a gleam of sunshine over the gloomy subject of this drama—form a constellation of talent rarely met with on the stage. Mdlle. Volpini is a débutante, and promises to be a great acquisition to the theatre. She is young and handsome, has a beautiful soprano voice, acts with vivacity and grace, and sings charmingly. Amelia is one of Titiens's finest parts; and it was in this opera that the public first were made acquainted with Delle-Sedie's great powers, both as a tragedian and a singer.

Gounod's new opera, "Faust," which has produced so great a sensation in France and Germany, was performed at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, for the first time in this country. Next week we shall give some account of this opera and of its production.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Mdlle. Adelina Patti has made an addition to her répertoire by appearing in the character of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra." The part is well suited to her, and has afforded her another triumphant success. She looks and acts the simple country girl charmingly, and sings the music with remarkable brilliancy and variety of expression. We cannot help remarking, however, that, as in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," she is too profuse of her *fioriture* and embellishment. Into her aria d'intrata, "Di piacer mi balza il cor," she introduces so many flourishes and variations for which Rossini is not responsible that the composer's text is often entirely lost sight of. This, however, is matter of opinion. Others may not think as we do; and it is certain that her execution of the music, ornament and all, is exquisitely finished and beautiful. This fine opera, one of Rossini's masterpieces, is well performed as a whole at this theatre. Neri-Baraldi is a good representative of the young soldier; Faure gives dignity and interest to the character of the veteran, Ninetta's father; Ronconi shows his comic humour in the ridiculous but atrocious character of the Podestà (Justice), and Mdme. Didiée is delightful in the little part of the boy Pippo.

The last of MR. LUMLEY'S benefit performances was given at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday evening last. Piccolomini appeared in two of her best parts—"La Traviata" and "La Figlia del Reggimento;" and the entertainments of the evening also included the attractions of Alboni and Giuglini. These performances have been brilliantly attended, and must have been very beneficial to Mr. Lumley. The Marchesa Gaetani (Piccolomini) has left London on her return to Florence, the place of her residence.

MR. W. G. CUSINS'S annual concert, at St. James's Hall, on Friday evening, the 6th inst., was in many respects the most remarkable benefit concert of the season; more like a performance given by one of our great musical societies—the Philharmonic or Musical Society of London—than an entertainment got up by an individual. Mr. Cusins had provided a first-rate instrumental orchestra, including the most eminent members of the bands of the Philharmonic and Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Queen's private band; a chorus of a hundred select voices, together with a number of our most eminent singers and solo performers; and Professor Sterndale Bennett, jointly with Mr. Cusins, acted as conductor. A benefit concert like this evinces a degree of artistic spirit not often met with. Mr. Cusins maintained his high reputation as a pianist by a most masterly performance of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, which he executed with a power and effect that drew forth the warmest applause. The serenata composed by him in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and performed on the opening night of Her Majesty's Theatre, was now repeated with much greater effect, and received with the applause deserved by a work of such distinguished genius. The solo parts were beautifully sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley; and the choruses, so remarkable for their broad and simple harmony, were given by the excellent body of choral voices with great precision and power. Though this serenata, on account of the temporary purpose for which it was written, cannot be often repeated as a whole, yet there are portions of it—particularly the duet, "The pearl and coral of the deep;" the song, "Above there is a star;" and the trio, "Daughter of the Baltic, hail!"—which are calculated to be very popular as chamber music. The miscellaneous pieces were selected with great taste and judgment; and the concert, distinguished as it was for elegance and refinement, was one of the most successful, as well as one of the best, of the season.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S concert at St. James's Hall, on Saturday last, was of the *monstre* description, as usual. The programme was of enormous length, and a legion of performers, vocal and instrumental, were employed in getting through it. There were Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdlle. Artôt, Mdlle. Trebelli, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Michal, Mdme. Sherrington, Mdme. Alboni, Mdme. Weiss, Signor Giuglini, Signor Bettini, Signor Delle-Sedie, Signor Vialetti, M. Gassier, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Herr Reichardt, and a host of lesser stars; and there were Mdme. Arabella Goddard, M. Hallé, and other instrumentalists. Such entertainments attract crowds of people, not habitual frequenters of operas and concerts, who desire an opportunity of hearing the most eminent vocal and instrumental performers in London.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S Matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms took place simultaneously with Mr. Glover's concert at St. James's Hall. Mr. Macfarren, one of the most eminent professors at the Royal Academy of Music, is a composer and pianist of established reputation, and his entertainment was attended by a large and numerous assemblage. In a sonata of Beethoven for the piano and violoncello, the "Kreutzer Sonata" for the piano and violin, and a trio by Miss Kate Loder (Mrs. Thompson) for the piano, violin, and violoncello, in which pieces Mr. Macfarren was accompanied by Messrs. Sainton and Piatti, he showed his talents as one of our most accomplished pianists. Several vocal performances by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Miss Robertine Henderson gave an agreeable variety to the entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce was produced on Thursday, entitled "An Unlucky Mortal," and adapted from a French vaudeville. The scene, as in many other pieces of this class, derives an effect from being divided into two sections. It consists of adjoining apartments in an old roadside inn on the way to Newmarket. Here the jolly landlord is adding to his natural flow of spirits by the aid of brandy-and-water potations in honour of his daughter's wedding-day, a character admirably supported by Mr. Tilbury. It happens that Mr. Henry Vincent (Mr. W. Farren), who is on his way to the races to speculate with a thousand pounds which he has received under the will of his uncle, instead of an estate, becomes the occupant of one of these rooms, the other being occupied by a Miss Blanche Tremaine (Miss Maria Harris), who was his uncle's adopted child, and to whom the estate in question had been devised. They are thus brought together, and, after a little flirtation, matters are explained, Blanche generously offering to restore the fortune of which she had been the means of depriving him. Vincent, of course, insists on taking the lady with the estate; and, as she has no objection, the curtain falls on their happiness. So slight a story depends altogether on the treatment and acting, and these are lively and skilful. The comedy of "Finesse" improves on acquaintance, and attracts a fashionable audience.

PRINCESS'.—A new farce was produced here on Monday as a *lever du rideau*, under the title of "Cousin Tom." We are familiar enough with the plot and characters, but it loses nothing of its effect on that account. Mr. Belmore has in it a capital character, of which he makes the most. It is that of Mr. Newington Cosway, who passes himself off for Cousin Tom, whom the family has not seen for five years, and thus wins Lucy Lothbury (Miss M. Oliver), notwithstanding her romantic attachment to her cousin. Tom Vane (Mr. R. Cathcart) comes home just in the nick of time, but so embarrassed that he is willing to change names with Cosway, and thus favours the deception. The part of the irascible father was well supported by Mr. Fitzjames, and the new production went off merrily enough. The melodrama of "Court and Camp," is gradually establishing its claims as a clever and effective piece, aided with some very picturesque scenery and striking machinery. Miss Amy Sedgwick, as the Countess Du Barri, gives dignity to the action, and Mr. George Vining supplies the dash and vivacity. Nor should we forget Miss Lydia Thompson, who, as a soubrette and danseuse, has a lively little part, which suits her precisely.

OLYMPIC.—This house has also produced a new farce, adapted from the French by Mr. J. M. Morton, and entitled "A Lad from the Country." The prevailing feeling of such a piece may be readily imagined. Nor is the idea falsified by its conduct. John Chickabiddy sticks fast to his own interest, and is not at all disinclined to take advantage of his London acquaintance. Having come to town to avoid prosecution for having caused some sheep to be run over in the country, he finds employment under Mr. Peckover (Mr. R. Soutar). This gentleman, being in difficulties and expecting to be served with a writ, to prevent his house and furniture from being seized, makes both over for the nonce to Chickabiddy, whose notions are at first confused by the unexpected transaction. An investigation follows, which perplexes the country lad, who mixes up his master's affairs with his own, and answers the questions put to him as if they related to his own disaster with the sheep. When enlightened on this point, he is disinclined to relinquish his hold on his master's property. What humour can be obtained from such a character and the situations implied was elicited by Mr. Atkins, who played with force and fidelity to nature.

STRAND.—This house re-opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Swanborough, The comedy of "The Handsome Husband," and the extravaganza of "Aladdin" were performed. The amusements of the evening concluded with "Marriage at any Price."

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed. The cast was principally indebted to amateurs, among whom Mr. Walter Joyce distinguished himself as the philosophic Dane. He was always clever and sometimes striking, but lacks that ultimate finish without which no man can successfully aspire to high art on the stage. Mr. Joyce has considerable histrionic capacity, but must study hard and determine never to be careless. With due attention he might gain a position on the stage.

The National Choral Society will give a performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on Wednesday, the 24th, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. In addition to Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Alboni has been engaged, and will make her first appearance in sacred music. The band and chorus will number seven hundred performers.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who are at present in Paris, gave a quotation from their Entertainment, a few evenings since, in the salons of Madame la Marquise De Boissy, the famous La Giuccioli of Lord Byron, in Venice, in 1820. The Marquise, though sixty-five years of age, still takes a lively interest in all matters of art, and her musical soirées are among the most fashionable in Paris. On the evening of Mr. and Mrs. Paul's appearance a brilliant assembly of musical and literary celebrities was present.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the "Urban Club" was recently held at the St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at which it was unanimously resolved to raise funds for the erection in London of a statue (or other befitting monument) to Shakspeare. A provisional committee has been formed, which will shortly take steps to invite the co-operation of all interested in the monument, and to collect subscriptions. The progress already made is reported to be most satisfactory. The Dramatic Authors' Society having promised its cordial support, while other important adhesions are daily received. Communications on the subject are invited by the hon. secretary of the Urban Club, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, or the secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society, 28, King-street, Covent-garden.

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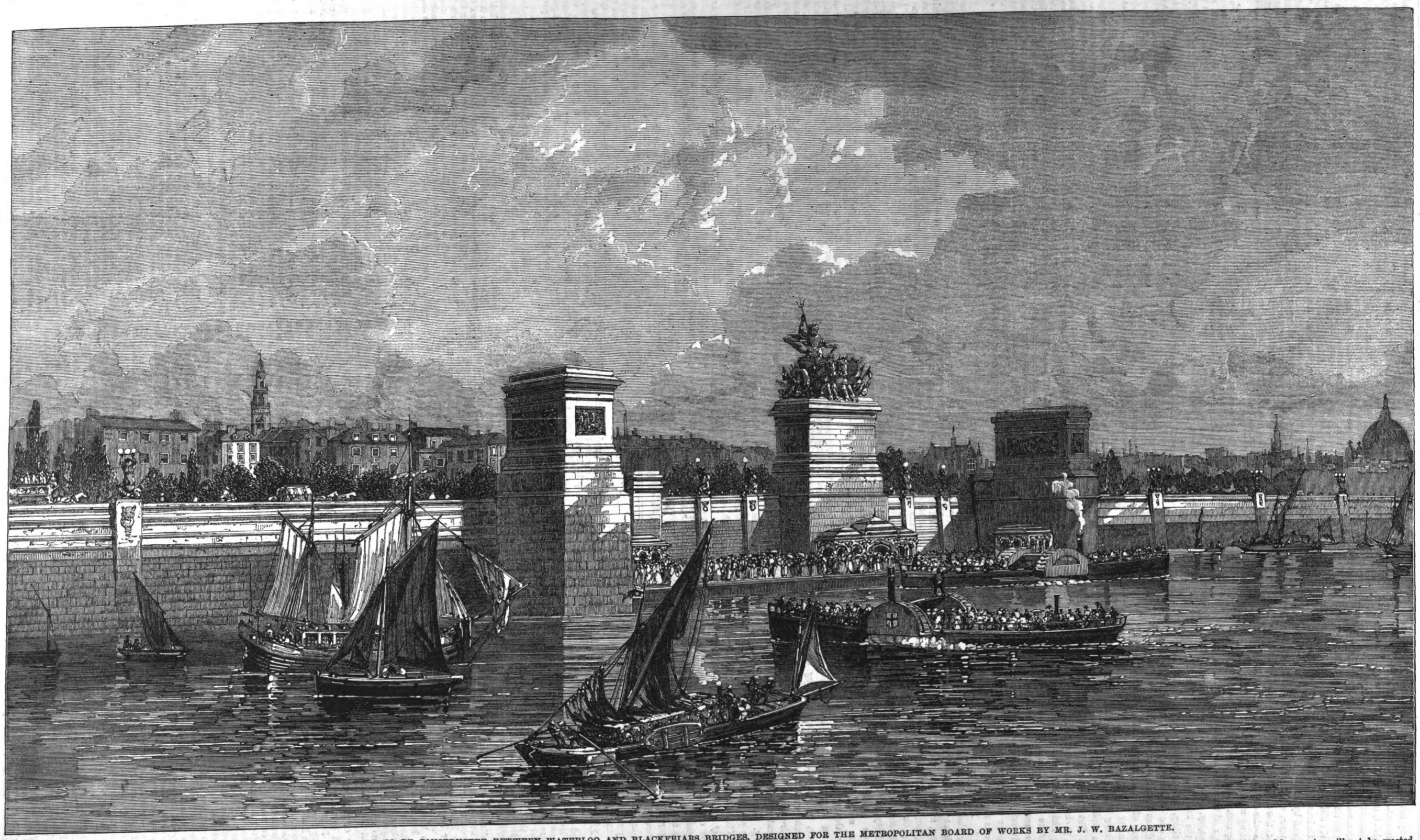
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



STEAM-BOAT LANDING-PIER TO BE CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN WATERLOO AND BLACKFRIARS BRIDGES, DESIGNED FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS BY MR. J. W. BAZALGETTE.

We extract the following description of the proposed Thames Embankment from the report of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette to the Metropolitan Board of Works. We are informed that Mr. Bazalgette's designs, of which we have engraved two, have just received the approval of the Thames Conservators, subject to some small modifications in the details, and that they only await the approval of the Board of Trade to enable Mr. Bazalgette to complete them for contract.

"In preparing these designs," writes Mr. Bazalgette, "my attention was first directed to the depth and character of the requisite foundations, and to the mode of constructing them and the embankment wall. In order to determine these points, borings were made in the bed of the river, along the line of the face of the embankment, down to the London clay. It appears that, with some exceptions, the river mud and sand averages about seven feet in depth, and that below it is a bed of gravel, varying in coarseness and character, overlaying the London clay, and averaging from about 15 ft. to 25 ft. in thickness; and that the London clay is reached at a depth of about 42 ft. below Trinity high-water mark. I am of opinion that a sufficient and solid foundation for the embankment wall can be obtained upon the lower portion of this bed of gravel, at a depth of about 14 ft. below low-water mark and 10 ft. above the London clay, or about the depth of the bottom of the deep-water channel of the river in the mid-stream. In order to get in the foundations to this depth I propose, by excavating within them, to sink a connected line of iron caissons, and to fill them with Portland cement concrete to within 6 ft. of low water. At this depth, and upon the concrete, will be built the brick granite-faced embankment wall. The caissons will be so constructed as to form a full-tide dam, and the work will be carried on in short lengths, so that the upper portion of the dam above low water can be removed as each section is completed, and employed in the formation of the adjoining length; thus the ironwork used as a dam between high and low water will not be wasted, but will become available for other purposes after the whole work is completed. This, therefore, will be a safe, rapid, and economical mode of operation. Behind the embankment wall, and underneath the roadway, it is proposed to construct the subway and sewers, an arrangement which will add much to the stability of the embankment wall.

"The total length of the embankment is about 7000 feet, but it is completely divided by the bridges into three sections, each of which will be viewed by itself, and the line of vision will not ordinarily be continued from

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LANDING-STAIRS, ROADS, AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENS BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND WATERLOO BRIDGES, DESIGNED FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS BY MR. J. W. BAZALGETTE.

one section to the other. The first section is from Westminster to Hungerford Bridge, the second from Hungerford Bridge to Waterloo, and the third from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge.

"A continuous line of embankment wall would not in itself be productive of much architectural effect. The present landing-places for steam-boats are extremely ugly, and there would be much difficulty in connecting the river wall with the existing bridges so as to produce an effective and consistent design.

"At each of the bridges there are, and must be, landing-places for steamers, and midway between the bridges there are landing-places of some description, which will have to be maintained.

"To meet these requirements it is proposed to treat each length of embankment from bridge to bridge as a complete design, and to make the steam-boat piers and landing-places prominent and effective as well as useful and necessary features.

"At Westminster Bridge the roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, is set back some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall; and the intervening space would be reserved as a promenade and steam-boat pier, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate without abruptness the varying styles of architecture at this point. Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges would be landing-stairs for smaller craft; and here it is proposed to introduce the beautiful water-gate now situated at the end of Buckingham-street, and erected after a design by Inigo Jones. On each side of Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges would be steam-boat landing-places, the dumbies for which would be partly concealed within recesses formed by projecting into the river, in front of the general line of embankment, massive granite piers with moulded pedestals rising about 30 ft. above the roadway, and hereafter to be enriched with bas reliefs and surmounted by groups of statuary.

"Half way between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges it is proposed to construct a flight of landing-steps 60 ft. wide, projecting into the river and flanked at each end with massive piers, rising to the level of a few feet above the roadway, and hereafter to be surmounted with colossal figures of river deities or other appropriate groups. It is proposed to form an approach for foot passengers from the high-level roadway to the river by a second flight of steps, descending to the level of the lower or embankment roadway, which would add much to the effect of this central feature as viewed from the river. On each side of this approach a line of shops could be erected on the land side of the embankment roadway, the backs of which would form a retaining wall to the ornamental crescent and promenade above them.

"Between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges, and in front of Arundel-street, a steam-boat pier would be constructed, in lieu of the present Essex-street pier, designed upon the same principle as those adjoining the bridges.

"The embankment wall itself has been enriched with mouldings of a simple character down to the level of high-water mark, the continuous line of moulding being broken by the introduction, at intervals, of massive blocks of granite to carry ornamental lamps, and by occasional recesses for promenade seats.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE are still such things as Parliamentary impeachments; and a foremost Minister has been impeached. It may or it may not be remembered that in this column last week we alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Gladstone enacting temporarily the part of leader of the House of Commons, and that we ventured to insinuate an opinion that the right hon. gentleman, with all his high attainments, wanted some of what may be called the lower qualifications for that office. It chanced that after that opinion had been committed to paper a circumstance occurred which went far to prove its accuracy. At one of those impossible hours of the morning when Ministers are in the last stage of physical and mental exhaustion, and when only the super-humanity of Lord Palmerston enables him to carry out the *Æquam servare mentem* system, a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee was brought forward, the composition of which was unacceptable to Mr. Gladstone; whereupon he began to scold, and said sharp things which caused the suspension of the pens of the clerks at the table; a suggestive occurrence, for they are supposed to be unconscious of any emotion which may stir the House, and, in truth, usually perform that part of their duty with much success. On the next day, when the House was in full sitting, up rose in succession two very quiet, seldom-heard-of members, Mr. Tollemache and Colonel Douglas Pennant, but who are, in their way, as representative men of a class of members, by no means unimportant personages; and, in a manner so mild and gentlemanly as to point the censure which they implied, complained of their honour and impartiality being impugned. A great impression was made by these appeals, and Mr. Gladstone turned ghastly pale as he listened and observed that impression. No doubt he thought the flippant criticism of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Hennessy rather a happy interposition than not, because those parliamentary busybodies so interfere in everything that occurs that their incessant buzzing does not portend a thing that any one minds, and their attacks instantly beget sympathy for the objects of them. But he winced terribly beneath the indignant and almost impassioned remonstrances of Mr. Henry Herbert, who is the chief Irish supporter of the Government, and a man not easily moved to do anything in their despite. The apology which came from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was verbally complete, but it was evidently hardly wrung from him. This occurrence will count for at least another year in the period of probation which he will have to go through before he attains the last object of his ambition; and he probably gathered some such idea from the expression of Mr. Disraeli's countenance when that gentleman delivered a few calm, measured words of implied rebuke to his rival. There was another occurrence on this night that deserves recording: the Estimates were absolutely reduced by cutting £400 off a vote in supply. In the last ten years the efforts of economical reformers have been successful in two other instances of the like kind, other sums of £300 and £400 having been also cut off; so that in that time the country has absolutely been the better by no less than £1000 a year. Hopeful reductions indeed!

An ordinary observer might suppose that Mr. Pope Hennessy is popular in the House of Commons. At the same time, it is not quite so certain that, because a gentleman is observed to be on speaking terms with everybody, and constantly speaking to everybody, there is a positive mutuality of enjoyment under the circumstances. But if it happens that Mr. Hennessy has any friends, let them do the office of friendship, and warn him against the career he is pursuing in the House. His latest manifestation is one which bordered nearly upon outrage on the chief personage in the House; for he actually brought a charge against the Speaker himself. It is the habit of this restless, apparently sleepless, member to remain in the House to the very latest moment of its sittings, and to get up little scenes, as if for the mere purpose of prolonging his right to remain within the walls, to a temporary sojourn in which he is entitled by virtue of the votes of the electors of the King's County. On one of these occasions, having spoken three times on the subject matter of a bill to bring in which leave was asked, when the Speaker asked, as is usual, for the names of the members who were to prepare and conduct the measure, Mr. Hennessy attempted to reopen the discussion, the hour being hard on half-past two in the morning. To this unheard-of proceeding the Speaker demurred, and prevented his speaking. For this Mr. Hennessy, in a manner and in a tone which are peculiarly his own, and which can be described only in phraseology which we do not care to adopt, formally complained to the House of the conduct of its first officer. The Speaker, as we think, suffered his amiable and peaceable tendencies to get the better of him when he almost humbly stated the circumstances and indirectly appealed to the House to be protected from petty assaults at times when he is almost prostrated by nine or ten hours' sitting in an uneasy chair listening to a ceaseless flow of bald, disjointed talk. It may be scarcely worth while to break a gadfly on a wheel, but we rather fancy that in Mr. Shaw Lefevre's speakership, Parliamentary gadflies would not have been so prevalent as they are just now. As has been sarcastically said of the qualifications of Judges, to be an efficient Speaker a man must have a good digestion, a cold heart, and a stern temper.

Will any disinterested member move for a return of the number of Parliamentary hobbies which Mr. Gregory keeps for his especial riding? He airs himself on a different if not exactly a new one almost every week. His last was rather an undersized and weakly animal, although he rode it with that air of conscious superiority in hobby-horsemanship in the display of which Mr. Gregory stands pre-eminent. To be sure, the opening of the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh on Sundays implies adherence to a principle; but it was hardly worth while to rouse a semi-religious agitation in Scotland in order to give the opportunity to the whole working population of the Modern Athens to get into a space of sixteen acres inclosed within a wall for the purpose of breathing air, the freshness of which, as Lord Palmerston, who was doubtless full of recollections of his cordial reception in the north country last year, when dealing with this matter, put it, would be at least doubtful. The discussion was not unamusing, and Mr. Stirling distinguished himself by making one of those quiet but pointed speeches which seem to filter gently through his lips from an unusually well-stored and gracefully-cultured mind. Mr. Gregory will forgive a friendly hint which we will convey by recalling to recollection that which is implied in the saying that there may be such a thing as too much partridge. On that same night the House did homage to the Prince of Wales by being counted out because his Royal Highness was going to the civic entertainment in the Guildhall. There was an interesting game of skill going on for some time between Mr. Brand and certain members. The Government, having left the necessary officials in the house, would have been glad to have snatched a number of votes in supply in a thin House; but gentlemen who, not being invited into the City, yet resolved not to work that night, were also determined that advantage should not be taken of their absence, managed to out-manœuvre the whippers-in, and, all his efforts having failed, Mr. Brand, with a baffled air, real or assumed, audibly reported to the temporary Government leader that the "men would not come in," and resigned himself to his fate, which was, that even he was able, after all, to go to the ball in the City.

One constantly hears it said that the House of Commons is not a fit place to discuss religious questions; and yet, on an average, these very questions are debated once a week in every Session. A tremendous debate, in the sense of heaviness, was brought on on Tuesday by Mr. Buxton, the subject being the relaxation of the system of subscriptions and declarations required of clergymen of the Church of England. As far as could be made out, the principle sought to be established was a kind of clerical free-trade; but we forbear to touch the subject-matter further. Nothing could have been smoother than Mr. Buxton's speech. Indeed, this gentleman seems to have acquired the art of concealing art; for his speeches, although known to the initiated to be elaborately prepared, are remarkable for their singular simplicity, all temptations to fine talking and flights of oratory which might be expected under the peculiar circumstances being studiously avoided. In this discussion it was the cue of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli to take the same line, and it was curious to mark the contrast between their styles of advocacy. Mr. Gladstone is more thoroughly serious, more at home, on such questions than even on matters of finance, into which latter, at times, he seems to have thrown his whole soul and all his energies and faculties. His animation in such cases is modified by the solemnity of his demeanour, and he speaks as if he were trembling lest his tongue should unwittingly misrepresent his conscience. In short, he is evidently and heartily in earnest. Not so the other and newer champion of that Church, which he stated on this occasion he had received from his forefathers. Again did Mr. Disraeli justify Mr. Newdegate's severe sarcasm, that he defends the Church in its character of a wealthy corporation. At least, his adhesion to that institution is declared from rather a philosophic point of view; and the labour of his speech in this debate was so palpable that it was clear that pure conviction was not its basis. In short, the speech was a ponderous mystification, tempered by a few elaborate jokes. The debate brought out some of the neophyte members—notably, Mr. Morrison, who did very well. Mr. Butler-Johnstone came rather early to risk the fame he had won in the recent discussion on the affairs of Italy. Although his present speech was not up to the mark of his first essay, yet he displayed the qualities of subtlety and ingenuity in his reasoning and illustration, with which he is evidently thoroughly imbued; but, having to struggle with some defects of voice, and his training not being that which is required for the House, he was but moderately effective. He will do, however; and not the less because he comes on the House always with a kind of surprise, inasmuch as, speaking from the Conservative side, he enunciates Liberalism of the broadest character. That he is judicious, and apt to learn the trick of the House, was proved by the fact that, having several times earlier in the evening tried in vain to catch the Speaker's eye, he did not avail himself of a full opportunity which he had when Mr. Gladstone sat down, but craftily allowed Mr. Hadfield to intervene, and thus at once avoided and gained by contrast. It was "a glorious sight to see" Mr. Henley when in his best manner—and racy, indeed, is that manner—he set about to castigate the free-thinking youngsters like Mr. Morrison and Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who had been talking of free-churchism as if they were giving their opinions on kid gloves or the merits of a fashionable tailor. For the moment the member of Parliament was merged in the magistrate, and Mr. Henley dealt with these erratic young gentlemen much as we fancy he would with poachers, in his preface to the sentence he was about to pass upon them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and several other measures.

The Prison Ministers Bill was read a second time, an amendment proposed by Lord Berners that it should be read a second time that day six months being negatived by 65 votes to 35.

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill was read a second time, as was the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act Continuance Bill.

The Bakehouses Regulation Bill passed through Committee.

POLAND.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked what was being done by the Government in regard to Poland?—Earl RUSSELL said that France and England had agreed on proposals which were to be made to the Emperor of Russia. Those proposals had been sent to Vienna, and were under consideration by the Austrian Government. The noble Lord deprecated strongly any idea of an armed intervention.—An interesting conversation followed, in which Lord Brougham, Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, and other Peers took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Villiers's bill for facilitating the execution of public works in Lancashire was read a first time.

Mr. Hennessy gave notice that, on Monday next, he should move an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to insist, in concert with the great Powers, on the fulfilment by Russia of the Treaty of Vienna in regard to Poland.

OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAYS.—Mr. GREGORY moved a resolution to the effect that the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh should be opened on Sundays, and a warm debate ensued.—The motion was supported by Mr. Stirling, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. V. Scully; and opposed by the Lord Advocate, Mr. Black, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Mure, and Major Hamilton.—Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, not because he thought the gardens ought to be closed, but because he did not think the House should violate the conscientious objections of the Scotch to their opening.—On a division, the motion was lost by 123 to 107.

SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates; but, after agreeing to a few votes—including £10,000 for the new Record Buildings, Dublin, with £800 for the Franklin Monument, and £6000 towards the lions for the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square—was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee,

Earl Russell laid upon the table the papers relating to Greece, and in doing so observed that it would be seen from them that Prince William of Denmark had been elected to the Hellenic throne by the National Assembly, that he had accepted the Crown, and that his title had been recognised by the great Powers. Amongst the papers there was also the communication which had been made to the Powers with respect to the intention of her Majesty to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

The Security from Violence Bill, sent up from the Commons, and the object of which is to inflict corporal punishment upon persons guilty of those attacks upon the person known by the popular term of garotting, was, after some opposition, read a second time without a division.

The report of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill led to a long discussion, but eventually the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Inland Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—After several questions had been put and answered by the Government, Mr. C. BUXTON moved a resolution to the effect that the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer-book ought to be relaxed. He contended that the present restrictions kept very many worthy men out of the Church and prevented her from adapting herself to the wants of the times.—A long debate followed.—Mr. MONCKTON MILNES moved an amendment, limiting Mr. Buxton's resolution to subscription to the Prayer-book.—Sir G. GREY opposed both motion and amendment, but declared that in the opinion of the Government the state of the law on the subject was not satisfactory.—After hearing this speech Mr. MILNES withdrew his amendment, and Sir G. GREY moved the previous question, with a view of leaving the subject open for inquiry.—This did not please Mr. NEWDEGATE, who thought the Government should have taken a more decided position.—Mr. WALPOLE also would prefer to have the motion met by a direct negative in place of the previous question.—Mr. Morrison, Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. B. Johnstone, Mr. Disraeli, and others afterwards spoke. Eventually the previous question was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Innkeepers' Liability Bill, the Savings Banks Acts Amendment Bill, and the Metropolitan Turnpike Roads Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Government Supplemental Act Amendment Bill and the Officers of Royal Naval Reserve Bill were read a first time.

The Election Petitions Bill, which seeks to amend the law relating to election petitions, was, after some discussion, read a second time, it being understood that some amendments would be admitted in Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND.—The Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could add any further information respecting the nature and provisions of the recent convention concluded between the Governments of Russia and Prussia beyond that contained in the correspondence respecting the insurrection in Poland laid before Parliament. The noble Lord adverted to the conduct of Prussia in reference to the rising of Poland, which he considered wanton and gratuitous. As to this convention, Prussia says it was proposed by Russia, while Russia seems less eager to enforce the powers of the convention than Prussia, who allows the defeated Russians to take refuge in her dominions; and if, by the chances of war, the Polish insurgents are driven over the Prussian frontier, they are immediately taken prisoners and handed over to the Russian Government. The noble Earl said he abstained from entering into any questions which to answer would compromise her Majesty's Government.—Earl RUSSELL said his noble friend had certainly avoided questions, the answering of which would compromise her Majesty's Government; but with regard to the particular question of the noble Lord, what appeared to be the most important part of the convention was that which regulated the conduct of the Russian troops pursuing the Poles in Prussian territory. That, it was said, was a dead letter. The noble Earl concluded by saying he had no information of a sufficiently reliable nature to lay before Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Government of Prussia in respect to its own subjects, its own Parliament, and the army by which that Government was upheld.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Colonel Tottenham took the oaths and his seat for New Ross. He was introduced by Colonel Dunne and Colonel Taylor.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. CONINGHAM asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the efforts which had been made hitherto by the British nation for the suppression of the African slave trade might not, with advantage, be extended to the continent of America, and whether the time had not at length arrived when it became the duty of her Majesty's Government to enter into friendly negotiations with the Federal Government of the United States, for the purpose of concerting measures for the gradual but total suppression of the slave trade in the Confederate States.—Lord PALMERSTON said his hon. friend was aware that the Federal Government had concluded a treaty with her Majesty's Government giving a mutual right of search for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. With regard to the Confederate States, they had passed a law which rendered the slave trade highly penal; but the Federal Government had no relation to the Confederate States except the relation of war; and, as her Majesty's Government had not as yet acknowledged the independence of the Confederates, no communication could take place between her Majesty's Government and those States. In the course of time, if things should alter, they hoped that if the Confederate States succeeded in establishing their independence they would adopt measures similar to those adopted by the Federal States.

SMALLPOX.—Sir A. AGNEW asked the Attorney-General whether the officials of railway and steam-boat companies may lawfully remove from carriages or vessels under their supervision persons who are obviously labouring under smallpox, and whether individuals thus wilfully travelling from place to place at the risk of spreading so dreadful a scourge through a whole community were subject to any penalty on conviction before a magistrate?—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that officials would not be justified in removing passengers under the circumstances. With regard to the second portion of the question, he was of opinion that a person so travelling was not liable to a penalty.

EDUCATION.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. G. DUFF brought under notice the abuses existing in many endowed charities, with especial reference to their bearing upon the amount of the vote for elementary education.—Mr. W. FORSTER asked the President of the Council of Education upon what conditions he intended to allow the publication of the reports of her Majesty's inspectors of schools for the information of the House?—Mr. LOWE said that the Council of Education published all the reports of the inspectors of schools with the exception of those passages which, in the opinion of the council, ought not to be printed. It was clear that no department of the Government could be efficiently conducted if subordinates were allowed to publish reports which had not been brought under the supervision of the heads of the department.—Mr. Adderley, Lord R. Cecil, and Mr. Childers complained of the inordinate and unnecessary length of the inspectors reports, and expressed a hope that in future some means might be taken to condense them.

THE ENDOWMENTS OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—The O'DONOGHUE urged upon the Government the propriety of appointing a day for the resumption of the discussion upon Mr. Dillwyn's motion upon the Irish Church endowments. He said the question was one which excited great interest not only among the 4,500,000 Roman Catholics in Ireland, but also amongst the Protestant community in that country, who were anxious that a great scandal should be removed from their Church.—Mr. DILLWYN and Mr. OSBORNE having also pressed the question upon the Government Lord PALMERSTON denied that it was part of the duty of the Government to find a day for every private member who might choose to bring on business which, in his opinion, was important. It was unreasonable, in a waning Session, to expect the Government to give up the few nights which they had now at their command.—Several Irish members having expressed disapproval of the conduct of the Government in regard to Irish interests, the subject dropped.—The House then proceeded with the remaining estimates.

The Bank of Warsaw has been robbed of three-and-a-half million roubles, consisting mostly of bonds.

The Turkish Government has exiled to Barbary five ex-chamberlains on account of frauds discovered to have been committed by them upon the Civil List.

Accounts from Sherbrooke. Wine Harbour, and Isaac Harbour goldfields, Nova Scotia, are most encouraging.

William Robert Phelps, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the island of St. Helena.

During the American war the Confederates have fitted out 17 privateers, 13 of which have been destroyed. They have captured 100 Federal merchantmen, and destroyed two millions sterling worth of property.

The celebration of the Queen's birthday last Saturday was observed with more than ordinary zest, the illuminations being very general and good. The Cabinet Ministers and other chief officers of State gave their usual banquets.

A portion of a goods-train of twenty-two trucks, from Liverpool to Carlisle, having got loose on going down an incline, the driver stopped to allow the eighteen detached trucks to rejoin him, which they did with such force that seventeen carriages were utterly destroyed.

The *Sussex Advertiser* states that a blue tit has built a nest, and deposited therein ten eggs, at the bottom of the letter-box, at Crawley Villa, Crawley. She seems no way disturbed at the letters tumbling on her; and, at the present time, while in the act of incubation, suffers them to be taken away without being at all alarmed at the event.

Upon the repeated requests of the Archbishops of Posen and Gresen, the Pope has ordered a grand jubilee to take place in the diocese of Posen, commencing on the 20th inst. The jubilee is intended to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Poland by Cyrillus and Methodius.

We lately announced the opening, between Diarbekir and Aleppo, of a telegraphic communication connecting the latter town, on the one hand, with Constantinople, and with Bagdad on the other. The Latakia line being also complete, direct communication is now established between Aleppo and the towns of Beyrout and Damascus.

A French gun-boat grounded on a rock near Dominica. The commander, whose fault it clearly was, landed on the island, walked some three miles, filled a towel with stones, hung it round his neck, and drowned himself. He had run his vessel aground once before. The gun-boat was got off, and carried her dead commander to Martinique.

Hugh Miller's mother died at Cromarty on Saturday. She was in the eighty-third year of her age. The *Inverness Courier* states that since the death of her lamented son she enjoyed a pension of £30 per annum from the Government, and an equal allowance from the widow of the eminent geologist. She died within a few yards of the spot where Hugh Miller was born.

The Prince of Wales received addresses of congratulation on Tuesday afternoon, at Marlborough House, from the Bishops and clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation, and from the clergy of the cities of London and Westminster. To the former, who were in their Convocation robes, the Prince returned the following answer:—"My Lord Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, the Princess and myself thank you heartily for your congratulations on our marriage, and for your prayers for our happiness, which we desire to assure you we appreciate most deeply. We trust that our humble efforts may never be wanting to justify the affectionate interest which you have taken in our union."

A general court of the proprietors of the East India Company was held on Wednesday—presided over by Colonel Sykes, M.P. The secretary read an account exhibiting the state of the security fund of the company on Jan. 1, 1863, which consisted of a total of £756,420 2s. 3d., Three per Cent Consols, and £4,916,936 18s. 7d., Three per Cent Reduced. It also appeared that the investments of the company at the same period amounted to £9285, Three per Cent Consols, and £4015 19s. 5d. Exchequer Bills. Reports were read from the committee on by-laws, which stated that the committee had duly observed the laws and regulations of the company. Messrs. Beddoe and Matthews were elected members of the committee; and, after the transaction of some general business, the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at Burlington House on Monday—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B., in the chair. Among the twenty-eight fellows elected were the Comte de Paris, the Earl of Belmore, and Sir John P. Boileau; also Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier Sonklar von Instatten, of Vienna, as honorary and corresponding member. The president stated that he had received a telegram informing him that Captains Speke and Grant left Alexandria on the 4th inst. by the Pera for Southampton, and are due in England on the 17th. The council had decided on having an extra meeting to receive them, and the day would be announced as soon as arrangements could be made. The president next communicated further intelligence of Mdme. Tinné and her daughter, who, after having gone as far as Gondokoro and returned to Khartoum, had started afresh in their steamer for the Bahr-el-Gazal, the great western affluent of the Nile. He then read a letter from these ladies, after which he called attention to the explorations which M. Du Chaillu was about to undertake into the interior from the west coast of Africa, stating that he had resolved to go alone, and had embarked the whole of his capital in the necessary preparations and the purchase of scientific instruments, presents, &c. He proposed to raise additional means by the sale of a number of gorillas and other animals which he had brought from Africa.

CIRCASSIAN VICTORIES.—A letter from Soukum-Kaleh of the 24th of May states that the strife between the Russians and the Circassians continues, and with the balance of success decidedly in favour of the latter. The last engagement which took place was at Amboch, where a column of 2000 Russians returning to the newly-constructed fort on the River Psach, by the line of the Chagwacha, after being relieved by some fresh troops, were vigorously attacked by the mountaineers. The fight lasted four hours and a half, the Russians losing 500 men killed and wounded. Another division of Imperial troops advanced on Zitzi, where they were about to construct a fort, and commenced cutting a passage through the forest of Bikanal. They, the Russians, to the number of 4500 men, were there attacked by the mountaineers and obliged to retire with a loss of 150 men, besides a number of wounded, the Circassians, under Mehemet Ali, only losing about a fourth of that number. Notwithstanding the losses the Russians thus suffer from the repeated attacks they are forced to accept, they can hardly be said to have lost ground in their hold on the established posts. General Evdokimoff, in order to obtain a decided advantage over the Circassians, appears quite indifferent as to what sacrifice of life he must incur. The mountaineers are preparing to send another deputation to Constantinople on the hopeless mission of trying to induce the Porte and the representatives of the Powers to intercede with Russia, so as to put an end to the bloody strife now desolating their country.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE take at Ascot Grand Stand exceeded £6000; but the meeting has produced a good deal of soreness among betting men by the decisions in the case of Tomato and Knowseley. In the former the committee of the rooms seem to have delegated their authority to two gentlemen, who ignored the rule, that bets strictly follow the stakes, except when the winning horse is disqualified owing to a default in making stakes; and in the latter, which is the case of a horse carrying 4 lb. too little, no objection was made by Lord Coventry during the meeting. Still, as the horse carried only 8 st. 5 lb., whereas the weight on the card was 8 st. 9 lb., he comes under the exception "false description," which extends the time of inquiry to a year. On the Tomato case the ring are in flat rebellion, and, fortified by the opinions of Admiral Rous and Mr. Greville, they have signed a round robin to the committee of the rooms, requesting that they will reconsider the decision. After the fatal experiment of last year, the authorities are not likely to fritter away their money in a second Ascot meeting, and they are at their wits' end to think what new race they can invent for the Friday. The meeting has improved the St. Leger prospects by bringing out Avenger, who bids fair to be a very awkward antagonist for The Ranger; and if King of the Vale's chances become mistier than ever, there seems at least a starter in Gladstone. Scott's stable fancied Early Purl, as they have always done at home; but Queen Bertha went away from him in a canter over the New Mile, and left him nothing but the ten per cents. The Cup was a very spirited affair, and it seemed odd that the looming dead heat which was just denied us in the Derby and the Oaks should come off at last. Tim Whiffler's owner would have gladly struck him out on Wednesday if "the upper ten" had not backed him so heavily, and his going showed that he was not himself. Nothing but Rogers's riding saved him the first time, and taking it along with Challoner's in the Derby, and Aldcroft's in the Oaks, there have seldom been three more magnificently-ridden races. With no Eleanor to help him, Tim even improved the pace at the second bout, but Edwards had only to follow and quit him when he liked. Buckstone is amazingly improved; and we trust that Caractacus, who is in slow work, but not likely to start this year, may stand a preparation sufficiently strong to meet both him and The Marquis on another Ascot day. Scottish Chief pleased most people by his shape and style of winning, but of late the Ascot winners have been uniformly unsuccessful for the Derby—Hobbie Noble, Clydesdale, Alvediston, Buckstone, and Blue Mantle to wit.

The forty Liverpool acceptances are headed by Fairwater, 9 st. 2 lb., being 13 lb. more than she won with last year. She gives Adventurer 6 lb., Haddington, 11 lb., Hartington, 14 lb., Carisbrook, 17 lb, and Impératrice (very well in), 24 lb.

The Hampton Meeting management has improved. Birch Broom gave weight and a beating to seven two-year-olds; and Buckenham's Stakes victory, with only 1 lb. advantage over his senior Canary, inspirited The Ranger men, who declare that their colt is as good as Buckenham at even weights. Beverley Bibury Club and Stockbridge are the meetings for next week. The Avenger, Gladstone, and Cachuca are in the Biennial; and Fairwater, Asteroid, Buckstone, Tim Whiffler, and The Marquis in the Steward's Plate at the latter meeting.

When men mean to have a lot it makes very little matter whether it is rain or sunshine, and hence Mr. Blenkiron had an excellent sale on Saturday, and realised an average of 193 gs. for 41. Two or three seemed terribly dear, and about the same number unaccountably cheap, so that matters were quite balanced. Mr. Jackson, looking after the Weatherbits, was the life of the sale, and he bore off the top lot, Brother to Neptunus, for 620 gs. Mr. Rowland attended for Lord Stamford, and made two or three dropping bids; but when the Rataplan-Tested colt entered the ring there was the light of battle in his eye at last, and his relentless "and ten" bore down everything before it at 610 gs. The Hobbie Nobles were very good, and the Weatherbits as true as possible to the old brown type. The dams of the latter were among the Easby brood mares, which Mr. Blenkiron purchased in a lot last year. Three of the Weatherbits averaged 440 gs., three of the Marsyases 347 gs., and three of the Hobbie Nobles 357 gs. Mr. Naylor bid, but did not buy anything. They were brought out in perfect condition, and not "butter-fat," as too many are.

The *Worcestershire Chronicle* states that the local prize at the forthcoming Worcester Royal "for hunters exceeding four years, and, in the opinion of judges, equal to 15 stone with hounds," has closed with 27 entries. This is good hearing, as, both in numbers and quality, the hunters were wretchedly represented at the last Hereford Show.

The *Sporting Magazine* for June has, among others, two noticeable articles, "An American Shooting-box," by Linton, and "Rook-shooting at Craig Hall;" while *Baily's* portrait for the month is Lord Fitzhardinge, a well-known name in the great *M* era of Melton Mowbray, and nearly as keen a master of hounds as his late brother. "One day more with the Quorn" gives us an excellent account of the Quorn sale.

The Surrey and Yorkshire match, which suffered nearly as much from unpunctuality as bad weather, was drawn, Yorkshire having 113 to get and an innings to do it in. Slinn and Hodgson bowled splendidly, on behalf of Yorkshire, but E. Stephenson outshone them with his 67 innings and the marvellous dexterity of his wicket-keeping, to which Mortlock, Caffyn, and Mr. Dowson were martyrs. Mortlock's 72 was a splendid innings, and so was Griffith's 61. Kent beat Cambridgeshire by 16, thanks to the bowling of Willsher and Bennett, and Goodhew's fine batting. The visitor entering Maidstone on his way to the match might have seen, in a stonemason's yard by the roadside, the tombstone of Alfred Mynn, which, on the second day of the match was removed to its resting-place in Thurnham Churchyard. Sussex has had a terrible defeat in one innings and 52 runs from the M.C.C. and Ground, Wootton and Grundy just doing what they liked with the wickets; and Mr. E. M. Grace has made one of his great scores—"97, not out," for All England, at Manchester. The matches for next week are, at Lord's, Fifteen Gentlemen and Players of M.C.C. and Ground v. U.A.E. Eleven, which will be weakened by the absence of Caffyn, Mortlock, and Lockyer, who play at the Oval that day against Fourteen of Hampshire. The A.E.E. v. Twenty-two of Dewsbury, and Nine Gentlemen of Sussex and two Players against Nine of Wilts ditto, are fixed for the same day. On Thursday we have M.C.C. and Ground v. Oxford University, at Lords; Surrey v. Fourteen of Cambridgeshire, at the Oval; and A.E. Eleven v. Eighteen of Manchester Club and Ground.

The "silent highway" will have a busy time of it in the early part of next week. On Monday there is the great two-mile swimming-match, with the tide, for the Champion's Cup, between Mather, of Manchester, and Gardner, of London, from Chiswick Ait to Putney Aqueduct; and on Tuesday, Green, the Australian Champion, meets Chambers for £200 a side. The latter rows in the Princess Alexandra, in which he defeated Everson. Green rows in the "Why Not," and we learn from the *Sporting Life* that her skin is of cedar and her timbers of ash, and that her proportions are as follows:—Length, 34 ft.; width at seat, 11½ in.; depth at seat, 5½ in.; from rowlock to rowlock, 4 ft. 8 in.; depth at stern, 3½ in.; aft, 2¾ in.; and weight, 37 lb. On Thursday Cooper and Everson scull from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side.

Mr. Hedge's Bessie won the third class and Mr. Haines's Mars the large yacht-match (under protest from the owner of The Emmet) at the Royal London Yacht Club; and the prizes at the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club were won by Mr. C. Long's Octoroon (1), and Mr. G. Harrison's Alexandra (2).

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Stand Plate.—Bolero, 1. Cadiz, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Birch Broom, 1. Stonewall Jackson, 2. Little Go, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Dirt Cheap, 1. Vigil, 2. Fitz-Ruyter, 3.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Buckenham, 1. Canary, 2. Walpole, 3.
Claremont Stakes.—Black Friar, 1. Woodcraft, 2. Lady Nichol, 3.
Hurst Plate.—Ossian, 1. Baliverne, 2. Kenneth, 3.

THURSDAY.

Visitors Plate.—Rosina, 1. Walpole, 2. Welland, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Antoinette, 1. Miss Herbert, 2. Verdiere, 3.
Railway Plate.—King of Italy, 1. Dead heat between Cadiz and Zeloo.
Queen's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Millionaire, 2. Spitfire Kitty, 3.
Richmond Plate.—Flash in the Pan, 1. Bolero, 2.
Bushey Plate.—Nectgherry, 1. Welcher, 2. Grisette, 3.
Scurry Stakes.—Flush in the Pan, 1. Disappointment, 2.

NEWTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Garswood Handicap.—Garibaldi, 1. Captain Knight, 2. Fanfreluche, 3.
Newton St. Leger.—Comet, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Airdale, 3.
Gold Cup.—Wynnstay, 1. Captain Crow, 2.
Golborne Sapling.—Prince Arthur, 1.
New ton Stakes.—Flystrap, 1.

The New South Wales Government has offered £50,000 a year, and the New Zealand Government has offered £30,000 a year, towards an Australian mail communication via Panama.

M. Charles Armellini, formerly Minister of the Interior in the Roman States, and ex-Triumvir of the Roman Republic, has just died at Brussels, aged eighty-seven.

Scandinavia has just lost one of its best and most-learned men by the sudden death at Rome, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, of the historian Professor P. A. Munch, of Norway, whose researches in the history of his own country, of Iceland, and of the North generally, are extremely valuable.

There is a weed called the Sida retusa which grows wild in unfrequented streets and vacant places at Brisbane, in Eastern Australia, and was looked upon there as a pest. This weed has been found to yield a valuable fibre, and £30 a ton for 3000 tons have been offered for it for shipment to England.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

AN impression having gained ground to the effect that, owing to the rapid improvement in the trade of the country, money will become dearer for commercial purposes, the transactions in all National Securities this week have been very moderate, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The withdrawal of a large amount in gold from the Bank of England for transmission to the Brazils has produced rather an uneasy feeling; but we may observe that, since the last return was issued, about £248,000 out of the more recent arrivals from Australia has been sent in.

The supply of money in the Discount Market is very large; but the demand for accommodation has continued somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best paper out of doors are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	4¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 "	Six months' bills	4¼ to 5 "
Three months' bills ..	4¼ "		

In the Stock Exchange, capital is worth from 3⅞ to 4 per cent.

On the Continent, very little change has taken place in the quotations for money. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	3½	3¼	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5 ..	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	3½
			St. Petersburg	6½ ..	7½

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £400,000. The shipments have comprised £366,050 to India, and £221,993 to the Brazils. As most of the foreign exchanges continue favourable, a further steady influx may be anticipated.

Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on the 17th inst. for £300,000 in bills on India.

A new loan for Venezuela for £1,000,000, in a Six-per-Cent Stock, at 60, is in the market. The interest and sinking fund are secured by a lien upon certain export duties, calculated to yield about £135,000 per annum.

The demand for silver is somewhat active, and bar qualities have sold as high as 61½d. per ounce.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 91⅞ 92; Ditto, for Account, 92⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis.; Bank Stock was 232 to 234; India Stock, 232 to 234; Ditto, New, 107⅞ 108; Rupee Paper, 106½ 107, and 114⅝ to 115¼. On Tuesday Consols left off at 91⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for July, 92 to ⅝; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ⅝; India Stock, 232 to 234; Ditto, New, 107⅞ to 108; Rupee Paper, 106½ to 107, and 114⅝ to 115¼; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis. Prices were rather drooping on the following day, with a heavy market. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 91⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 92; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ⅞; India Stock, 232 to 234; Ditto, New, 107⅞ to 108; Rupee Paper, 106½ to 107, and 114⅝ to 115¼; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market was firmer. Consols, for Money, sold at 91⅞ to 92; for Account, 92⅛ to ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par.

Shares in the newly-formed financial companies have sold freely. International have realised 6¼ prem.; General Credit, 2⅜ ⅝ prem.; and London Financial, 1⅞ to 2¼ premium.

Greek Bonds have been in good demand, and a considerable improvement has taken place in their value. The announcement of the capture of Puebla by the French has produced a firmer market for Mexican Stock. Turkish Bonds and Consolides have ruled heavy; but most other foreign securities have steadily supported previous quotations. Confederate Scrip is somewhat firmer, and 2 to 1 dis. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91¾ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Deferred, 40½; Chilian Six per Cents, 102½; Egyptian, 100½; Greek, 39; Ditto, Coupons, 19½; Italian Railway, 81¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 33⅞ to 36¼; New Grenada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 9¾; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49⅞; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49⅝; Russian Old Five per Cents, 91½; Ditto 1862, 92½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¾ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 48¾; Ditto, Passive, 13⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 12; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71⅝; Venezuela Six per Cents, 58⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅝; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½; and Italian Five per Cents, 72⅞; Italian Scrip has sold at 2⅞ prem.; and Portuguese 5½ prem.

The market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has continued firm, and, in some instances, prices have further improved:—Agra and United Service have been done at 102; Alliance of London and Liverpool, 33½; Australasia, 74⅞; Ditto, New, 32; Bank of Egypt, 28½; British and American Exchange, 8; British North American, 50; Chartered of British Columbia, 12; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29⅛; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 19⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 23⅝; London and Colonial, 4½; London and County, 44½; London and Westminster, 80½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 11⅝; National Provincial of England, New, 24½; Oriental, 56½; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 54; Union of Ireland, 14½; and Union of London, 36⅜.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 108; Ditto, Five per Cents, 98; Mauritius Six per Cents, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 104½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been somewhat active. Berlin Waterworks, 8⅛; Ceylon Company, 3½; Australian Agricultural, 23; Copper Mines of England, 17; Crystal Palace, 37½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5⅛; Electric Telegraph, 105; English and Australian Copper, 1⅝; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 4⅜; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 45⅞; Joint-Stock Discount, 4½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅞; National Discount, 9⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 5½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 52; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Ditto, New, 49½; Rhymney Iron, 20½; Royal Mail Steam, 65; and London Docks, 64½.

American Securities have been somewhat steady in price, but the business doing in them has not increased:—Illinois Central 100-dollar Shares have been 32 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 60; New York 100-dollar Shares, 72½; Panama Railway, 101½; Pennsylvania, First Mortgage, 70; Ditto, Second Mortgage, 85.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been to a limited extent, and prices have rather fluctuated. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 85½; Cornwall, 6; Great Eastern, 52½; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24½; Great Northern, 129; Ditto, A Stock, 131½; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and Blackwall, 75⅞; London and Brighton, 117½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 101¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46; Metropolitan, 11⅜; Ditto, New, 4⅞; Midland, 128; North British, 51⅞; North-Eastern—Leeds, 58½; North Staffordshire, 16⅞; Shropshire Union, 5⅝; South-Eastern, 92.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Eastern, No. 2, 112; Great Northern Five per Cents, 117½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 56 ex all.; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 109½; Cape Town and Dock, 110½; Eastern Bengal, 111⅝; East Indian, 109½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 110½; Great Western of Canada, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 19⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 17½; Namur and Liege Six per Cent Preference, 21; San Paulo, 9½; South Austrian, 23; Southern of France, 20½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 10 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£71,068	An increase of other securities of	£751,143
An increase of public deposits of ..	1,663,443	An increase of bullion of	130,534
A decrease of other deposits of ..	113,187	An increase of rest of	20,342
An increase of Gov. securities of ..	100,000	An increase of reserve of	84,483

The total circulation is £21,080,460. Public deposits amount to £9,782,839; and private deposits to £13,758,263. Securities are £33,240,192; and the stock of bullion is £14,556,121.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 9.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with home-grown wheat, but its general quality was good. Most kinds moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably large—was dull, and, in some instances, the currencies gave way 1s. per quarter. Floating cargoes were inactive. Barley was in full average supply and fair request, at extreme rates; whilst malt was quite as dear as last week. Good round oats commanded previous rates, but damp parcels were rather cheaper. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week; but flour met a slow sale, at barely previous quotations.

June 10.—Most kinds of produce met a very inactive inquiry in our market this morning; never the less, when compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 23s.; lick beans, 36s. to 51s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280 lb.; American, 24s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 840; barley, 10; malt, 2730; oats, 30; flour, 260. Foreign: wheat, 8120; barley, 810; oats, 9480; flour, 1520 sacks, 21,550 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in moderate request, at about previous quotations. Linseed and rapeseed are less active. In other seeds, as well as cakes, very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 67s.; hempseed, 41s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 33s. to 63s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 10d.; barley, 31s. 11d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 5d.; beans, 38s. 10d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 33s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 38s. 5d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 83,798; barley, 2102; oats, 6423; rye, 61; beans, 3832; peas, 555 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and the demand by private contract is inactive at late currencies. The stock in London amounts to 79,000,000 lb., against 68,000,000 lb. at the same time last year.

Sugar.—An increased amount of business has been transacted in all kinds of raw sugar, at steady prices. Barbadoes has realised 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Jamaica, 31s. 6d. to 35s.; St. Vincent's, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; and Demerara, 32s. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods move off freely, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are tolerably firm. The stock consists of 83,415 tons, against 66,958 at the same time in 1862.

Coffee.—The demand has slightly improved. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Stock, 8860 tons, against 6330 tons.

Rice.—Most kinds sell slowly; nevertheless, there are no sellers on lower terms.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a dull inquiry, and rather cheaper. Clonmel has sold at 90s. to 92s.; Cork, 60s. to 76s. per cwt. In foreign qualities very little is doing, on easier terms. Bacon sells freely, at from 50s. to 64s. per cwt. Other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is much restricted; nevertheless, prices rule about stationary. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. per cwt. Stock, 37,335 casks, against 37,591 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 45s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quoted at £48 10s. to £50; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £47 10s. to £50; and fine palm, £37. French turpentine, 92s.; American, 97s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is only a limited inquiry for rum, at last week's prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Most descriptions move off slowly, and prices are barely supported. Accounts from the plantations are more favourable.

Wool.—The demand has become much restricted. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

Potatoes.—The supplies of old potatoes have become limited, and the demand for them is inactive, at from 75s. to 150s. per ton. New qualities are worth 8s. to 11s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 11).—The supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was only moderate; nevertheless, all breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The best Scots and crosses realised 5s. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was tolerably good—changed hands steadily, at extreme rates. The best downs produced 6s. per 8lb. Lambs were quite as dear as on Monday, with a fair consumptive inquiry. Prices ranged from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; but a few very superior lambs realised 7s. per 8lb. The supply of calves was large, and the veal trade was inactive, at late rates. Pigs were the turn dearer, but milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 960; cows, 146; sheep and lambs, 9509; calves, 340; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep and lambs, 1200; calves, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are well supplied with meat and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRING.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

BANKRUPTS.

G. SMITH, Roman-road, North Row, builder.—B. BEHRENZ, Southampton-street, Camberwell, ironmonger.—H. F. C. BARBER, Jamaica Level, Bermondsey, saltpetre refiner.—W. T. TURKISS, Roxburgh-grove, Haverstock-hill, builder.—H. FEILD, Chapel-street, Somers-town, dealer in earthenware.—T. W. HAMMOND, Southampton, butcher.—J. T. FLETCHER, Woking, Surrey, surgeon.—J. LFONARD, Hanley, Staffordshire, builder.—MARY ANN MILO, Kingsland-road, tallow chandler.—T. B. ARIS, White-street, Moorfields, warehouseman.—G. BEARD, Love-lane, Billingsgate, coffee-house keeper.—W. BARRATT, Wathington, Oxfordshire, grocer.—B. BLASBY, Ipswich, saddler.—T. H. TIDEMAN, Birmingham, accountant.—T. WALL, Worcester, innkeeper.—J. ODOM, Wellington, Salop, tailor.—T. KINNERSLEY, Hereford, butcher.—J. DYKE, Chickerell, Dorsetshire, builder.—W. G. P. ELLIOTT, Ivybridge, Devonshire, retired Colonel in her Majesty's Army.—G. E. CAMBELL, Southampton-row, Russell-square, hotel-keeper.—E. HARRIS, Strand, commission agent.—H. MARSHALL, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, newspaper proprietor.—R. HILTON, Sellinge, Kent, grocer.—F. EATON, Lansdowne-place, Wandsworth-road, butcher.—W. C. DAY, Portman-place, Globe-road, Mile-end, general dealer.—G. F. CRIPPS, Westerham, Kent, hotel-keeper.—H. POND and C. WHELLANS, Finsbury-market, boot and shoemakers.—W. and H. WITHAM, George-street, Camberwell, horticultural engineers.—J. PRING, Birmingham, provision dealer.—T. B. BROWNSON Bowman's-place East, Seven Sister's-road, Holloway, coal dealer.—R. BARNBY, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, jewellers' case maker.—D. WILSSON, Exmouth-street, Hampstead-road, pianoforte maker.—T. CLARK, Leeds, provision dealer.—T. RICHARDSON, Kingston-on-Hull, joiner.—E. HEELIS, Liverpool, glass-dealer.—J. RICHARDSON, Lorton, Cumberland, farmer and miller.—R. TAYLOR, Birmingham, builder.—J. R. THORNTON, Huddersfield, auctioneer and valuer.—J. C. GARROOD, Hertford, plumber, painter, and glazier.—P. ROBSON, Carlisle, butcher.—C. LUCAS Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, stonemason.—J. CARTER, Wymondham, Norfolk, relieving officer.—A. HOOKER, Ren, Devonshire, blacksmith.—O. COLE, Ryde, Isle of Wight, lodging-house keeper and draper.—J. GRIMWOOD, Wetherden, Suffolk, maltster.—C. H. FOSTER, Liverpool, watch-finisher.—J. BERRY, Crofton, Yorkshire, farmer.—P. TAYLOR, Newark, Nottinghamshire, butcher.—J. CARR, Grantham, Lincolnshire.—R. OSBORN, Ipswich, whitesmith.—W. T. WENMAN, Snowshill, grocer.—T. WILLIAMS, Hereford, coach-wheel maker.—MARGARET JAMESON, St. Helens, Lancashire, innkeeper.—SARAH PRICE, Gloucester, innkeeper.—J. WILLIAMS, Walsall, roller, buckle, and patterned harness furniture maker.—W. SHED, Groton, plumber, painter, and glazier.—J. WYKE, Blackburn, Lancashire, file manufacturer.—W. HESSONDIALGH, Blackburn, Lancashire, dealer in hay and straw.—ANN JACKSON, Over Darwen, Lancashire, grocer.—J. JONES, Coventry, fishmonger.—J. CLARK, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, fishmonger.—W. AINSWORTH, Preston, furniture broker.—S. BALL, Fenton, Staffordshire, cordwainer.—S. HALDING, Oldham, grocer.—L. KAUFMAN, Kingston-on-Hull, travelling jeweller.—W. SCRIVINER, Bridlington, Yorkshire, coachbuilder.—S. FOWLER, Winterbourne Monkton, Wiltshire, baker.—L. SAMUELS, Queen Margaret's-grove, Stoke Newington, silk and cotton agent.—J. PULLIN, Swansea, Glamorganshire, gingerbeer maker.—A. NUTTALL, Sheffield, file-cutter.—J. BERRET, Saxmundham, Suffolk, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. MACINNES, Snizort, Inverness-shire, merchant.—T. TURNER, Northlodge, Haddington, farmer.—W. ROBINSON (deceased), Aberlour, advocate.—C. STEWART, Tomdrack, Elginshire, farmer.—J. and J. BAIRD, Edinburgh, wood dealers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

P. BROSS, New Cross, butcher.—J. H. HOLMES, Norfolk-street, Strand, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

CLARISSA BROOKS, Southampton, wine merchant.—P. SELBY, Greenwich, master mariner.—M. FESTING, St. George's-place, Victoria-dock-road, grocer.—H. OLDHAM, jun., Hampton-terrace, Camden-town, ironmonger.—H. COLWELL, jun., Crawford-street and Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, trunk-maker.—T. H. BAYLIS, Mornington-place, and Austin-friars-passage, City, late manager of an insurance company.—A. P. LAW, Brecknock-terrace, Camden-town, late clerk to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.—T. F. WRIGHT, Theberton-street, Islington.—R. W. H. JONES, Victoria-terrace, Notting-hill-gate, commission agent.—J. and J. VAN RAALTE, St. John's-road, Hoxton, commission agents.—H. EOND and C. WHELLAMS, Finsbury-market, bootmakers.—G. BISH, Stratford, engineer.—E. FISHER, Willow-vale, Shepherd's-bush, draper.—J. A. AYLAND, Stoke-upon-Trent, Parian manufacturer.—W. H. ONIONS, Shrewsbury, bookseller.—M. PARK and T. FRANCIS, Bradford, tailors.—E. HONCHLIFFE, Scholes-moor-bottoms, near Holmfirth, Yorkshire, cloth-weaver.—J. BOLDOCK, Lincoln, tailor.—J. R. WIGHT, Barnsley, Yorkshire, painter.—J. M. HALL, Kingston-upon-Hull, licensed victualler.—J. SPENCER, Scawby, Lincolnshire, wheelwright.—C. LLOYD, Rainhill, Lancashire, grocer.—W. NELSON, New York, provision dealer.—J. B. NEWTON, Blackburn, fellmonger.—R. S. ROBSON, South Shields, draper.—B. HARRISON, Batley, Yorkshire, fuller.—J. BATTERSBY, Batley, Lancashire, fancy-cloth-finisher.—G. WARD, Bradford, Derbyshire, shoemaker.—N. BERDMAN, Durham, butcher.—J. FULLER, Gravesend, baker.—SARAH DARBY, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—G. SLUMAN, Northam, Devonshire, shipbuilder.—J. FARRINGTON, Winchester-street, Bethnal-green, oilman.—W. ELLIOTT, Newbury, Berkshire, late innkeeper.—W. FRANKLAND, Stokesley, York hire, grocer.—LOUISA and MARY ANN HAMLIN, Bristol, stationers.—E. SOLOMON, Bristol, baker.—R. CALLOW, Liverpool, artist.—H. BROOM, Widworthy, Devonshire, butcher.—J. WILDING, Shrewsbury, butcher.—R. BASSET, St. Brides Major, Glamorganshire, farmer.—J. BALL, Ebbley, Notts, bricklayer.—R. R. HAMLEY, Lapford, Devonshire, manure agent.—R. S. MORRIS, Stoke St. Gregory, Somersetshire farmer.—J. BUTLER, Portsea, Hampshire, Clerk of the Works at the War Department.—MARTHA HAYDEN, Luton, Beds, lodging-house keeper.—W. POYNER, Shifnal, Shropshire, butcher.—R. EVANS, Bonvilston, Glamorganshire, farmer.—T. W. SABBERTON, Norwich, blacksmith.—H. ROWAN, Sheffield, silversmith.—C. GERARD, Burslem, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—S. WORTHINGTON, Birmingham, late licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. SHEARER (deceased), Glasgow, wine merchant.—P. KIDD, Edinburgh, auctioneer.—J. CARLUTTERS, Perth, painter.—D. MARTIN, Stranraer, grocer.—J. MACNAIR, Glasgow, oil merchant.—J. STRANG, Hamilton, portioner.—T. FARRIE, East Bunny Quarry, Linlithgow, quarrier.—A. W. MENZIES, Dundee, draper.—H. MACLEAN, Lossiemouth, Elginshire, merchant.—J. DRUMMOND, Crieff, flesher.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BACON.

To Mr. G. B. Bacon, of Lowes, the hopgrowers owe a heavy debt. He may be said to have initiated, and for several years maintained almost single-handed, that agitation against the hop duties which resulted in their repeal. In 1858 he succeeded in establishing the Hop Excise Duty Repeal Association, of which he became honorary secretary. His energy leavened the whole mass of Sussex and Kent repealers; while his literary ability shaped their case, and set it forth to themselves and to others with force and clearness. The task of the association was a most difficult one. The planters were divided in opinion; their representatives in Parliament few in number; the Government reluctant to surrender a tax which in one year yielded £750,000; and to the House of Commons the subject was unknown and indifferent. The question was, however, thoroughly well "worked" by meetings, by deputations, by motions in Parliament, and by discussion in the columns of the *Sussex Advertiser*. The honorary secretary organised and personally attended meetings and deputations, while his pen was ever ready

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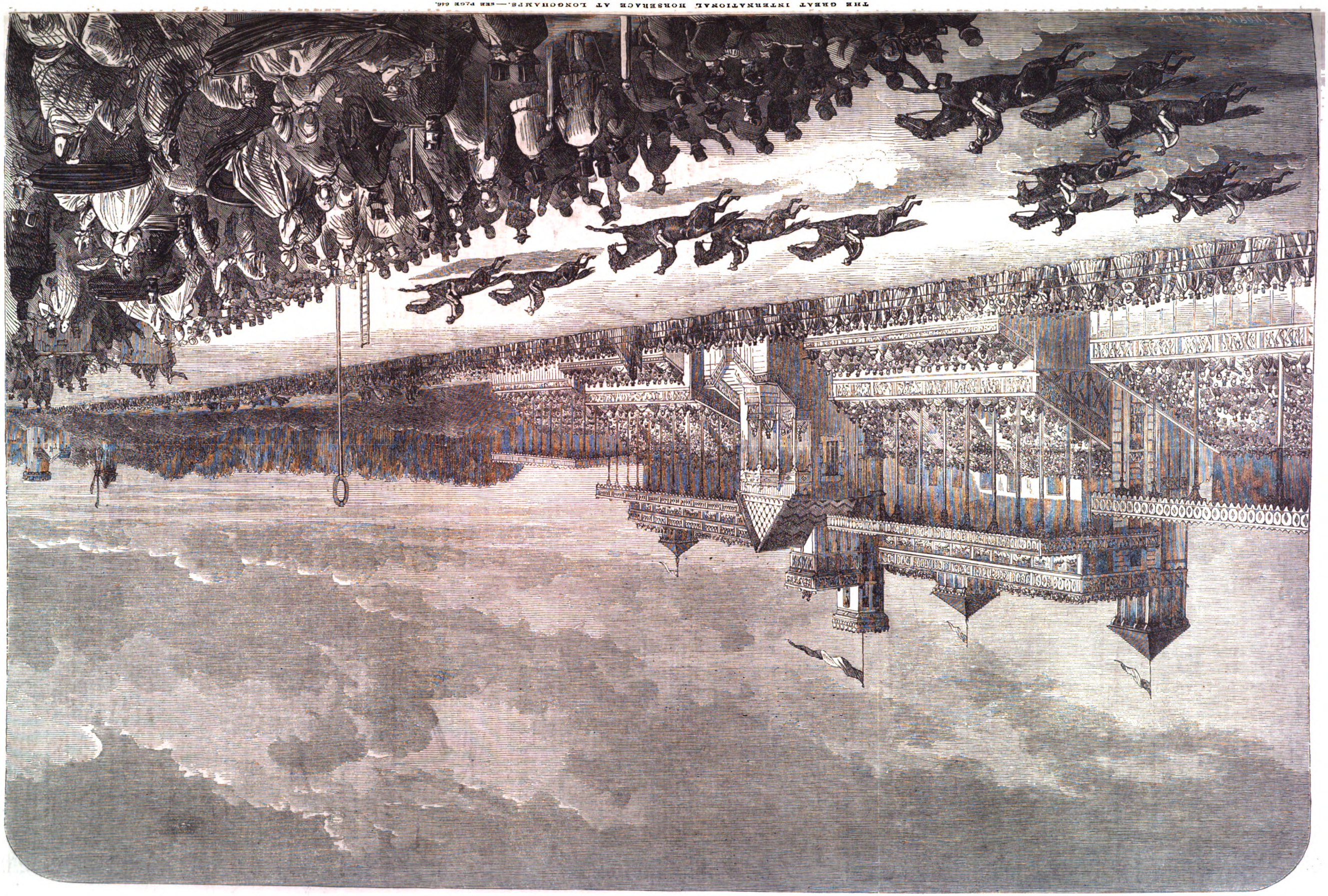
THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSEBACK AT LONGCHAMPS.—SEE PAGE 646.



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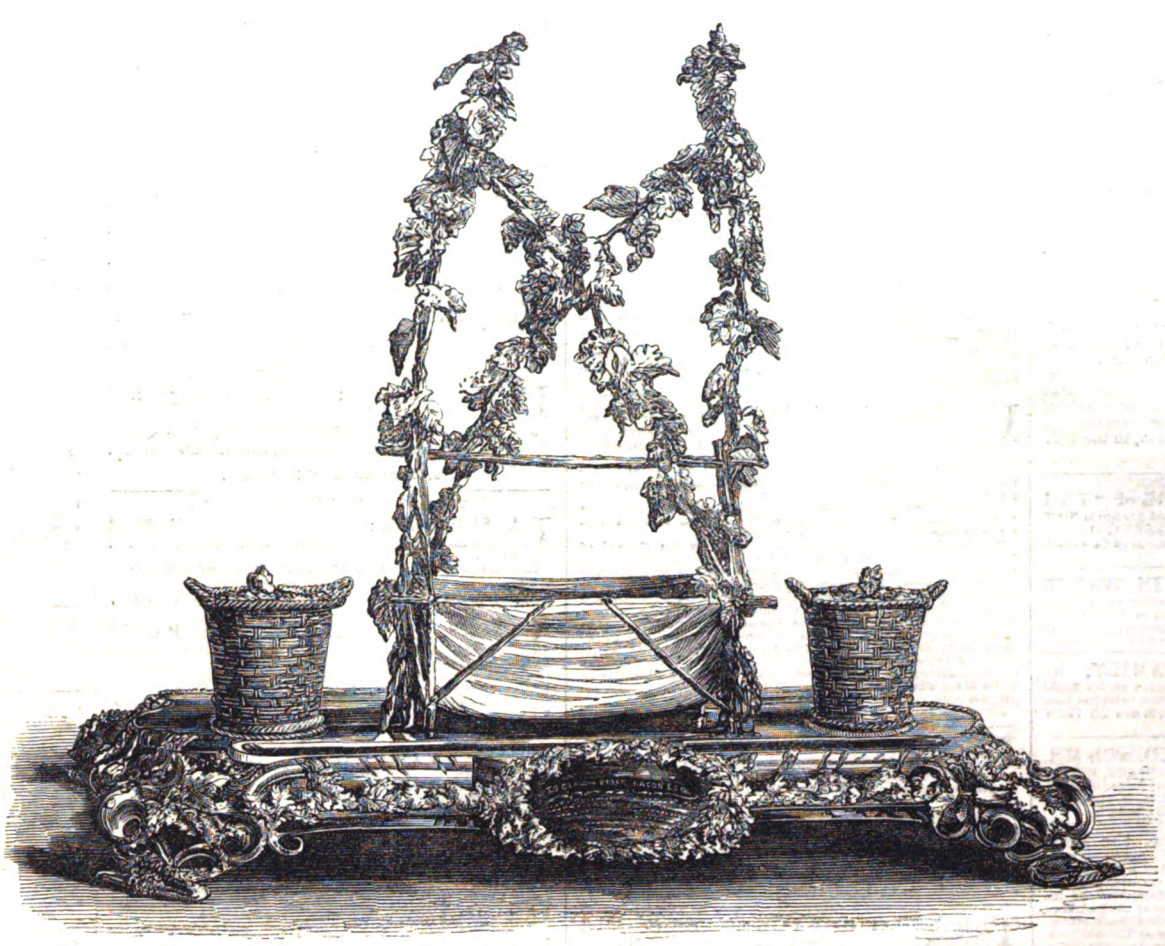
to prepare resolutions, memorials, and petitions, to furnish arguments for friends or replies to opponents. All these services, which were indispensable to the planters, were gratuitously rendered, Mr. Bacon never consenting to receive any remuneration, directly or indirectly, or even allowing the society to reimburse his personal expenses incurred in their cause.

Mr. Bacon is the author of "Plain Facts as to the Excise Duty on Hops," published in 1860. This able pamphlet was more than once quoted as an authority in Parliamentary debates, and received a most favourable notice in the *Edinburgh Review* of October, 1862.

The cause which Mr. Bacon had so much at heart gradually made way. The Parliamentary campaigns of 1860 and 1861 had been encouraging to the repealers, their ranks had received large accessions, and other associations had been formed upon the model of the original society. They were preparing for a renewal of their efforts, when Mr. Gladstone gracefully anticipated their desires, and himself, on the 3rd of April, 1862, proposed the remission of the detested tax.

Seldom has a testimonial been more fittingly bestowed than on the present occasion. All who have watched the agitation against the hop duties are aware that Mr. Bacon played a most important part in that movement, and those best acquainted with the history of their repeal know that, but for him, the result would not have been brought about.

It may be added that the Earl of Ashburnham, who preceded Lord H. Vane in the office of President of the Repeal Association, has also marked his sense of the honorary secretary's services by a handsome testimonial.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. BACON, OF LEWES.

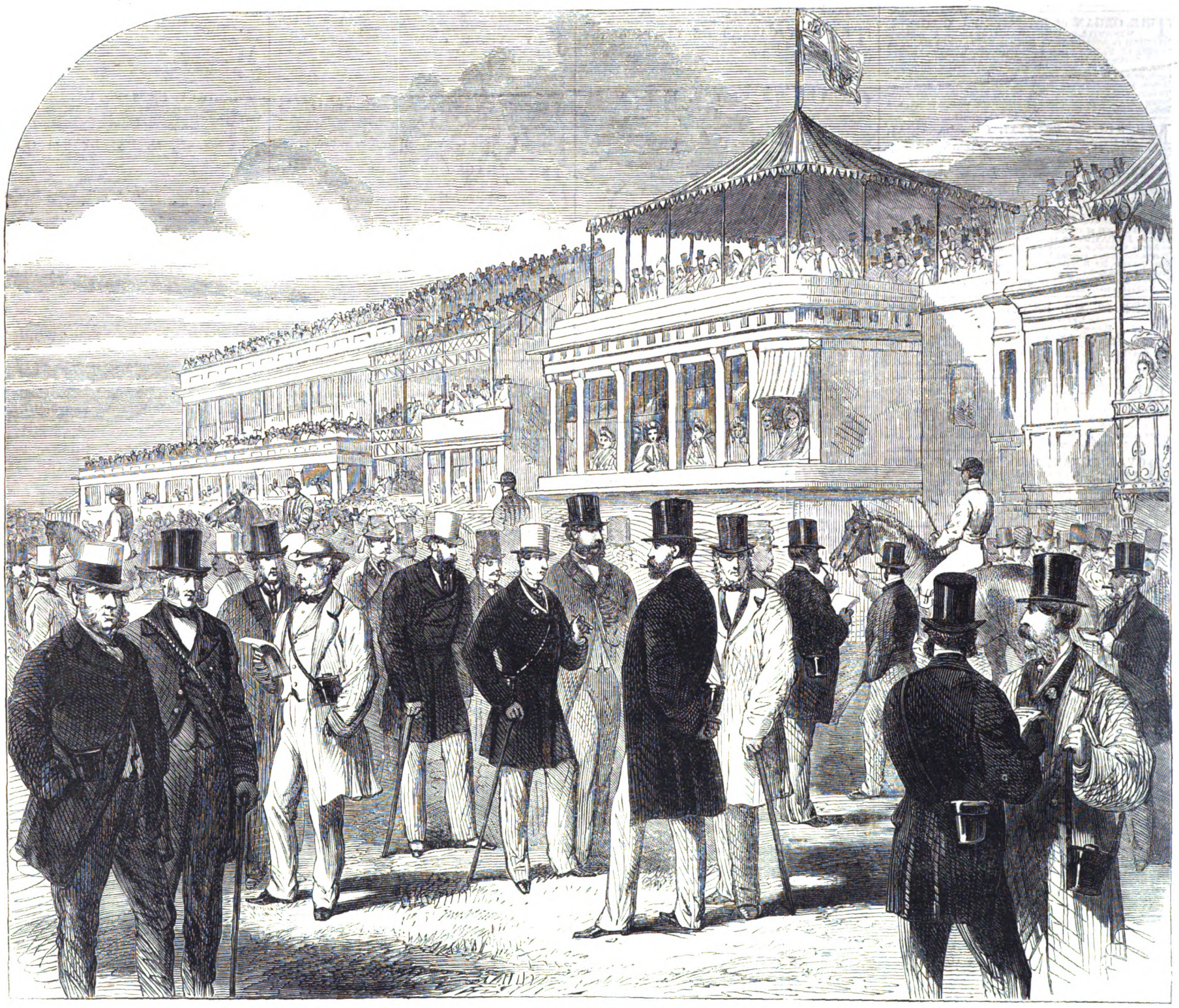
The testimonial was presented to Mr. Bacon by Lord Harry Vane, M.P., the president of the association, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 21st ult. It consists of an ornamental silver inkstand (the work of Messrs. Savory and Co., of Cornhill) and of table plate (supplied by the same firm) to the value of upwards of 100 guineas. The component parts of the inkstand appropriately represent objects connected with hop-picking. The centre is formed by four hop-poles round which turn hop-bines laden with flowers and foliage, as yet untouched by the pickers. Beneath is an open canvas bag, suspended from cleft poles, technically known as a hop-bin, into which the flowers are thrown as fast as they are plucked. Across the bin lies a pole already stripped by the pickers. On each side stands a basket, apparently filled to the brim with hop-plants which have been cut from the poles on which they grew, and are placed near the bin, awaiting the hand that is to gather their flowers and cast them into the bag. These baskets, however, in the present instance, are destined to contain ink-glasses, while the bin is intended to serve as a receptacle for postage-stamps or other small articles required in writing. The massive stand which supports these objects is adorned by a border of exquisite workmanship, representing hop leaves and flowers. In front is a shield bearing the following inscription:—

Presented, with other plate, by Lord Harry Vane, M.P., the President, and other members of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Excise Duties on Hops, to George Peter Bacon, Esq., of Lewes, as a slight token of their high appreciation of his constant, arduous, and most valuable services as honorary secretary of that association, which was formed in the year 1858, and dissolved on the attainment of its object by the repeal of the duties on hops in the year 1862.

Every article of the table-plate (which is of a substantial and handsome description) is appropriately engraved with a wreath of hops.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ASCOT.

THE Ascot Cup Day of 1863 will long be remembered by the sporting and pleasure-loving world. It was noticeable, as our readers will recollect, for two remarkable events—the exciting dead heat between Buckstone and Tim Whiffler for the "Gold Cup," and the first visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ascot. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, appeared on the ground just before the first race was run, and, passing to the stand amid an enthusiastic welcome from the large and fashionable company assembled on the heath, entered with interest and spirit into the amusements of the day.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ASCOT RACES.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Aston Hall, Salop, the wife of Henry Corbett, Esq., of a son.

On the 18th of April, at Kallang Dale, Singapore, the wife of F. H. Gottlieb, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, April 2, at St. John's Cathedral, Hong-Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Robert, youngest son of the late Joseph Freeman, Esq., of 21, Spring-gardens, London, to Emma, eldest daughter of William Rathbone, Esq., Broomfield Park, Southgate, and Upper Thames-street, London. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Westgate Warcoss, Westmorland, Frederick William Whitehead, Esq., aged 32.

On the 9th inst., at Elm House, Lower Clapton, after a few hours' illness, Richard Grellier, Esq., in his 62nd year, deeply and deservedly regretted.

On the 27th ult., at Gosforth Rectory, Cumberland, Helen, widow of the Rev. B. Cheese, B.D., Rector of Tendring, Essex, and Rural Dean, in her 75th year.

On the 10th inst., at No. 1, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, after many months of intense suffering, Sarah Rose, for more than fifty years the much-loved wife of Charles Harris, surgeon, formerly of Fenchurch-street, and Guildford-street, Russell-square, London, in the 69th year of her age.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.—PICTURE of "THE RAILWAY STATION." This celebrated Picture is NOW ON VIEW, at Mr. FLATOU'S FINE-ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. A Descriptive Pamphlet, by Tom Taylor, M.A., 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

RAPHAEL.—THE HOLY FAMILY, by Raphael, being returned from the inspection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House (who has been graciously pleased to express his admiration of it), is now ON VIEW daily, at 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe—Mr. J. K. LORD, F.Z.S., "AT HOME" IN THE WILDERNESS. Scenes and Sketches in the Trail of a Trapper and Hunter-naturalist through the hunting grounds, far countries, and goldfields of Oregon, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountains. The Mammoth Trees, the Home of the Redskins, the Trapper's Song. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock (except Saturdays). Morning Performances on Saturdays at Three o'Clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open from Ten till Four p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. GEORGE PFEIFFER'S ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL CONCERT, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, under distinguished patronage. Vocalist—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Winn. Violoncello, M. Lebouc; and pianoforte, M. George Pfeiffer, who will introduce his new Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, adopted by the Conservatoire of Paris, and other works. Virginia Gabriel's successful Cantata, "Dreamland," with full orchestra and chorus. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Ployel, Wolff, and Co's new patent grand pianoforte will be used. Tickets of Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street; Mitchell's Library; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE ORGAN of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WINDMILL-STREET, HAYMARKET. — A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT. Vocalists—Mesdames Parepa, Badia, Lemaire, Rainforth, Georgi, Lee Roden, and Saunders; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Fred. Walker, De Fontainer, and Allen Irving; also the St. James's Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. T. Martin. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Deacon, F. Berger, Burrowes, T. H. Wright, and R. S. Hart. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. May be had at all the Music Warehouses; Austin's Ticket Office; the members of the committee; and Rob. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. KUHE'S RECITAL OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, JUNE 18, at Three o'Clock. Vocalists—Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby; and Herr Reichardt. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea each; Family Tickets (Reserved Seats), to admit Three, One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, 5s. each. To be had of Mr. Kuhe, 17, York-place, Portman-square, W., and of all the principal Musicsellers.

MR. DEACON'S THIRD and LAST SEANCE of CLASSICAL MUSIC for the Season will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 19, at 16, Grosvenor-street (by permission of Messrs. Collard), commencing at Three o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. Instrumentalists: M. Sainton, Herr Pollitzer, Mr. H. Webb, Signor Pezze, and Mr. Deacon. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Family Tickets to admit three, One Guinea, to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

JUNE 22, MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, Under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. To commence at Two o'Clock. The full Programme is now ready. Early application is solicited for the few remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats at the Musicsellers, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W.

HERR WILHELM GANZ begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, will take place, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 26. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; to be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The LAST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT THIS SEASON will take place on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. The gates open at Two o'Clock.
THREE MILITARY BANDS will attend.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, STORE-STREET MUSIC HALL, EVERY MONDAY, at EIGHT, assisted by Mr. Land at the Pianoforte. "Gentle Shepherd," "Bonnie Bessie Lee," "Muirland Willie," "Lass o' Gowrie," "Tullochgorum," &c. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT has most kindly consented to SING at Signor and Mdme. F. LABLACHE'S MATINEE MUSICALE, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 29. Mdlle. Parepa, Herr Reichardt, Signor Piatti, and Signor and Mdme. F. Lablache, and other artistes of the greatest celebrity will also appear. Conductors, Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Signor Le Cadi. Stalls, 1 guinea; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d. To be had at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers'; of Signor F. Lablache, 149, Albany-street, N.W.; and of Mr. Fish, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the plan of the seats can be seen.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. HANDEL'S CANTATA.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that a second performance of Handel's Cantata, "L'ALLEGRO" and "IL PENSEROSO," will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8. The Vocal parts by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. T. Monk em Smith, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Band and Chorus of 250 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Stalls (numbered and reserved), One guinea; Reserved Seats (not numbered), Half-a-guinea; back of the Area and Gallery, 5s. Seats will be appropriated according to priority of application and tickets delivered on and after Monday, June 22.—Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Addison and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; and all Libraries and Musicsellers.

LEVASSOR EN VISITE.—Last Week but One.—DUDLEY GALLERY, PICCADILLY.—It is respectfully announced that M. Levassor will give his admired entertainments of SCENES AND CHANSONS COMIQUES, on Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, June 16 and 20, at half-past Eight, and in compliance with numerous requests for a Morning Representation on Thursday Morning next, June 18, at Three o'clock, assisted by Mdlle. Teisserre and Mons. Roy, being the last week but one of these very successful entertainments. Seats unreserved, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; a few Fauteuils, 10s. 6d. each. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. — Mdlle. ELVIRA BEHRENS and Herr FRANZ ABT have the honour to announce that their CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, when they will be assisted by eminent Artists. Full particulars will be duly announced. Address Mdlle. Elvira Behrens, 25, Dorset-place, Dorset-square.

APTOMMAS'S BARDIC FESTIVAL—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—NATIONAL MELODIES, &c., by the Vocal Association; Congress of Harps: Demoiselles Parepa, Louisa Vinning, Mc-sent, Edith Wynne, Eleanor Ward; Messrs. Reichardt, Wilbye Cooper, Lewis Thomas, Harrison, Engel Ganz, Hargitt, Archer, &c. Conductors—Messrs. Benedict and Frank Mori. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s.

WILLIAM KENNEDY BAYLEY, Esq., deceased.—A WILL of the above-named gentleman, supposed to have been executed in 1861, cannot be found. Any person who can afford INFORMATION relative to such will is required to communicate with Messrs. Janson, Cobb, and Pearson, solicitors, 4, Basinghall-street, or Mr. Frederick Mayhew, solicitor, 16, Great Marlborough-street; and any information which may lead to its recovery will be REWARDED.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL. S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL MATINEE will take place on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 15, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock.—Stalls, 21s.; Family Tickets, three guineas; Unreserved Seats 10s. 6d. To be had at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers, and of Mr. Fish, at Hanover-square Rooms, where the plan of the seats can be seen.

SEA.—Parents wishing to place their Sons in first-class ships, where promotion is certain (if merited), either as Midshipmen or otherwise, should apply to "Shipowner," 9, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

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6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	1 Butter knive	0	3	6
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3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
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CHAPPELL'S NEW TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with check action, in French mahogany case, and full compass. This Instrument has only just been brought to perfection at a foreign factory, expressly built with the view of making a really superior Instrument at the lowest price possible. It has the very best check action, the full compass; is made in a hard and durable wood; and is in all respects a nice piece of furniture as well as a perfectly satisfactory Pianoforte. Messrs. Chappell and Co. strongly recommend this Pianoforte as superior in all respects to secondhand or other cheap instruments. The advantage to pupils in practising on a good pianoforte, with a perfect touch, will be found incalculable; and the price is so low as only to be obtainable by the best machinery in a part of France where skilled labour is plentiful and cheap.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and BRARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, [illegible] newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be [illegible] (and hired with option of purchase) on the most [illegible]
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 20 guineas (in rosewood), or in walnut 20 guineas. This Instrument has three strings and the [illegible] compass of Seven Octaves. It is so [illegible] by every [illegible] means to endure the greatest amount of [illegible] and to stand [illegible] in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a [illegible] Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very [illegible] pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be [illegible] and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTES, at 120 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, [illegible] &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, [illegible] for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

THE ROYAL LONDON MODEL and other Pianofortes, by Ralph Allison and Sons (successors to the late firm of Allison and Allison, and the only house of the [illegible] trade). Price, in Rosewood, from 30 guineas. [illegible] Have all the latest improvements, such as [illegible] patented backs and wrest planks, in elegant cases, [illegible] &c., may be hired, with option of purchase, from
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be [illegible] 50 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. [illegible] of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon [illegible]
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM. ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two [illegible] each. These Instruments are lower in price [illegible] cheap harmoniums. Description [illegible]
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, nearly [illegible] greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE HARMONIUM. MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, in [illegible] of Thirteen and Fourteen stops, voiced by the first [illegible] [illegible] and Co., in each case, 22 guineas. A large [illegible] may be seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SICCAMA FLUTE.—Old System of Fingering, with important improvements.—These celebrated instruments are now solely manufactured, at prices varying from 4 to 16 guineas, by S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL, 24, Regent-street, from whom detailed price-lists may be obtained.

ANTOINE COURTOIS' CORNETS-A-PISTONS.—These celebrated instruments, used by the finest performer of quadrilles in the kingdom, are made only by S. ARTHUR CHAPPELL, No. 24, Regent-street, from whom price-lists and drawings may be obtained.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description of [illegible] Pianos to the largest and finest Broadwood, [illegible] makers of England and the Continent. [illegible] instruments are selected from the [illegible] in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers [illegible] may therefore rely on having placed in their [illegible] reasonably expected from a selection made with [illegible] musical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 32 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small Instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 35 guineas; in walnut, 38 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S VICARAGE PIANETTE, in dark Walnut. Mediæval design, 36 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. The packing-case forms a dressing-table for an officer's quarters. Price 25 guineas; with case complete, 40 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PORTABLE PIANOFORTE, the most compact and novel yet introduced. The keyboard shuts up, and the instrument, when closed, presents the appearance of an elegant escritoire. Admirably adapted for ships' cabins. In rosewood or walnut, 45 guineas; in solid mahogany, with the action strengthened to resist the effects of a warm climate, 50 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S NEW SEMI-GRAND, with Trichord Treble, as manufactured for them by Broadwood and Sons, and Collard and Collard, is the most remarkable Semi-Grand Pianoforte that has yet been introduced. Wonderful power and singular purity of tone. 105 guineas in rosewood; 115 guineas in walnut.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by them distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

ERARD'S GRAND PIANOFORTES.—Only the very best and choicest instruments are to be had at CRAMER and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 209, Regent-street.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, at 75 and 80 Guineas—capital instruments, extremely durable, and possessing a very agreeable quality of tone; manufactured by Irmler, of Leipsic, and Rosendorfer, of Vienna.—CRAMER and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207, Regent-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.—A great number of Instruments by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, nearly equal to new, at £35, £38, £40, and £45.
CRAMER'S, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUM. An Instrument with the most perfect organ tone of any that has yet been produced. Prices from 16 to 60 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 15 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CORNETS, manufactured by F. HENRION, the receiver of twenty-three medals. Cramer and Co. are now the sole Agents in London for the sale of F. Besson's well-known Brass Instruments. Estimates for Bands furnished.
Mr. Boulcourt, the celebrated cornet-player, attends daily to try instruments and give private lessons. 201, Regent-street.

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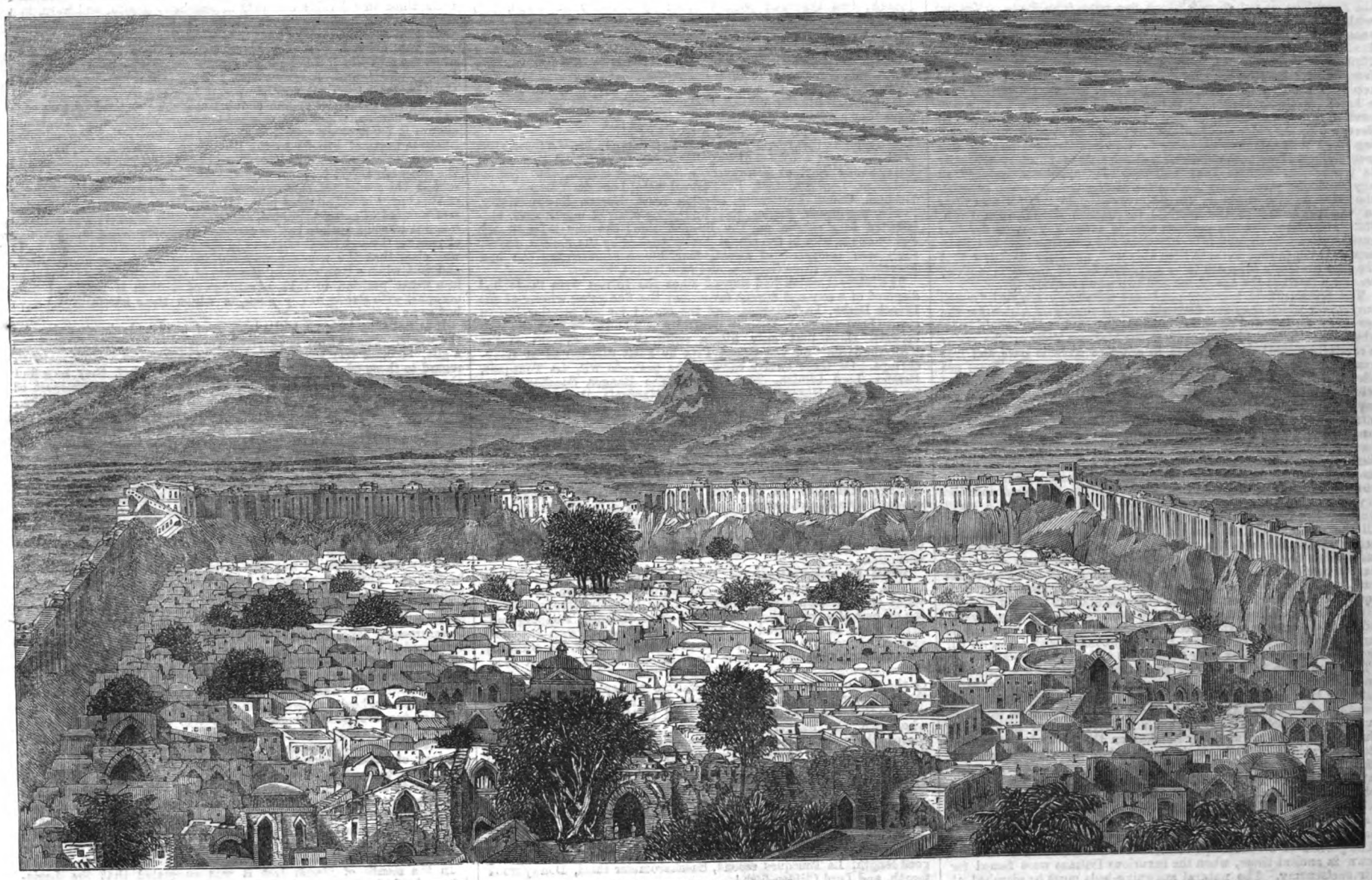
SKETCHES OF HERAT.

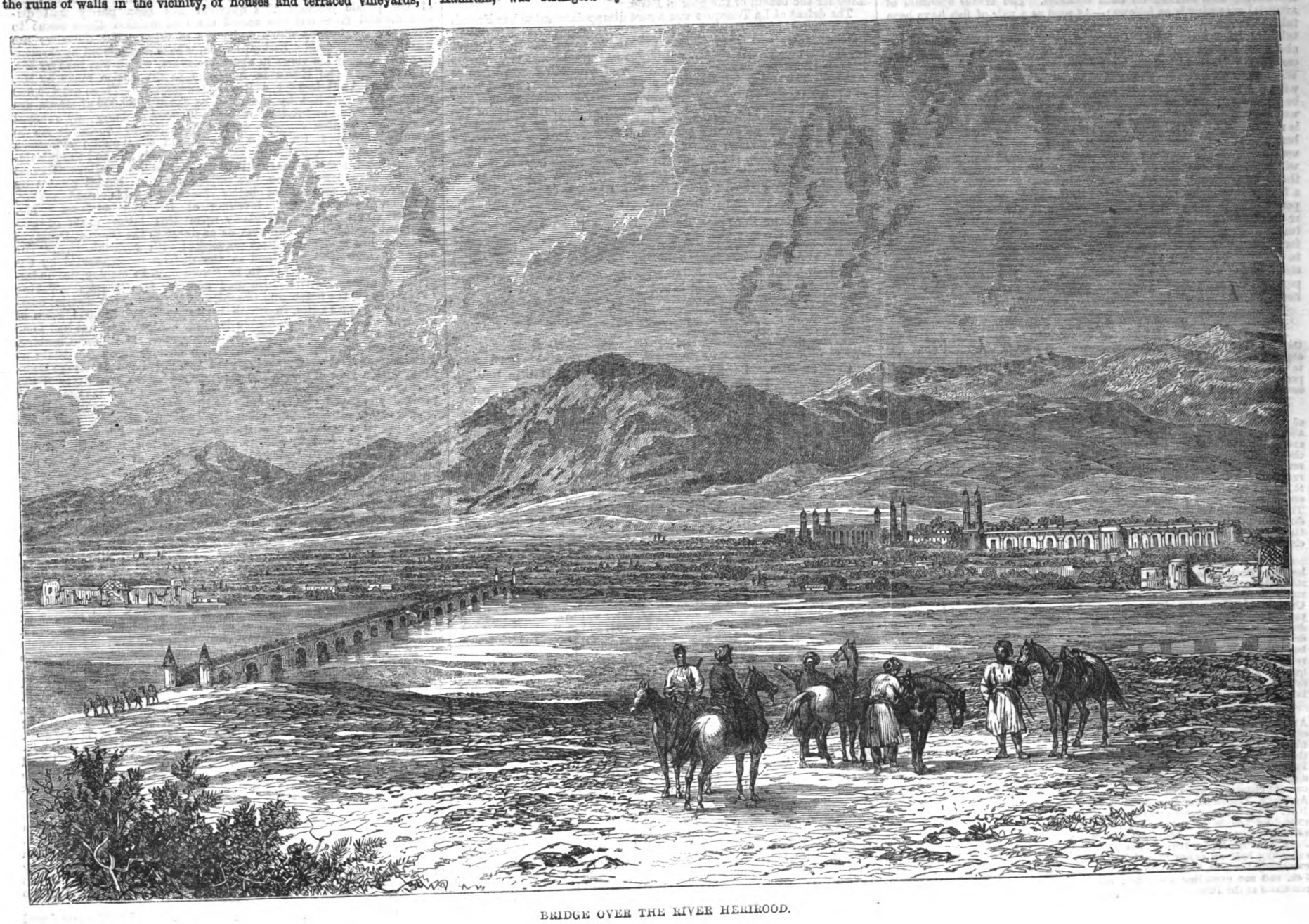


HERAT, FROM THE CITADEL.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE frontier-line between Persia and the Herat territory is by no means clearly defined, but the village of Koosan is generally admitted to be the extreme western point of the dominions of the Herat Ruler. Koosan was formerly a wealthy, thickly-inhabited town, and the ruins of walls in the vicinity, of houses and terraced vineyards, speak to its former thriving state. It has suffered much from the frequent attacks of plundering tribes of Turcomans, who dash across the Persian frontier and carry off to the slave markets of Bokhara every man, woman, and child they have the luck to lay hand on. It was in this town of Koosan that the poor old Suddozye chief, Shah Kamram, was strangled by order of his Prime Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan, who had, just previous to the foul act, usurped supreme power at Herat. From Koosan the road, which eventually enters the Herat valley, turns suddenly towards the south, till it crosses the Herirood. Once across the river, which here makes a considerable bend to the southward, the traveller, after passing

(*Continued on page 648.*)



BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HERIROOD.

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BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SALMON-BREEDING PONDS AT STORMONTFIELD.

THE Stormontfield ponds, for the rearing of salmon on the artificial plan now coming into general use, are situated on a beautiful slope of the River Tay, at Colinhaugh, about five miles from Perth. Visitors wishing to see them must hire a vehicle, as they are not at present accessible by railway. The ponds were completed with great rapidity, having been constructed in the short space of a month; and on the 23rd of November, 1853, they were for the first time filled with fecundated salmon eggs. In consequence of there being only one reception-pond for the young fish it has been found impossible to have a hatching oftener than once in two years. The reason for this precaution is obvious—the tender fry on coming from the boxes would be devoured by the older occupants of the pond. In every suite of breeding-stews it is therefore advisable to have two reception-ponds which would admit of an annual hatching of fish. It may just be necessary to remind our readers that half only of the salmon hatched in any particular year depart for the sea at the age of twelve months, the other moiety, curiously enough, requiring to live for two years in the ponds before the instinct for change comes upon them. Naturalists have never as yet been able to assign any reason for this curious phenomenon, and it is only since the completion of the Stormontfield ponds that we have been able with certainty to know that the parr (formerly supposed to be a distinct fish of the same mother) became a smelt at the age of one and two years respectively.

The Stormontfield breeding-ponds are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are designed. The supply of water for the boxes and feeding and reception ponds is obtained from the mill-race, which is seen in the background of our birdseye View. The water is carefully filtered through pipes, in order to have it pure and free from reptiles before it is allowed to flow into the boxes. These are filled with nice clean gravel; indeed, it is advisable to boil the stones before they are used, so as to free them from either mineral or animal impurity; and a slight cut at the top of each box allows the water entrance and exit. At the top and bottom of the boxes there is a little canal, which at the top equalises the supply and at the bottom receives the fish immediately on their being hatched. From the bottom canal there is a small runlet to let away the waste water into the river, and another to admit the fish into their growing pond. There is likewise another runlet, which carries the smelts from this pond into the Tay at the proper season, and at the end next the river a small chamber has been constructed in order to the marking of the fish. All the different runlets are provided with sluices to prevent the escape of the fish and the entrance of enemies of all kinds. A small ditch admits of the water being run off so as to allow the pond to be cleaned. There is also a pipe from the mill-race to the pond, so as to have more water for cleaning purposes when it is required. The total cost of the ponds was under £500, and the cost of spawning the fish and watching the boxes is not over £1 per week, and for these sums so many as three hundred thousand salmon can be reared into life every two years, and be protected with certainty till they are of an age to look after themselves and seek their own food.

This protection is the special advantage of the artificial system, for hundreds of thousands of salmon eggs on every river are annually destroyed by the fish and fowl of various kinds that prey upon them. Countless quantities of the infant salmon are also lost from the same cause. It has been calculated that not above ten per cent of the salmon eggs which are annually hatched on the natural system ever attain the weight of 10lb., and that not two per cent attain 15 lb. weight! It is hoped that, under the protecting system, a larger percentage of grown salmon will be obtained; and it is known as a fact that the experiments at Stormontfield have already raised the rental of the River Tay considerably. Up to the present time upwards of a million of smelts have been thrown into the river from the Stormontfield breeding-boxes.

The process of artificial spawning is exceedingly simple, and was known in ancient times, when the luxurious Italians were famed for their gastronomy. The natural spawning-beds must be searched at the proper season for fish that are about to deposit their eggs; and it may be stated that one male fish will suffice for the fecundation of the eggs of two or more females. It is well that this should be known, as the male fish are not so plentiful as the female; at any rate a small quantity of milt will fecundate a large number of eggs. It may be also stated, as a curiosity of fish life, that the same salmon have been more than once spawned at Stormontfield, the fish having been marked on each occasion. The *modus operandi* of artificial spawning is as follows:—As soon as a pair of fish have been taken, the ova of the female must be immediately discharged into a tub containing water; this is effected by a gentle pressure along the abdomen of the fish; the male fish must be treated in the same way, care being taken to hold it under the water during the operation. When the milt has been obtained the contents must be stirred about with the hand. After the lapse of a minute or two the water must be poured off, leaving enough, however, to submerge the ova, and fresh water must be supplied in lieu of it. Another change of the water is made, and then the eggs are ready to be placed in the breeding-boxes; little tin pans or large spoons with water in them may be used to distribute the ova into the boxes. In mild winters the eggs will hatch in about 100 days. The young fish, so soon as they enter the reception-pond, require to be provided with food. For this purpose a few crumbs of boiled and grated liver should be thrown over the ponds. By means of the artificial system it will be quite possible to re-stock all our great English salmon rivers. A pond capable of turning out a million fish per annum might, we think, be constructed for a couple of thousand pounds, which would not be a great burden to the proprietors of a great stream. With an additional reception-stew the boxes at Stormontfield would at once double their breeding power. We are surprised that the proprietors do not finish what they have so well begun.

A letter from St. Helena, of the 27th of April, states that the Emperor Napoleon I.'s ancient residence of Old House continues to be the object of numerous pilgrimages. Most of the officers and passengers belonging to vessels touching at the island visit that celebrated spot. In one day sixty persons of all ranks, in spite of the distance and the difficulty of procuring conveyances, went to Longwood and inscribed their names on the registers.

The natives of India at last appear to be learning the secret of combined action. The *Bengal Harkaru* of April 4 states:—"A bridge is about to be thrown across the Ganges at Cawnpore, the funds for which are exclusively furnished by native landowners and capitalists, who have made choice of Mr. Wilson, C.E., to carry out the design. In Calcutta a joint-stock company is being started by a native, to supply the town with omnibuses to run from Baugh Bazar to Kally ghat and Alipore. It is proposed to begin with thirty-six of these conveyances, to start at intervals of ten minutes, and constructed to carry fourteen passengers, at the rate of three pice per mile. That something of the kind is much wanted is obvious enough; but the difficulty will be in inducing men of different castes to sit so closely together, though the railways have done much to efface that prejudice. In India, as elsewhere, there is no teaching so potent as that of self-interest."

The ninth annual report of the Postmaster General has been issued. During the past year the operations of the Post Office have been considerably extended, in the addition of more offices, more free deliveries, more rural posts, and more day mails. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1862 was 605 millions, an increase of twelve millions compared with 1861, and eightfold as many as in 1839, the year before the introduction of the penny postage. The distance over which mails are carried daily in the United Kingdom is 160,000 miles. The money order and savings bank branches have also extended their operations considerably. The gross revenue of the Post Office in 1862 was £3,777,301, or about a million and a quarter more than in 1861; and the net revenue—i.e., what remains after deducting all the expenditure of the Post Office establishment—is £1,256,941, being an increase of £74,956 over that of 1861.

ALTERATION OF POSTAGE OF LETTERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS, &c., *viâ* MARSEILLES.—Henceforward, the whole of the postage upon the letters forwarded, via Marseilles, to the East Indies, China, Australia, or any place to the eastward of Suez, will be charged by the British scale of weight instead of, as at present, by the British scale for the British inland and sea postage, and by the French scale, advancing by steps of a quarter of an ounce, for the French transit rate. The following will be the amount chargeable upon such letters:—Addressed to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1 oz., 1s. 8d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 3s. 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 5s.; every ounce after the first, 1s. 8d. Addressed to Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, Java, Labuan, Japan, Borneo, the Moluccas, or the Philippine Islands, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 4d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. 8d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 5s. 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 8s.; every ounce after the first, 2s. 8d.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSERACE AT LONGCHAMPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A colossal silver vase offered by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, two thousand pounds given by the city of Paris, two thousand more subscribed by the five principal French railway companies, were the inducements to enter offered in the summer of 1862 to the owners of horses or mares foaled in 1860, of every species and of every country. The conditions of the race were:—Entry, £40; £24 forfeit, or £20 only if declared the night before the race; the second to receive £400, and the third £200, out of the entries. Weight, 8st. 9lb. for colts and 8st. 5lb. for fillies. Distance, 3000 metres, or 200 yards more than a mile and three-quarters. Thirty horses to be entered, or no race. To be run on May 31, 1863.

The reply to this friendly challenge to foreigners was the inscription of the names of the most distinguished owners of horses throughout Europe—the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Stamford, Lord Strathmore, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Durham, Count Batthyany, Captain Lane, Messrs. Bowes, Merry, Savile, Ten Broek, Naylor, Day, and many other of our turnites, contributed fifty entries on the English side; the remainder of the eighty-one entries in the official list published by the French Jockey Club was composed of twenty-four horses representing the best French *écuries*, three German, and four Italian, horses.

The interval which had elapsed since the entries were made had disposed of many a ci-devant favourite; the fine-going winner of the French Derby, La Toucques, and the second for our popular Epsom event (Lord Clifden), were so generally considered to have the race between them that only fifteen ventured an appearance on the "correct cards" for the Grand Prix de Paris distributed at Longchamps. Of these twelve came to the post—to wit, La Toucques, Damier, Lord Clifden, The Orphan, The Ranger, Saccharometer, Grand-Dame, Hospodar, Princet, M. Nardonie, Donnybrook, and Démon. Mr. Naylor's Carnival, the Earl of Uxbridge's Muffler, and Mr. Melville's The Plover, though numbered 13, 14, and 15 on the card, did not, I believe, cross the Channel.

The Grand Prix de Paris, the fourth race on the card, was set for half-past three, and shortly before that time the arrival of the Court party, consisting of the Emperor and Empress, the ex-King of Portugal, the Duke of Brabant, and the Prince of Orange, and escorted by a detachment of Spahis, imparted a fresh animation to the scene. The appearance of the Emperor at the balcony of the Imperial pavilion was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the English visitors such as our neighbours have rarely witnessed.

While the preparations for the Grand Prix were going on the Spahis, dispersed over the open ground, diverted the public with a series of equestrian performances on their beautiful steeds. Starting off pair after pair, they raced for a short distance, stopping suddenly when at full speed, or turning off abruptly with the most graceful curves, their heavy burnouses blown about the while by the wind. During one of these Arab divertisements the bell rang, the twelve numbers went up, and, in the midst of intense excitement on the part of the thousands of spectators, the splendid dozen took their preliminary gallops. The French crack looked all over a winner, more so than the evidently fatigued Lord Clifden or Saccharometer, who, with The Ranger (by Voltigeur, out of Skirmisher's dam), shared the public favour at the respective prices of 2 to 1, 2½ to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 1. The start was well effected at the first signal, and off they went, The Orphan (Lord Clifden's pilot) first, and Lord Clifden last. M. Aumont's Damier led for a considerable part of the course, but, on coming down the incline and entering the straight, The Ranger pushed to the front, and, in spite of the efforts of young Doyle on the French mare, and the encouraging cries of the French spectators, who shouted "La Toucques! La Toucques *gagne*!" at the height of their voices, maintained his advantage, winning by a good length, La Toucques second, Saccharometer third, Donnybrook fourth, and Lord Clifden fifth!

Goater's riding of The Ranger was most clever, and merited the applause with which he was greeted, especially by the English, on his return to scale. After the race, the Emperor's gift was exhibited in front of the Imperial pavilion; it is a large silver vase of exquisite workmanship and considerable value, and will no doubt be kept as a permanent souvenir of The Ranger's triumph by Mr. Savile, who wins besides the large stake of £5240, out of which he generously offered £400 for the benefit of the poor of Paris.

The defeat of La Toucques was a sore disappointment to her French and English backers; but the manner in which she cut down Saccharometer and Lord Clifden proves her to be the best French horse of her year, and should encourage our neighbours to persevere in their efforts to produce horses capable of competing with those of Albion. The racing spirit is certainly aroused in France; never, there or elsewhere, was a meeting more aristocratically attended, or more successful in a pecuniary point of view, as proved by the amount of the receipts for admission within the immediate precincts of the race-course. The success of this first Grand Prix de Paris will assuredly induce a larger number of entries for the race of next year, when French and English, Italian and German, may again meet in honourable rivalry to dispute, on the picturesque racecourse of Longchamps, the still more important stake of the Grand International of 1864.

James George Ferguson Russell, Esq., a third secretary, has been appointed a second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service; and Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, Esq., paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Athens, is to be second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

M. Delaporte, the French Consul-General at Bagdad, has just made an important archæological discovery on the banks of the Euphrates, not far from ancient Babylon, and close to the Jewish village of Kifel. He has explored, at the funereal monument known for ages past by the name of Ezekiel's Tomb, a sepulchral excavation serving as a series of tombs, and containing statuettes and other objects of admirable workmanship. M. Delaporte thinks that the burying-place is that of the family of a Greek officer in the reign of Alexander or one of his successors. Other tombs exist in the locality.

Dr. Cameron, "Public Analyst" to the city of Dublin, having been employed by the South Dublin Board of Guardians to examine the brandy and sugar supplied to the workhouse, has sent in a startling report. The so-called French brandy he found to be a spurious article, consisting of spirits of wine, flavoured with some such fruit as prunes, and coloured with burnt sugar. The sugar he found extremely damp, containing a very large proportion of treacle, and a considerable amount of such impurities as sporules of fungus, particles of cane, albumen, and starch granules. It contained also in great abundance a species of acarus or mite, closely resembling in appearance and nature the insect which, by burrowing in the skin, produces itch. "It is no exaggeration," says Dr. Cameron, "to affirm that there cannot be less than 100,000 of these insects in every pound of sugar. In 10 grains weight I estimated 500, most of which were so large as to be distinctly visible to the naked eye." Such sugar is not only detrimental to health, but the least economical kind that can be employed, from its defective sweetening power. The guardians have resolved to take proceedings against the contractors.

CANTON.—In nearly every street you see something connected with gambling, and there are regular gambling-houses, where one monotonous game goes on all day. You know the Chinese "cash," with a hole in the centre? Well, a man has a lot of these polished bright; and, taking a handful, he counts them off by fours, the spectators laying their stakes whether, when the last four are taken away, there will be one, two, three, or none left. This is the gambling game of China, and goes on all day long. At the street stalls you see small boys throwing dice, whether they shall have one, two, or no cakes for their "cash." You see a wheel with a needle, like a compass, for the same purpose. Fortune-tellers are frequent, some of them having a mechanical, others a live, canary, that hops out and picks an envelope that contains your fortune from a number of others. Besides these out-door attractions, they have peep-shows and toy-stalls similar to those in London, selling quills to blow in water to imitate birds' notes, and such-like small wares. The discipline of the place is, however, very good. At the end of nearly every street, they have barricades that are closed at sunset, and to each district between these barriers a man is appointed who is responsible for any row that may take place, if he can't find the offenders. There are many curious things to be seen in the shops. In one I saw glass-blowing, small bottles and large cylinders more than 7 ft. high being made. In another, one of the baker's shops, a narrow building stretching back for about 100 yards, I counted forty bullocks, about twelve at a time, engaged in turning the grind-stones and grinding the corn. I went into a confectioner's, and found everything laid out quite in Pursell's style—two or three rooms, each with cakes and sweetmeats of more or less value, according to the means of the customer. There were also lists of prices hanging up against the walls. The provisions are something wonderful. They are tall, square, brick-built towers; higher than any of the neighbouring shops, and quite fireproof from outside. They are of different classes, some lending money for three months, some for eight months, and others for three years. I went over one, and the arrangement of the articles was very curious, every separate article being carefully done up in paper and labelled.—*Letter in the Times.*

WORK FOR WAGES.

WHAT is to be done with the Lancashire operatives has become a very great social difficulty. Up to the present time we have dealt most successfully with it. The cotton operatives of Lancashire have been maintained in tolerable comfort, in excellent health, and have, to a certain extent, been employed. Having first met their calamity from their own resources, in the hope that better days would speedily arrive, they were obliged, when these were exhausted, to throw themselves upon the arm which was held out by the country to keep them from falling. This arm—a sympathising private charity—has sustained them for more than one year.

The sister industries of the country are not yet tired of this self-imposed burden, which has weighed heavily upon them. They could endure it for another season were the system of relief now adopted likely to prove of benefit to the numerous recipients. At the commencement of last winter all went well enough. The labour test and the educational test together kept the unemployed busy in the sewing-schools, the reading-classes, or upon parish work; and while the novelty of the change lasted all went well. When this gloss wore off, and strong men wearied of going to school, and when both teachers and learners found it irksome work to be thus confined week after week, the difficulty of passing through another winter in this fashion became apparent. It was clear that the whole population would be deeply demoralised, and that when a turn came in the tide of affairs the people would be in a worse position to take advantage of it than if they had been occupied with strong navvy work, in which their hands might have lost some of their pliancy.

It is not surprising that the temper of the people is changing for the worse. That which is received cheerfully—tearfully at first—as a gift, becomes very soon a help claimed sullenly as a right. With regard to those who undertook to dispense the relief, they now find themselves enlisted in an ungrateful service, with no prospect of relief from it, and they flag and sicken in it. Sewing-classes, &c., and all expedients for temporarily dealing with the stoppage of the mills, may have been good for that purpose, but they could not be good for anything but a temporary purpose. At this juncture, when the public mind was alarmed by the violent outbreak at Stalybridge, which was regarded as an expression of a state of feeling which existed everywhere else in Lancashire, and had merely chanced to find utterance there, the advice came from high quarters to resort to emigration. The deportation of the factory hands was the only thing to be contemplated. One leading journal went so far as to say that the staple manufacture of Lancashire had better be broken up, if its destruction were consequent upon any large colonial exodus of the people engaged in it, for that emigration was the essential safety-valve which must be opened. This was preceded by a tempting grant made by the authorities of Queensland to secure the importation of operatives, with their families, to that colony. Canada is about to adopt a similar course. The Government, we hear, is going to offer to the English Government a large amount of the wild land for the benefit of the distressed of Lancashire. There is some regret expressed on the part of Canadians that the £23,000 contributed towards the relief fund by British North America was not, in part at least, sent expressly to secure emigrants. That sum would have landed in Western Canada 6000 people—a healthy blood-letting to a plethoric constitution. Other colonies, too, are making vigorous efforts to attract the idle labour of Lancashire to their soil; but as yet with no very successful result. It is clear enough, however, that, owing to three joint causes—viz., the lack of good information with respect to the colonies; a disinclination to quit a certainty in England, however poor, for an uncertainty abroad, however glaringly painted; and a strong hope in the vitality of the cotton trade—the great mass of the unemployed workpeople will turn a deaf ear to all the solicitations of colonial agents. It remains, therefore, to devise some means by which these people may be employed upon useful work, and receive the proper wages for remunerative toil.

In the month of March last it was suggested that the Legislature should lend money at a low rate of interest for the purpose of maintaining and keeping the working population of the cotton districts together. Since that time those who are best acquainted with the circumstances aver that the country need not be put to expense with a view to prevent them from bettering their fortunes by dispersion, but that the bulk of the operatives, not wishing to forsake their homes, where they hope soon again to live in comfort, must be profitably employed. In the columns of the public journals this question has been pretty well discussed, and from out the varied mass of opinion there seems to issue two conclusions which really are of value. For these we are mainly indebted to Mr. Bailey Denton, who was requested by Government to embody his views in a memorandum, which was read by Mr. Villiers before the House in his reply to the motion made by Mr. Ferrand in April last for a Royal Commission. There are 430,000 persons now supplied by the rates or charity, 80,000 of whom are ablebodied men, maintained either in idleness or doing only nominal work. Mr. Denton suggests that of these 80,000 two-thirds can be usefully employed upon the construction of "public recreation grounds, cemeteries, public walks, and new roads;" and the remaining one-third, residing near mills situated in isolated valleys at great distance from towns, upon the improvement of landed estates by drainage, the making of better fences to fields, road-making, planting, trenching, and levelling of irregular surfaces. Mr. Denton dwelt more particularly upon this latter mode of employment because his occupation as engineer to the General Drainage Company has made him most conversant with such labour. "The extent of undrained wet land in the district most affected by the present distress" he states to be "sufficient to employ, in under-draining alone, 100,000 ablebodied men for two winters. Taking Lancashire on the north and Cheshire on the south, the district comprises 2500 square miles, in which are to be found 850,000 acres of wet land which may be profitably drained." Already he has had some experience in this work, for Mr. Tollemache, M.P. for Cheshire, "influenced by benevolent intentions, is now draining his estate at Mottram and Tintwistle, through the General Land Drainage Company, with a view of giving the unemployed cotton operatives of the locality a means of work." Again, he suggests that men might be profitably engaged "in trenching hillsides too precipitous for cultivation, and planting them, where the aspect is suitable, with larch and other trees used for mine props and repairs." Portions of sterile moors might be planted; and he points to the low, flat district lying on the western side of Lancashire, to the north of Liverpool, as far as Southport and Rufford, as "a good field for the application of hand labour in various ways, and, being more readily moved by the spade than heavier land, as better fitted therefore for uninitiated workmen."

This mode of employment is not new. Forty years since the hand-loom weavers, during a period of distress, were engaged to construct a road across Chat Moss several miles in length. Some other instances might be mentioned, such as the gardens and pleasure-grounds, St. James's Mount, Liverpool. In reports of these works the engineers spoke exceedingly well of the labourers, and Mr. Denton, speaking of those engaged under him at Mottram, says that "the occupants of the mills are not necessarily unfitted for field work, but their work will bear comparison with that of agricultural labourers of equal experience." The facilities for borrowing money for such improvements are great, Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1845 having established the principle of charging estates with the cost of draining, repayable by instalments. Several subsequent Acts of Parliament have been passed which enable landowners to charge their estates with borrowed money, used not only in draining but also in other improvements of a permanent character. There is practically no difficulty in obtaining any amount of money at about an average charge of 4½ per cent. Some difficulties, however, lay in the way of the Government promoting agricultural improvements, owing to the fact that several land improvement companies having established interests; these would be interfered with were Government to offer money at a lower rate of interest than they.

For the present, therefore, Government has confined itself to that suggestion for towns improvement which emanated from others besides Mr. Denton. Mr. Rawlinson was forthwith directed to visit the cotton-manufacturing districts, to put himself into communication with the various local authorities, and to report upon any sanitary or other works upon which the people could be employed. He set out on this mission on the 2nd of May, and handed in a report on the 19th, from which we make a few extracts.

In the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne he found 7137 unemployed

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persons, of whom 2000 were ablebodied men. It is governed under the powers of a local Act, which enables the Corporation to borrow up to double the annual ratable value, or £152,000. There is, however, a local debt for waterworks, and Townhall, which leaves £89,620 to be borrowed; and public works, such as sewerage, water supply, road and street improvement, public park, are specified which would involve an outlay of £40,000. At Blackburn there are powers to borrow £290,000, and the existing debt is £107,800; so that £182,200 are left to set to work 3000 ablebodied men, who are unemployed, in completing the sewerage, forming and paving about four miles of streets, the total cost of which will be £70,000. The Corporation of Rochdale have power to borrow an additional £40,000; have 2000 ablebodied men to employ upon the formation of a park and public recreation-ground, sewers, streets, and roads, requiring an expenditure of £70,000. At Stockport, too, a public park is wanted, the main sewers require to be completed, streets to be formed, and the river to be cleansed. There are 2000 idle, ablebodied men willing to work for wages.

It appears, in fact, that there is abundance of work for the people, and no difficulty in getting the money to engage them in it. All these northern towns have been more or less neglected during the rage for cotton-spinning, which swallowed up every other consideration. Nobody could be spared for public works; and Corporations shrank from engaging in them during the reign of high wages. The roof to shelter the workman was all that was considered; the drains that relieved his house and the roads that led to it were matters of no moment. With respect to Blackburn, Mr. Rawlinson says, "Many of the cotton operatives are now at work for wages at 3d. per hour, spade and barrow labour, levelling land, and excavating foundations. I have watched the men at work and spoken to them: they are volunteers from the relief schools. The only complaint made to me was that they, the men, 'were not allowed to work all day.' They would 'rather work than sit stewing in the schools.' I remarked to one of the gang, 'Some people say you cannot do good outdoor work.' The reply was, 'But we both can and will if we have the chance.'" Without doubt, with legitimate work, proper tools, regular hours, reasonable pay, and efficient teaching and superintendence, more than a moiety of all the men out of work will in one month be enabled to execute as good work and earn wages as well as any outdoor labourer in Great Britain. No gang should be without a leaven of educated labour, and each foreman should be practically acquainted with his work.

With respect to payment of labourers, much care will be needed. Supposing the works are put out to contractors, and men receive payment according to work done, great injustice will result, for though a man may be very anxious to work, and an excellent hand in the mill, he may be but an indifferent fellow in the sewer or upon the road. There will be men who will only earn 8s., while others will earn 16s., a week, and, should the small earning of the former be the mere result of physical incapacity, some measure of relief must supplement the insufficent wage.

It is designed to establish Government local offices for such works, and to these must be forwarded petitions, plans, &c., before any loans will be granted. All such Government loans will be made on security of the entire ratable property of each district at a remunerative rate of interest, and repayable at stated intervals.

As it is our intention to recur to these works from time to time, we shall say no more now, but conclude by expressing our desire that the sanitary improvements of towns, combined with the improvement of estates, may together give active and useful employment to a fine class of men who must, under the present system of almonry, become utterly worthless to the country.

THE BREADALBANE PEERAGE.

AN earldom, with a rental of £50,000 per annum, is now the subject of competition between two claimants,* neither of whom can have been brought up with any expectation of succeeding to it. When the late Marquis of Breadalbane died at Lausanne, in November last, leaving no issue, and no male relatives capable of inheriting from him in the ordinary course of descent, there were persons who took it for granted that the title of Breadalbane was lost for ever to the Campbells. It is true that the English marquisate, created 1831, as well as the earldom of Ormelie, conferred on the first Marquis at the same time, and the barony of Breadalbane, which he had held since 1806, became extinct upon that event. But an older earldom, viscountcy, and barony, vested in the same family in the reign of Charles II. were saved by a peculiar clause in the patent from a similar extinction. This patent was dated on the 13th of August, 1681 (though it was provided that he should take precedence as from the 28th of June, 1677), and created Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount Campbell of Tay and Paintland, and Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weik. All these Scotch honours were limited in the patent to that one of his sons whom the father might designate, in tail male, with several remainders over, one of which was to Sir John's heirs male in general. The effect of such an instrument was to perpetuate the peerage, after the failure of the first Earl's lineal descendants, in case there should be any persons answering the description of his heirs male. That contingency has now arisen. The first Earl of Breadalbane exercised the power reserved to him, and, passing over his eldest son, designated John, the second. He was followed by another John, his eldest son; but upon the death of this third John Earl of Breadalbane the strange limitation which we have explained came into operation, and the peerage was transferred to what would be called in any country but Scotland a distant kinsman. The name of this kinsman happened to be John too, and he it was who obtained the barony, earldom, and marquisate in the peerage of the united kingdom. He was succeeded by a fifth John, whose death, a few months ago, has led to this litigation.

In order to understand the position of the two rivals who are about to contend for this great prize, we must carry our minds a little further back. The common ancestor of the first Earl and the first Marquis was a certain Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenorchy, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. From his two elder sons sprang the two families, of which the one acquired the earldom, and the other, inheriting the earldom, added to it the marquisate. But there was a third son of Sir Robert, who must now be mentioned, since it is from him that both the present litigants trace their descent. We need not follow this pedigree generation by generation, for nothing turns upon the earlier steps. Suffice it to say that in the reign of George II. there was a William Campbell, of Glenfalloch, lineally descended from the third son of Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenorchy. William Campbell, of Glenfalloch, had several children. The second of these children, James, was the grandfather of John Alexander Gavin Campbell, who now styles himself, and is styled in "Burke's Peerage," "Sixth Earl of Breadalbane." The sixth of these children, John, was the grandfather of Lieutenant Charles William Campbell, who lays claim to the same title, and has petitioned the Court of Session to adjudicate upon that claim and to sequestrate the Breadalbane estates in the meantime.

The whole dispute is as to the validity of an alleged marriage between J. A. G. Campbell's grandfather and grandmother. If they were legally married there is an end of his opponent's case; if they were not there is an end of his own. There seem to be very few material pieces of evidence on this point. The first is a letter from this grandmother to the War Office upon the death of her alleged husband in 1807. A photograph of this curious document has been procured from the War Office, and proves that the old lady was very imperfectly acquainted with grammar. Her story is that she was married to James Campbell, in September, 1782, at Edinburgh, by Mr. M'Gregor, a "Gaelic minister," after which she accompanied him to America. Unfortunately, even at the time when she wrote, Mr. M'Gregor was dead and had left no register behind him; the only witness of the marriage was also dead, and the "lines" (certificate?) had been lost in America. Such, at least, was the widow's statement, and it may, for aught we know, have been true; but then, for aught we know, it may not. Whether this is really the only proof of a marriage upon which Mr. J. A. G. Campbell can rely we have no means of judging, but it certainly is not a strong one. As to any presumption arising from cohabitation, it is very much weakened, if not negatived, by the fact that one of the children, born in 1796, is found to have been registered as the son of Captain James Campbell and "Mrs. Eliza Maria Blanchard," the grandmother's original name. The petitioner, Charles William Campbell, "offers on his part to produce an extract from the parish register of Chipping-Sodbury" establishing a former marriage between the same Mrs. or Miss Blanchard and a Mr. Ludlow, and to prove that this gentleman did not die till January, 1784, having executed a will in 1783. There is nothing new in the discovery of the former marriage; the doubt arises as to the celebration of the latter in Mr. Ludlow's lifetime. The simple question is whether this essential allegation can be made out to the satisfaction of a Court. Supposing that this is done, all the offspring of the union contracted with James Campbell in 1782 are, of course, illegitimate; and among them William John James Campbell, the father of J. A. G. Campbell, of Glenfalloch. Such are the slight foundations upon which the inheritance of ancient titles, princely castles, and estates which include some of the finest parts of Scotland, ultimately rest.—*Times*.

* There are, we believe, more claimants than these two to this splendid prize. For instance, A. D. Campbell, Esq., late 52d Regiment, claims as a Richer grandson from the Campbells of Glenorchy—viz., a descent from James Campbell, eldest son of the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Then there is Lady Prichard, who, if she can prove that her mother, Mrs. Campbell, was married to Colonel Campbell, will be, in her own right, Countess of Breadalbane. It is a pity that through a mistake of a law Session the order of the House is cancelled by which these claims would all once come before the only competent tribunal, the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords.

A large fire broke out at Gallipoli, on the night of Sunday, the 24th ult., which destroyed one mosque, three khans, and 250 shops. It was finally mastered by the crew of the French steamer Tamise. The property destroyed is valued at £20,000.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

ON Monday evening the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, proceeded in State to Guildhall for the purpose of taking up the freedom of the City, which he claimed by right of birth, his illustrious father having been a citizen. An immense crowd lined the streets through which the Royal cortége passed, and the Prince and Princess were everywhere received with the most cordial demonstrations of loyalty. Profiting by the experience of the 7th of March, extraordinary police precautions were taken, and the metropolitan force lined more than two-thirds of the City thoroughfares. The Life Guards also guarded the avenues leading to Ludgate, Cheapside, and the Poultry.

The best energies of the Corporation and its officers were directed to embellish Guildhall suitably for this grand City entertainment. The Council Chamber, appropriated as the supper-room for the Prince and Princess and the rest of the Royal visitors, with some of the more distinguished guests, was splendidly decorated by Mr. Crace for the occasion. At one end of the Council Chamber were placed two buffets laden with the finest works of the goldsmiths' art in the possession of the great livery companies. At the opposite end the wall was covered with mirrors. In the front of this a fountain cast up a small jet of water, which fell upon a bank of palms, tree ferns, rich plants of foliage, and flowers, most tastefully arranged by Mr. Scott, brother to the City Chamberlain. The reception-hall was a temporary structure, covering the whole space of the Guildhall-yard. It was constructed with marvellous rapidity by Mr. Myers, from the design of Mr. Allen, in the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Bunning, the City architect. This hall was 115 feet long and about 40 in width, and had an upper and a lower room; the upper one, supported by 28 clusters of columns, which divided the lower room into bays and aisles, being used as a supper-room. The roof of the reception-hall was formed of Gothic arches with quatrefoil openings in the front facing the south, for purposes of ventillation. The walls were covered with pink and white fluting, and garlanded with flowers. Two of the Courts of Law were also floored over at an elevation corresponding with that of the large supper-room, and the three together accommodated about 1000 persons at supper. The boudoir for the Princess was a perfect gem of its kind. It adjoined the Chamberlain's office. The walls were pink, with a tasteful arrangement of lace drapery and festoons of beautiful pink roses and rosebuds. The carpet was a charming specimen of Aubusson manufacture, and vases and jardinières with lovely flowering plants decorated the apartment. The lobbies and corridors leading to the great hall were suitably decorated in pink and white, and ornamented with numerous busts and groups of statuary. The recess near the Aldermen's Chamber was filled with a large view, by Fenton, of Bernstorf, the country residence of Prince Christian, and former home of Princess Alexandra. The lighting of the hall was effected by means of a series of pendant coronas of gas, from which hung baskets of gilt wirework with flowers drooping gracefully over their sides. The main arches at each end were ornamented by lines of gas, and there were rings of gas also around the columns. The hall had been relieved in gold and colours by Mr. Crace with such admirable good taste that, while the main features of the architecture were brought prominently forward with the best effect, the decorations themselves were kept so subdued as to appear the natural accompaniments of the quaint old stonework, and as if they were contemporaneous with the walls themselves. It was a wonderful scene, where beauty of form and beauty of tint and design were pushed to their highest excellence; where the eye ranged from cool green bands of feathery ferns and rich exotics to the bright tones of the stained-glass windows lit from behind, and so on down the storied walls, dimmed with the sombre heraldry of bygone times, to the rich throne on the dais. At the east end, on a raised dais, covered with a rich carpet, stood the throne for the Prince and Princess. It was of crimson velvet and gold, backed by a "cloth of estate" bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess, shown on a noble tapestry, reproduced from one made for the Prince's great ancestor, Henry VIII. Above it rose the Prince's coronet and feathers, the latter 9 ft. long, and executed in the finest spun glass, like drooping silver. Beneath the velvet canopy were placed two chairs of state. At the west end was the orchestra, built up with mirrors and crimson draperies, with figures in brilliant armour standing in the niches, and the colossal statues of the quaint old Danish demigods Gog and Magog glaring grimly down into it. Above, from the walls, hung the banners of the companies, and half-way up the gilded columns were trophies of flags and shields beautifully grouped. The floor was covered with a crimson carpet of geometric design, manufactured for the occasion.

The guests—exceeding two thousand in number—arrived early, and were received in the temporary hall by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and a committee comprising most of the prominent members of the Corporation. The band of the Grenadier Guards—mounted aloft in a small orchestra—played enlivening marches and dance-music as the company entered. M. Jullien's band was also in attendance as soon as the doors were opened, at six o'clock, and it kept up a strain of melody in the chief hall during the whole of the evening. Some few of the more distinguished guests were late in arriving, but the bulk came before eight o'clock, and the hall and all the approaches were crowded by that hour. A square space near the east end of the building and dais was kept guarded for the members of the Court and the Corporation, but outside this charmed circle, notwithstanding certain regulations on paper, each visitor did pretty much as he liked.

About twenty minutes past nine a flourish of trumpets from the heralds proclaimed the approach of the Royal party, and the band began the National Anthem. After a very pleasing reception in the outer hall, a procession was formed in the following order:—

Commoners:
Mr. H. Field. Mr. H. Heath.
Mr. E. Barkitt. Mr. M. W. Hartridge.
Mr. G. Cuthbert. Mr. W. Lawley.
The Chairmen of Sub-Committees:
Mr. John Kearns. Mr. H. Lowman Taylor.
The Town Clerk.
Sheriff Jones.
Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence.
The Chairman of the Committee: Mr. F. Wyatt Truscott.
Alderman Gibbons.
Alderman Abbiss.
Alderman Gabriel.
The Recorder.
Alderman Carter.
The Swordbearer. The Macebearer.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with the Lady Mayoress.
The Lord Mayor, with her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.
Suites of their Royal Highnesses and of the Lady Mayoress.

This procession passed under the old porch into the great hall, and marched slowly round the building between the dense rows of admiring guests. Foremost came the Prince and Princess, the former wearing his uniform of Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Garter. The latter wore a rich but simple white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, and with the superb City necklace of brilliants. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style with which her portraits have made us all so familiar, setting off her fair young features and fine, expressive, intellectual forehead to the utmost advantage. With them came Prince Alfred, in his Lieutenant's uniform, his face looking bronzed and almost weatherbeaten, in contrast with the fair complexion of his brother or the still more delicate bloom of his young sister-in-law. With the Royal party came their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince of Reuss Schleiz, the Prince of Orange, and her Highness the Princess of Servia. On the arrival of the procession at the dais, where the whole Court and all the chief guests were arranged in a semicircle to receive it, the formal business of the evening commenced—the presentation of the freedom of the City to the Prince. The routine ceremony of taking up the freedom, the same with his Royal Highness as with any other entitled by birth to the privilege, then began by Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk, reading the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council at their meeting on the 12th of March last, as follows:—

Resolved unanimously.—That his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, be very respectfully requested to take upon himself the freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony; and that upon his acceding to this request his Royal Highness be presented with the copy of the freedom, inclosed in a casket, in testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and character.

Mr. Sewell, Clerk of the Chamber, read the official record of his Royal Highness's title to the freedom, which was in these terms:—

Chamber of London, eighth day of June, 1863.—Born without the liberty of the City, to wit, at Buckingham Palace, in the county of Middlesex, 9th of Nov., 1841.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., &c., son of his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, K.G., &c., &c., &c., a citizen of London, came before the Chamberlain the day and year aforesaid, and desired to be admitted into the freedom of this City by patrimony, because he is legitimate, and was born after the admission of his father into the said freedom. The admission of the father is entered in the book marked with the letter H, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, then delivered the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City in Common Council assembled having very respectfully requested that your Royal Highness would be pleased to assume the freedom of this City, in virtue of the citizenship of your late lamented father, and your Royal Highness having condescendingly presented yourself to comply with the legal formalities incident to such a step, it devolves upon me, in accordance with custom, to address a few words to your Royal Highness. The Corporation of London feels gratified by the kindness which induces your Royal Highness thus to present yourself to claim as of right that citizenship which, under the circumstances, it is precluded from conferring as a gift. It may interest your Royal Highness to learn that although the present proceedings are in accord with the invariable practice of this ancient municipality—in the exercise of franchises confirmed though not originated at the Norman conquest—yet that the present, it is believed, is the first instance of a Prince of Wales claiming the freedom by patrimony—that is, as a son born subsequently to his father's admission to citizenship. The congratulations which I tender on this occasion assume, therefore, a somewhat exceptional, though I trust a not unacceptable form. I attempt not by any words of eulogy to enhance in your Royal Highness's estimation the worth of the freedom by enumerating the distinguished Princes, statesmen, warriors, patriots, and philanthropists whose names are recorded in the roll of honorary citizenship, some of whose statues look down upon us from these walls. I prefer rather to felicitate your Royal Highness that you come claiming to associate your name with such worthies, as the son of as excellent and universally beloved a citizen as ever had his name inscribed on the records of this or, indeed, of any city. In view of the brilliant festivities awaiting the participation of your Royal Highness and the illustrious Princess your consort, it would ill become me to detain your Royal Highness unduly. I therefore present at once the copy of the record of your Royal Highness's freedom, with an appropriate casket which has been prepared for its reception, and I very respectfully request that your Royal Highness will allow me the honour of offering you the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London. In conclusion, I desire to express, in the name of his Lordship, the Lord Mayor, his brethren the Aldermen, and of every member of the honourable Court, an earnest wish and heartfelt prayer that every blessing and happiness may attend your Royal Highness, both as regards your exalted public position and your auspicious domestic relationship, and that, by the grace and favour of "Him by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice," your Royal Highness may be enabled so to imitate the example and emulate the virtues of the late citizen Prince as to win and enjoy as large a measure of affection as clusters round his memory and comprehends within its fold the greatly beloved and most illustrious lady the Queen of these realms.

After the delivery of this address the memorials of citizenship were handed to the Prince, in a casket, which appeared to give the highest satisfaction to the Royal party. [We shall give an Engraving of the casket in our next Number.] When his Royal Highness had received this gift, and signed the customary declaration of allegiance to his Lord Mayor and his City, he read the following address:—

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with the privilege you have stated you are unable to confer on me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the greatest city of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the citizens of London, when I connect with that list the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my freedom of the City of London. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the past—for your loyalty and expressions of attachment to the Queen—for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness.

The Prince stood during the whole of this quaint ceremony, but the Princess sat upon the throne.

After this extraordinary council meeting the Royal party retired for a short time to their apartments for refreshments, and after a few minutes returned to the hall, and opened the ball about ten o'clock. The first quadrille was led off by the Prince of Wales, the Lady Mayoress, the Princess of Wales, and the Lord Mayor, the rest of the set being formed by Princess Mary, Countess De Grey and Ripon, Lady Bury, Miss Amy Salomons, Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Miss Stanley, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Bury, Lord Harris, and Major Teesdale. The dancing was also kept up by the general company with great spirit, both in the great hall and in the reception-chamber, which was used as a supplementary ballroom.

At a quarter to twelve another flourish of trumpets announced that the Royal supper was served, and the procession was formed once more to march to the Council Chamber. The covers on the horse-shoe table in this chamber were for the Royal party, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Sir George and Lady Grey, and upwards of forty distinguished visitors beside. At the table in the Exchequer Chamber were Prince Reuss Schleiz, the Princess of Servia, the suites of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of the Duchess of Cambridge, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The largest supper-room was that erected over the reception-rooms, and corresponding with the area of those apartments. The supper was provided by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, and the principal wines were supplied by Messrs. Elkington and Co. Nothing could surpass the excellence of the arrangements by which upwards of 2000 guests were enabled to sit down in perfect comfort to a well-served repast.

A few minutes after one o'clock the Royal visitors left Guildhall, escorted by Life Guardsmen. The cortége presented a strange and unusual sight as it passed through London streets on its way to Marlborough House, the illuminations still blazing, the streets still lined by policemen, and continuous crowds still lingering to bestow a parting cheer on the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant entertainments which the City has ever given. Nothing went wrong from beginning to end; and every one concerned in getting it up—particularly Mr. Truscott and Mr. Scott (the brother of the City Chamberlain)—may justly feel proud of the splendid result of their labours.

The *Levant Herald* publishes intelligence from Teheran, viâ Bagdad, announcing the death of Sultan Achmet Khan at Herat. His son continues the defence of the city.

Mr. Herbert, Attaché to the British Mission at Lisbon, has been appointed Attaché to her Majesty's embassy at Constantinople, and Mr. Drury, Attaché at Constantinople, is appointed Attaché at Berne. Mr. Erskine is appointed from Berne to Lisbon.

The *Belgian Moniteur* publishes a report made by MM. Fétis, Daussoigne-Méhul, and other musical men to the Minister of the Interior on the question of lowering the diapason. The commission unanimously recommends that it should not be lowered; that it should be fixed according to that of the Conservatoire at Brussels; that a type of it should be deposited at the Royal Academy of Belgium, as well as with the directors of all the conservatoires in the kingdom; and that the bandmasters of all the regiments of the Belgian army and national guard should adopt a diapason in conformity with it, and modify their instruments accordingly.

FRENCH OYSTER-FISHING.—The number of oysters taken by the boats of Granville in the season of 1862-3 was about 4,500,000. The open sea fishing only produced 260,000; but the number of boats which took part in it was small, in consequence of the little profit which the fishermen expected. The oysters having been sold at 2sf. the thousand, the total profit of the season has been 126,000f. The number of fish just mentioned, and the amount obtained, are the smallest yet known in a season at Granville. The impoverished state of the beds, formerly so productive, but which for some years past have been worked by too large a number of boats. In the season 1861-2 the Granville boats took 13,356,677 oysters, which, being sold at 1sf. the thousand, produced 241,140f. The Granville season of 1852-3 produced 91,000,000 oysters, which sold for 720,188f. The Cancale fishermen then obtained almost similar results, although oysters were only worth 7f. or 8f. the thousand instead of 26f. or 28f., which must be paid in consequence of their scarcity.

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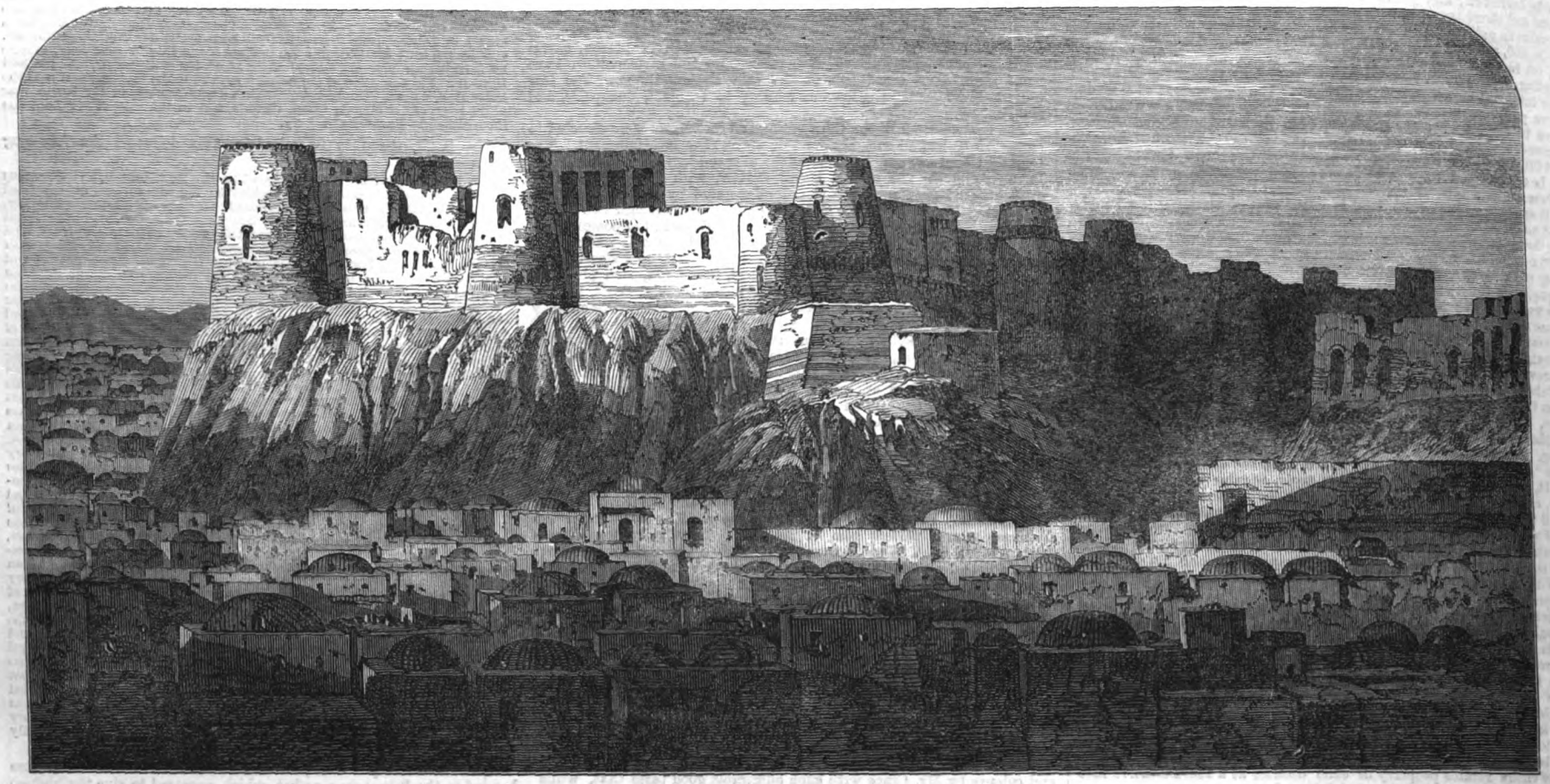
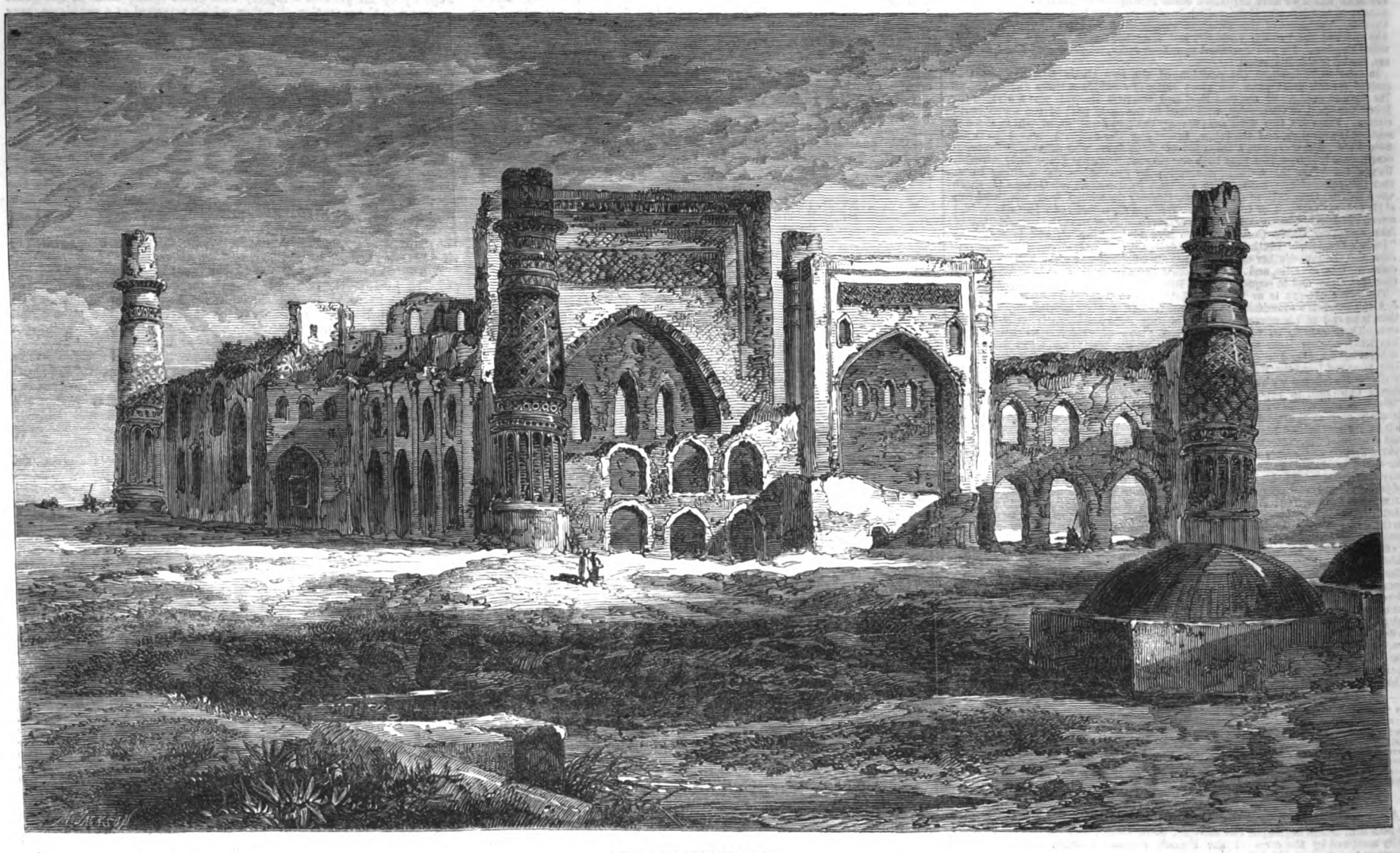
SKETCHES OF HERAT.



THE CITADEL.

(*Continued from page 645*).

through the inclosed gardens and vineyards of Zungee Zawar, sees stretched before him a magnificent plain covered with forts and villages. Towards the south, presenting a strong contrast to the cultivated plain, is a rugged range of sterile hills. Looking over this plain the eye first rests upon the town of Ghorian, with its numerous surrounding suburbs, fine vineyards, and extensive gardens. Next to Herat, Ghorian is the largest and most inhabited of the towns in the Herat valley; the only other places of importance are Shamilau, Obi, and Koork. Ghorian, with its extensive vineyards and rich garden lands, suffered much during the invasion of the country by the Persians in 1856-7. The new fort was their first point of attack upon entering the valley, as was the old fort in former days, when Mahomed Shah marched upon Herat. Ghorian, owing to its position, and owing also to the generally-reputed wealth of the town, has ever had to stand the first shock of the invader from the west. Against Mahomed Shah, with whose artillery were skilled Russian officers, Ghorian stood out a protracted siege; it was held against a vastly superior force with great gallantry, and, when finally it fell, the old fort was demolished by the conquerors; and now, above the ruins, stands the new mud-built fortress, which has all the appearance of strength. This was held, during the last Persian invasion, by an old chief of the Burdooranee tribe, for about ten days. He had neither guns nor provisions; and, after making some desperate sallies upon the Persian camp, he surrendered the place. He and his relation, Tanoo Khan, were held as prisoners by the Persians; but the two eventually escaped to Herat, where, during the siege of some fourteen months, they proved among the most gallant and most distinguished of its defenders. The old chief Medjid Khan has been badly wounded on several occasions; but, notwithstanding his wounds and his age, he is, or was till three or four years ago, one of the most fearless and daring of horsemen. When the Persians had once possessed themselves of the fort, they destroyed, as much as lay in their power, the defences and outworks; they wantonly pulled down the dwellings in the town, and recklessly burnt the beams and rafters of wood that supported them. Throughout the surrounding country—in the villages, in the gardens, in the vineyards—traces for many years to come will be seen of the wanton havoc and destruction committed by the lawless Persian Sirbouz. From Ghorian a perfectly level plain stretches away to the east in the direction of the city of Herat. The breadth of the so-called Valley of Herat—the well-watered plain that lays between two parallel ranges of rocky, bare hills, and towards the eastern part of which the city is situated—is from some ten to fifteen miles. It contains, according to the inhabitants, nearly 200 towns and villages. These are for the most part fortified by high mud walls, with bastions and turrets, but rarely with a ditch. The entrance to these villages is strangely confined and narrow; so that on the slightest alarm it can easily be shut, or blocked up with stones and earth, which are always at hand, ready for an emergency. With timely warning, the inhabitants can make themselves perfectly secure against the attacks of the predatory tribes of horsemen that frequently sweep down in large bodies across the northern frontier of the territory from Turkistan. These Turcoman hordes bring no artillery with them of any description, and, consequently, dare not venture an attack upon the defences of the village or town. Should they attempt to do so, a thing they are rarely known to do, they invariably meet with heavy loss at the hands of the villagers, who man the walls and pour down upon the horsemen a heavy matchlock fire. These inroads of the Turcomans are dreaded throughout the length and breadth of the land—in Persia even more than in the Herat territory. If no timely warning of the approach of these maurauders reaches the unfortunate cultivators of the soil, they fall an easy prey, and are carried off strapped to horses' backs, and sold eventually as slaves in the far-distant markets of Khiva and Bokhara. Very few of these unfortunate men ever find their way back to their native country, but die, as they have lived, in a hopeless, cheerless, captivity. The valley of Herat, and the lands in the vicinity, occupied by wandering nomadic tribes, have suffered much from time immemorial at the hands of these predatory Turcoman horsemen. Only during the rule of the Wuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan does the Herat territory appear to have been free from their attacks. The inhabitants, speaking of that period, recount with pride how a single traveller might ride in perfect safety from Herat to Meshed—the first town of importance within the Persian frontier—with perfect safety from attack by the dreaded Turcoman. Since Yar Mahomed's death, caravans are always escorted by a large body of horsemen, who are relieved by horsemen from the different villages on the road. From Ghorian to Herat the greater part of the road skirts or lies immediately through large cultivated tracts of country. The waters of the Herirood are conducted by means of numerous deep canals across the plain. Under the usurper Yar Mahomed the system of irrigation was well attended to. Within a range of many miles of Herat, east and west, but little of the rich land remained uncultivated. He employed



RUINS OF THE MASELLA.

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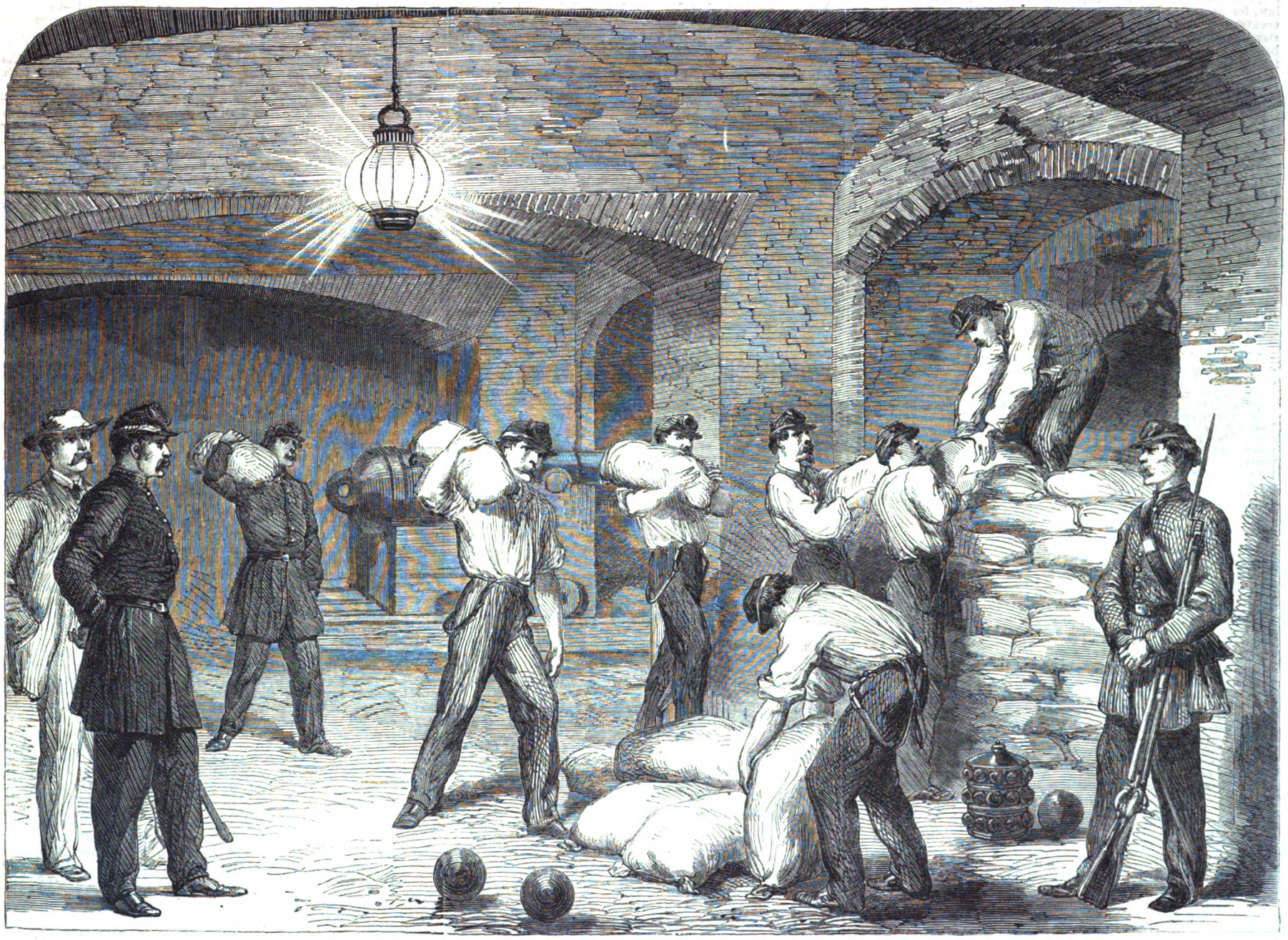
HERAT HORSEMEN AT EXERCISE.

numerous agents, who prevented any undue waste of water. Since his death troubles of various sorts, clan feuds, invasion, and a protracted siege have marred the beauty of the smiling fertile plain. Yar Mahomed was the governor of the territory some thirteen years. Though a cruel, bloodthirsty man, he was a wise ruler, and his rule was a time of prosperity to the city and surrounding country. He was succeeded by his son, Sid Mahomed Khan. After a short rule of some four or five years, and after a career of reckless mad debauchery and violence, he was strangled, and his body thrown into the ditch of the citadel. Upon his death, a variety of intrigues arose among the chiefs and partisans. Finally, a nephew of the old King, Shah Kamram, assumed the rulership. He had been but a few months at Herat when, upon an alarm that the Dost was threatening the city from Afghanistan, he applied to Persia for assistance. The assistance came, and consequent upon it a long string of misfortunes



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: REPAIRING DAMAGES IN THE CASEMATES OF FORT SUMTER ON THE NIGHT OF THE ATTACK.—SEE PAGE 653.

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fell upon the desolated city. A protracted siege, a famine, sickness in various forms, and the death of many of the Heratees, killed in sallies upon the Persian beleaguering force. England, ever interested in the fate of Herat, entered upon and carried successfully to an end what may justly be called one of a great country's little wars. Twenty years previous, under much similar circumstances, Lord Auckland, for the preservation of the independence of Herat, had pushed towards the north-west frontier one of the finest armies that had ever been assembled in India, a greater portion of whose proud legions, owing to a curious shifting of events, perished amid the snows of Cabul. At the present time we learn that Herat is again in a state of siege. This time it is an Afghan force that is besieging another Afghan force within the walls. That vigorous old warrior, Dost Mahomed Khan, has vowed that before he dies he will take the city. A large Persian force, under a Prince of the blood Royal, hovers on the frontier, ready at a moment's notice to come to the aid of the besieged garrison, or, in other words, to man the strong fortress with Persian troops. Herat, with its rich circumjacent territory, appears ever to have the evil destiny of being the bone of contention between the Persians on the west and the Afghans on the east. That the counsels of Russia have at different times made Persia aspire to conquest on her eastern frontier there is no doubt; but the idea of holding Herat, through a Persian possession of the country, can hardly yet have taken any fixed shape in Russian politics. If it has, it is surprising that a Power, with political agents so quick to act as Russia's, has taken no active measures to support a man who was placed in the rulership of Herat by Persian intrigue, aided possibly by the noiseless advice of Russia. It is quiet possible that, ere the spring ripens into summer, Dost Mahomed Khan, at the head of his fiery Barukzyaes, may have carried Herat by a *coup de main*. If so, the man who, looking back on his long career, can scarcely cherish kindly feelings in his bosom towards the British, will have the "key of India," as it was once called, and as it is still deemed by many to be, in his possession. What the action of the British Government, aided by the wisdom of the Foreign Office, will be with regard to this new phase of Herat difficulty we have yet to see, and we trust we may yet have cause to admire.

Few and far between, telegrams regarding the state of the city of Herat are flashed westwards across the continent of Europe from Constantinople. By the last accounts it would appear that the besiegers are, as it were, in the position of a besieged force. A great scarcity of provisions prevails in the Dost's camp, while the besieged Heratees sally forth and command the supplies of the rich fertile valley. The city itself, inclosed as it is by a deep moat and lofty massive walls, is impregnable to any Afghan or Persian force. During the present century, as I have before said, the Persians, aided by skilled Russian and French officers, have twice laid siege to the town. On both occasions the siege lasted upwards of a year. On the first occasion the Persians, after having sustained great losses, retired from the place; on the second they took the city, but the capture was effected by the aid of treacherous Afghan troops within. Heavy though the Persian fire was, no practicable breach was effected in the mighty massive walls, that still tower proudly above the level garden country around. The four sides of the fortress, facing the four cardinal points, are each rather less than a mile in length. The area of the city inclosed, consequently, is about that of a square mile. Long before the traveller approaches the town, the lofty, mud-coloured walls are seen rearing themselves aloft to a height of some ninety feet above the level of the plain. The buttresses of the walls are of sun-burnt brick, solid, and of very ancient construction. The Herirood, whose waters, by a system of most perfect irrigation, fertilise the whole valley, is distant from the town some four or five miles. Sultan Ahmed Khan, a report of whose death has recently reached Europe, has long been the ruler of Herat. He is the man who, under the name of "Sultan Jan," was well known during the Afghan War as one of the keenest of our foes. He was present in the tent when Akbar Khan shot Sir William Macnaughten, and it is said that, on a signal from Akbar, he seized the Envoy's wrist immediately previous to the firing of the fatal shot. He is closely allied to the Dost, both by blood and marriage, in a triple relationship. In addition to being a nephew of the Dost, he is also a son-in-law, for he married the Dost's favourite daughter, and the Dost counts among his several wives the mother of Sultan Jan! Notwithstanding this close but somewhat curious relationship that exists between them they have been for many years past the bitterest of foes. The Heratees at exercise, as represented in my sketch, are fine daring horsemen, and equally well skilled in the use of the sabre and spear, and in firing at a flying enemy when the horse that carries them is at the top of his speed. The Pool-i-Malan is a very ancient ruined bridge, about which a quaint legend is told. Though much in ruins, laden camels still make their way across the Herirood, when the river is low, by means of the ancient roadway of the bridge, when, in spring, owing to the melting snows, the river is at its highest, all communication is stopped. The citadel is an irregular, massive work, built on some raised ground in the northern face. A few guns firing from its lofty bastions would search the whole town. Its small, badly-lighted rooms, and intricate passages, dark as night at broad noonday, have been ever the scene of treacherous deeds and foul murder. Distant from the citadel about a mile, without the walls of the city, and in a northerly direction, are the imposing ruins of the Masella. Four columns, inlaid with brilliant mosaic work, and faced at the base with large slabs of highly-wrought marble, stand at the angles of the ancient building, which, in the halcyon days of Herat, was considered a great seat of learning by all the surrounding countries.

The monthly returns of emigration from Liverpool during the month of May have just been completed by the Government emigration officers and forwarded to the Board of Trade. From these returns it appears that during the month ending on Sunday the numbers who left Liverpool in ships sailing under the Passenger Act were 17,319, who sailed in 37 ships. Of these, 29 ships, carrying 239 cabin and 13,220 steerage passengers, sailed for the United States; 2 ships, carrying 42 cabin and 320 steerage passengers, sailed for Canada. For New South Wales there was only 1 ship, with 386 steerage passengers; for Victoria there were 3 ships, with 14 cabin and 1582 steerage passengers; for Queensland there was 1 ship, with 13 cabin and 489 steerage passengers; for New Zealand 1 ship, with 406 steerage passengers. Short ships, or those not sailing under the Passengers Act, sailed to the number of 31. Of these 12 were to the United States, carring 517 passengers; 2 were for Canada, with 800 passengers; three were for Nova Scotia, with 11 passengers; 1 was for New South Wales, with 20 passengers; 2 were for Victoria, with 52 passengers; six were for South America, carrying 54 passengers; and 5 were for other countries, including the West Indies and Africa, with 41 passengers. The total number of emigrants during the month of May was therefore 18,574; in April they numbered 20,495, thus showing a decrease of 1831 on the month. In May, 1862, the total number was 10,161, showing an increase of 8413 in the course of last month, as compared with the same month of last year. From the 1st of January to the 31st of May in the present year the emigration returns show an increase of 36,705, as compared with the same period of 1862. It should also be noticed that during last month a considerably larger number of passengers would have been carried out but for a scarcity of ships, the quantity of shipping not being equal to the demand.

At the last meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution rewards amounting to £22 13s. were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the society at Hastings and New Brighton (near Liverpool) for pulling off and rescuing the crew of ten men from the brig Levant, of Bristol, and four men from the smack Britannia, of Ramsgate, which were wrecked during the gale of last month. The Lyme Regis life-boat had also been the means of bringing to a place of safety the schooner Vulcan, of that place, which was observed during the same gale of wind to have broken from her moorings off Lyme. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were voted to Mr. G. Beatson, Inspecting Chief Officer of Coastguard at Fraserburgh, and to Mr. Alexander Forbes, shipbuilder, of Peterhead; and the thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum and £5 to W. J. Parsons, A. Gray, J. Simmons, and two other coastguardsmen, in testimony of their gallant conduct in rescuing at considerable risk of life eleven out of fourteen of the crew of the ship Genoa, of Liverpool, which, during a very heavy gale of wind and high surf, was wrecked some time since on Rattray Brigg Rocks, near Peterhead. Various other rewards were also voted for saving twenty-seven lives from different wrecks during the late gales. It was reported that the executors of the late Mrs. Ann Gutto had paid to the society her munificent bequest of £1000. The trustees of the late Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow, had also paid to the institution a legacy of £100 left to it by that gentleman. It was also reported that at the annual meeting of the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Oddfellows held on Saturday last it had been resolved to make a voluntary subscription throughout the order in aid of the National Life-boat Institution in consideration of its philanthropic and national character. Payments amounting to £376 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

LITERATURE.

COTTA'S ILLUSTRATED SCHILLER.

The year of Magenta and Solferino (1859) was also remarkable as the centenary anniversary of the birth of two great poets, distinguished not only for their literary eminence but for their character as popular writers, so intimately associated with the affections and memories of the nations to which they respectively belonged as to be entitled to rank as representative men, the chosen expositors of those peculiarities of thought and feeling which constitute the distinctive characteristics of their countrymen. We allude to Burns and Schiller. There could be no more unexceptionable testimony to this representative character of each than the enthusiasm with which Scotch and Germans vied in doing honour to their favourite bards. There was nothing unreal or affected about either movement; neither was perverted into a machine for puffing or a speculation; everything was really honest and spontaneous. The people took the matter into their own hands, and managed it right well, as will always be the case when a matter truly interests them. The incidents of the Burns commemoration are fresh in the memory of all. The German enthusiasm was naturally manifested on a much larger scale than the Scotch: but, except for a certain tinge of political feeling among the Teutons, there was little difference in the external paraphernalia of the two demonstrations. When the speeches had all been spoken, the dinners eaten, the toasts drunk, the poetical addresses recited, it remained to inquire what precipitate in the shape of practical utility the popular effervescence might have left behind. We doubt not Scotland's ability to give a good account of herself; but our present business is with Germany, where there is certainly no lack of visible and tangible result; for has not the Schiller literature been doubled, or thereabouts? and cannot any one acquainted with the fecundity of book-engendering Tuetons imagine what *that* means? Besides, there is the Schiller Verein, a memorial society formed for the purpose of encouraging art and letters in the spirit of the defunct. Again, though Schiller is already the subject of almost the finest example of portrait sculpture that ever proceeded from the inspired chisel of Thorwaldsen, the newspapers have just brought tidings of the inauguration of another statue at Munich, said to occupy one of the finest sites in Europe. Nay, and there is hope of another yet, but also fear lest few of us should live to see it, for when Germans do contrive to get up a dispute upon any subject they are usually booked for a century at least, as witness Schleswig-Holstein; and the intended decoration of the handsome theatre at Berlin with statues of Schiller and Goethe was, when we last visited that capital, the theme of a controversy which had been going on comfortably ever since the centenary, and was still, according to the soundest judges of such matters, merely in an incipient and rudimentary stage of existence. Which of the poets was to occupy the post of honour—the right hand? Like all literary disputes in Germany, this interesting problem was discovered to be pregnant with deep political significance. Goethe, pronounced the Conservatives; Schiller, insisted the Liberals, some of whom, indeed, were for banishing Goethe altogether and substituting Lessing. Protesting that the whole dispute is puerile and ludicrous, and such as would be most aptly settled by the process of arbitration known to youth as "akying a copper," we nevertheless ventured to risk an opinion that Goethe might reasonably claim precedence on the simple plea of *seniores priores*. But if the comparative popularity of these great poets is to be made the ground of decision; if they are to be judged by the fidelity with which they have respectively reproduced the thought, the sympathy with which they have approached the feelings of their nation; if they are to be regarded in their narrower Teutonic, rather than in their general European, significance, then the question is settled already. The Centenary of 1859 has decided it irrevocably in favour of Schiller. Nothing like the same exuberance of enthusiasm was perceptible on the occasion of the corresponding Goethean anniversary, ten years previously; and although this might, doubtless, be in a measure attributable to the disturbed condition of political affairs, it was nevertheless evident that the nation had an instinctive consciousness that the occasion was not one in which it was equally concerned.

Had Europe, instead of Germany, been called upon to determine the relative value of these two great men this decision would, doubtless, have been reversed. Beyond question, Goethe is the greatest name in modern European literature. No man since Shakspeare has exercised so wide an influence, and, if to the impression of his own writings we are to add that produced by those—such as the works of Carlyle and Emerson—whose inspiration is to a great extent derived from them, and the effect wrought in turn by the imitators of the latter, it must be acknowledged that there is scarcely any man of cultivation to be found who is not directly or indirectly indebted to Goethe. Schiller's influence is far more limited, but, at the same time, more concentrated and effective within its sphere. Goethe's cosmopolitanism is a source of weakness as well as strength. His serenity is too apt to degenerate into languor—the calmness of his vision is deficient in eagerness and fire. Schiller is always hurried—always ardent, and the poetry, even of his latter years, bears the stamp of youth as evidently as Goethe's does of completeness and maturity. Hence, he is ever acceptable to the young, whose demand from Poetry is that she should exhibit, not rest, but ceaseless aspiration towards the Good, the Beautiful, and the True. Such was ever the tendency of Schiller's poetry, chastened but not repressed by years and experience. One of his finest poems is a hymn to the Ideal, and the entire spirit of his works is miniatured in its glowing stanzas. He did not indeed possess that magical imagination which "exhausts worlds and then imagines new," and which can create a "Tempest" or a "Midsummer Night's Dream." Nor had he, like Keats, that intuitive perception of the conditions of a past epoch which can call up a Greek pastoral in the middle of nineteenth-century England; nor had he so imbibed the spirit of antiquity as to reproduce the most delicate essence of ancient writers with the fidelity of Goethe. His imagination was rather of that kind which, profoundly impressed with the picturesqueness of some object presented to it, sets itself to elevate this still nearer towards that glorious ideal which ever remains an abstract conception in the poet's mind. By a process, as it were, of natural selection, whatever there may be of unlovely, or low, or comparatively prosaic is detached and falls away, whatsoever is picturesque and inspiring is burnished, and heightened, and brought forward, and made to loom more prominently upon the vision, and to glow with a brightness yet more intense, till at length the entire scene or incident is displayed as nearly as may be in harmony with the conception formed by the poet, whose office it is to see further than the historian, and to reproduce the higher imaginative truth which underlies all the records of reality. Thus, the subject of all Schiller's ballads is some picturesque incident, and nothing in them is so remarkable as the *intensity* of treatment—the vividness with which every detail is given back from the poet's mind with redoubled splendour, like sunbeams flashing from a mirror—the energy with which the total impression is heightened to the utmost point consistent with good taste. Nor can anything be more admirable than the composition of these pieces. The style is perfect, nervous, and masculine, yet fluent and chaste; highly wrought without the appearance of effort, and in general a model of that great and rare excellence of a perfect equilibrium between expression and matter, not a word too little or too much. It would be difficult to find a finer example of condensed energy than the choruses in "The Bride of Messina," which hurry along with the rush and energy of a torrent rigidly pent in between the barriers of severe antique form and perfect chasteness of diction. The same principle lies at the root of Schiller's great dramas as of his ballads. Everywhere the subject is chosen for its picturesqueness, its power to occupy the imagination, to people the mind with ideals of beauty or grandeur. The success is not uniform, for Schiller was deficient in some of the requisites of the dramatist. But whatever the defects of his plays as wholes, he has, at all events, created a gallery of personages whose well-defined individuality and picturesque attributes leave an indelible impression, and, from their vigour and salience, are admirably adapted to dramatic impersonation. Hence his dramas retain an easy possession of the stage, and no decline in their popularity is apparent. Everybody in Germany is familiar with them, and the celebration of the centenary excited pleasant recollections in the breast of every playgoer in the land. No wonder that they all flocked to do him honour. Everywhere under the sun the people's heart is with the *objective* writers, who represent action as well as feeling, rather than with the more reclose and delicate geniuses who draw out, with minute anatomy and exquisite elaboration, the emotions of a solitary breast. Especially will this be the case where an intensely objective writer is at the same time intensely national. To a certain extent, Schiller is at once the Burns and the Walter Scott of Germany. Though his songs, properly so called, are few in number, and far inferior in merit to those of Goethe and Heine, his ballads go far to make up the defect, and constitute him the favourite lyrist of the nation; while his "Wallenstein" and "William Tell" are to Germany almost what Scott's novels are to Scotland, or Shakspeare's historical plays to English history, seizing upon the heroes of popular story, and framing the floating traditions of the past into one vigorous picture. Goethe went far and wide for his subjects; sang of the East like a Persian, and treated classic themes in the spirit of a Greek; but Schiller, even when selecting a story from a foreign source, always remained a German.

The magnificent work from which we have this week selected two Illustrations is to be regarded as the great publishing house, Cotta's, chief contribution to the splendour of the centenary. It is a folio edition of Schiller's lyrical poems, superbly bound, printed on the best paper, and lavishly illustrated with photographs after designs by some of the best artists in Germany, including Piloty, whose picture of "Nero at the Burning of Rome" produced so great a sensation at the International Exhibition last year, his brother, and other well-known names. Very many of these designs are of the highest merit, while their characteristics are such as to bring the chief distinctions of British and German art into prominent contrast. The strength of the former lies in the study of nature; that of the latter in the expression of elevated sentiment and the treatment of the human form. As a general rule, the German pictures in last year's exhibition disappointed expectation. The subjects were not very interesting; the colouring appeared to us cold or muddy; there was nothing to rivet the popular eye or produce an abiding impression in the mind, with the single and memorable exception of the great work already referred to. But the truth is that the German schools were most inadequately represented, and, indeed, from the nature of the case, it is not possible that any exhibition of easel pictures should display them on an equal footing with their competitors. Their greatest works are not easel pictures, intended for private purchasers, but frescoes, designed for the decoration of public buildings. The State is the chief patron of art in Germany, and, as a consequence, the works of the best artists are undertaken on a great scale, and belong to the highest class of art, while the subordinate branches are comparatively neglected. Here, on the other hand, the artist depends upon his dexterity in hitting the taste of the mass, and the current of popular taste inevitably forces him into the genre style to which most of our so-called historical pictures really belong. It is only an enthusiast like Mr. Rossetti that will venture, or a man of independent resources like Mr. Watts that can afford, to follow his own inclinations: and so, in spite of the traditions of Reynolds, and with the conventionalities of Italian idealism ever on the lips of its official exponents, our school has come to be more nearly allied to the Dutch than any other. But the healthy love of Nature which constitutes so large an ingredient in the national character, is faithfully reflected in the national school of art. In landscape, whether the leading feature of the picture or a subordinate detail, England is far beyond every nation. It is here that the Germans usually fail, and, not only in the mere portrayal of external nature, but in the perception of natural effects of light and colour. There is no denying that the general impression conveyed to the eye by a glance over the German department in last year's exhibition was actually unpleasing. Compared with the British or the French walls, the spread of German canvas seemed cold and dark. Nor did a closer inspection do much towards dissipating this unfortunate impression; for, as already stated, the selection of pictures was unsatisfactory, and deficient in those evidences of mind and feeling—of something far transcending pictorial artifice and technical conventionality—which irradiate the best works of the best German painters and make us ashamed of the sad deficiency of these exalted qualities among our own. Modern art has no such triumph as the frescoes with which Kaulbach has decorated the magnificent Treppenhaus in the Museum at Berlin. Each of those six colossal pictures is an epic in itself—the conception of a daring genius disciplined by study, nourished by meditation, guided by the soundest learning and the most enlightened and philosophical views of human history and the purpose of man's existence. Something of the same kind was visible in the far inferior work of Piloty, exhibited last year. The technical execution might well be criticised; but the conception was grand, and, at the same time, accurate, evidently proceeding from a cultivated mind familiar with the aspects of the period it endeavoured to represent. In the book before us we find the same indications of thought and of minds deeply penetrated with the spirit of the author they undertake to expound, accompanied with that freedom and skill in the delineation of the human form with which Continental artists redeem their failures as colourists. Of course, the illustrations are not all equally appropriate. Among the finest we may mention Ferdinand Piloty's illustration of the famous ballad, "The Diver," which, we trust, is intended to be executed in fresco or oils. The composition is admirable, full of classic dignity and propriety. The centre is occupied by the cold, stately figure of the tyrant, who has just cast the cup into the whirlpool. The page, his gay garments stained and dull from his former immersion, is on the point of plunging, but casts back a look of passionate ardour upon the swooning Princess, who, with her attendant, forms an admirable balance to the composition. Behind are the King's retinue, one of whom, propped upon his halbert, explores the chasm with cautious foot and scrutinising eye. Equal to the larger design but for variety and pretension is the capital vignette of the diver rising from his first successful plunge, as, emerging slowly from the grey waste of thundering waters, he waves the goblet over his head, and salutes the Royal party on the summit of the rock with a look of triumph. Excellence of a different description is displayed in the admirable genre pictures, "The Punchbowl," "The Harpsichord," "The Learned Lady," and, most charming of all, "The Assignation," by Romberg. Most expressive here is the desponding impatience of the lover, and the arch countenance of the damsel who steals behind him on the point of awaking him from his reverie. Another illustration by Romberg, "Dido and Æneas at the entrance of the cavern," is also extremely powerful, and in its hot, sultry effect, and rich intensity of passion reminds us a good deal of our own Poole. Carl Piloty's Thekla singing her famous song is also extremely fine so far as the expression of feeling is concerned, but is injured by the imperfection of the landscape, which is far more disagreeably the case in the illustration of the "Count of Hapsburg," and also injures the dreamy poetry of "Hero and Leander." The fault consists in a sort of lustrousness and stickiness which calls to mind a remark once made by a witty writer to the effect that a German painter never commenced a landscape without having first given Nature a coat of varnish. "I never saw him do it, but of course he must, or his pictures could never look as they do." The very illustrations of "Fridolin" and "The Walk" are, however, proofs of the ability of German artists to succeed in landscape when they choose; the first, in particular, is a real *multum in parvo* of Tyrolean scenery. Nor can any fault be found with the execution of the landscape portion of another picture by Carl Piloty, "The Cranes of Ibycus," a very spirited design, recalling a famous work of Titian. The same artist's "Damon and Pythias" deserves much praise for its masterly composition, and for the truth and spirit of the figure of Damon, as, utterly exhausted by excitement and fatigue, he falls at his friend's feet, and protests by voice and gesture against the latter's execution. On the whole, any one who will examine these works in an unprejudiced spirit, must be convinced that Germany is far beyond England in all the requisites of historical painting. It is, however, equally true that England has adopted and advanced a style of art no less capable of being rendered the vehicle of fine and poetic feeling, but to which Germany is a stranger. We allude to the romantic style of painting invented, as it would appear, by Giorgione, where the subject is purposely indefinite, and the aim is to excite a vague and ideal tone of feeling, such as might be aroused by a strain of melancholy music. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that both German and English artists might gain much by a better acquaintance with each other.

The first of the illustrations we engrave accompanies the spirited ballad "Count Eberhard the Weeper," and represents the stout old knight mourning over his son. It is by Ferdinand Piloty. The other

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is by Romberg: the subject speaks for itself; and we need only add that it refers to a passage in the "Song of the Bell."

Taken as a whole, this volume is most creditable to German art, German national feeling, and the enterprise of Messrs. Cotta. We only trust that Shakespere's tercentenary next year may leave some equally satisfactory memorial behind it. The anniversary is certain to be commemorated in Germany; and it is time that it should begin to occupy the thoughts of those among ourselves whose influence might avail to prevent its becoming an engine in the hands of mere speculators.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE. By COVENTRY PATMORE. Two vols. Macmillan and Co.

Horace, an invaluable authority, mentions nine years as the proper time for an author to keep his MS. by him before sending it forth to try its fortune with the public. He does not say whether, on the principle of reciprocity, the public is bound to suspend its judgment an equal space of time. By the end of such a period (rather more than twice the lifetime of the second French Republic) the book and the judgment must both be tolerably mature; and, indeed, the fact of any book surviving to be talked of nine years after publication, may safely be accepted as a symptom of remarkable goodness or badness, of a superiority to commonplace, at all events. Exactly this magic period happens to have elapsed since the first instalment of "The Angel in the House" was given to the world. Warmly praised, vigorously attacked, the work has, at all events, given ample proof of vitality. It has lived, it has thriven, it has added to its growth, it has shed superfluous limbs, it has developed itself from the original germ into the two handsome volumes before us. Good, bad, or indifferent, as it may be pronounced, it is, at all events, *a fact*, something of which the student of our modern literature must take cognisance, whether he will or no. The title has become proverbial, quotations continually turning up in the most unlikely places; it was but the other day that one met our eye in *Baily's Sporting Magazine*. Without entering into any detailed or elaborate criticism, we are about to enable those of our readers who may not have seen the poem to form some opinion of it for themselves. It is, of course, a love-story; and the subject of book the first is sufficiently explained by the title, "The Betrothal." Felix Vaughan returns from his Continental travels to his country house in Wiltshire, and proceeds to renew acquaintance with the family of the good Dean Churchill:—

Once more I came to Sarum Close,
With joy half memory, half desire,
And breathed the sunny wind that rose
And blew the shadows o'er the spire;
And tossed the lilac's scented plumes
And swayed the chestnut's thousand cones
And filled my nostrils with perfumes,
And shaped the clouds in waifs and zones,
And wafted down the serious strain
Of Sarum's bells, when, true to time,
I reached the Dean's, with heart and brain
That trembled to the trembling shrine.
'Twas built my home six years ago,
The six years had not alter'd it:
Red-brick and ashlar, long and low,
With dormers and with oriels lit;
Geranium, lychnis, rose arrayed
The windows, all wide open thrown,
And some one in the study played
The "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn.

The above is but one specimen of the many lovely pictures with which this first book is replete.

The title of the next book, "The Espousals," also carries its own explanation with it. This canto seems to us hardly equal to the former, not so much from any inferiority in the writing as from the want of a story. Slight and uneventful as is the story of the preceding book, it at all events fulfils one of the main uses of a plot by constraining the writer to observe a certain order. Every incident and description has a place prescribed for it by the exigencies of the narrative, into which it falls as a matter of course. The total impression is that of a work of art. The arrangement of "The Espousals," on the other hand, is almost entirely arbitrary, and no beauty of detail can altogether compensate for the sacrifice of form and order. The charming nature of this detail will be appreciated from passages like this, selected from a host of equal merit:—

'Twas when the spousal time of May
Hangs all the hedge with bridal wreaths,
And air 's so sweet, the bosom gay,
Gives thanks for every breath it breathes,
When like to like is gladly moved,
And each thing joins in Spring's refrain,
"Let those love now who never loved,
Let those who have loved, love again;"
That I, in whom the sweet time wrought,
Lay stretched within a lonely glade,
Abandoned to delicious thought
Beneath the softly-twinkling shade.
The leaves, all stirring, mimicked well
A neighbouring rush of waters cold,
And as the sun or shadow fell,
So these were green and those were gold;
In dim recesses hyacinths drooped,
And breadths of primrose lit the air,
Which, wandering through the woodland, stooped,
And gathered perfumes here and there;
Upon the spray the squirrel swung,
And careless songbirds, six or seven,
Sang lofty songs the leaves among
Fit for their only listener, Heaven.

The following lines must serve as a solitary and brief example of the terse and profound chapters of reflective poetry, which are interspersed throughout the first two books, under the title of Preludes:—

As if I chafed the sparks from glass,
And said, "It lightens, hitherto
The songs I've made of love may pass
For all but for proportion true;
But likeness and proportion both
Here fail, as if a child in glee,
Catching the flakes of the salt froth,
Cried, "Look, my mother, here's the sea."
Yet, by the help of what's so weak,
But not diverse, to those who know,
And only unto those I speak,
May far-inferring fancy show
Love's living sea by coasts uncurbed,
Its depth, its mystery, and its might,
Its indignation if disturbed,
The glittering peace of its delight.

These few passages, "for all but for proportion true," may, perhaps, serve to exhibit the general character of the poem thus far. It is pre-eminently a book for lovers—a book where a manly and earnest purpose is associated with cheerfulness of tone and ease of execution. The next part, "Faithful for Ever," is in a different vein: it is the story of noble but unhappy love. The earlier cantos of this section are perhaps the finest among Mr. Patmore's writings, wrought up with tragic energy, and a deep but suppressed intensity of passion, but we have no space to devote to them, or to the last division of the poem, "The Victories of Love." We can only quote the concluding lines, in which the writer utters his aspirations with a clearness as well as a force which supersedes the necessity of any commentary from us:—

Ere wrath or rot destroy
Of England's state the ruin fair,
Oh! might I so its charm declare
That in new lands, in far off years,
Delighted he should cry that hears:
"Great is the Land that somewhat best
Works, to the wonder of the rest!"
We, in our day, have better done
This thing or that than any one;
And who but, still admiring, sees
How excellent for images
Was Greece, for laws how wise was Rome:
But read this Poet, and say if home
And private love did e'er so smile
As in that ancient English Isle!

GIULIO MALATESTA. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. Three vols. Chapman and Hall.

Deeds of love and deeds of war; maidens wooed in shady grove or, haply, in cathedral cloister; youthful heroes dying in the breach; manly warriors covered with glory; the Amazon leaving her distaff behind and shouldering the musket side by side with father or brother, husband or lover; constancy rewarded by ultimate bliss and perjury punished by Nemesis at last—are themes never tiresome to man or woman. And such Mr. Trollope has chosen for his book, with beautiful Italy for the scene of his drama. The date at which the story opens is 1828, when "two individuals," as Mr. Trollope calls them, "were completing the last twelvemonth of their academical course at Bologna. There is a marked contrast between the two students: one is handsome, graceful, courtly, fashionably dressed, and of high rank; the other is ugly, ungainly, unpolished, poorly clad, and of humble origin; and yet the latter has exercised a moral influence upon the former which accounts for the tête-à-tête between the two opposites hard by the Church of La Madonna di San Luca. In fact, the noble has condescended, in deference to the protests of the plebeian, not to ruin sweet Maddalina Tacca but to marry her. At least, so he says; but a lie is in his heart, for, though he goes through a certain ceremony of marriage, and even admits the humble student as a witness to it, he has reason to feel sure that the marriage is invalid. The issue of that marriage is Giulio Malatesta; and how he becomes a great Marchese; how he wins the love and—what was less perhaps to him but more in the eye of the world—the fortune of Stella Altamari; how he saves lives after a fashion to deserve the acknowledgment of the Royal Humane Society; how he fights for his country like a Decius of old; how he goes—not as Japhet went in search of a father but in search of a mother, and finds her—all this will be discovered in Mr. Trollope's book. And more than this; for the period at which we are first introduced to Giulio is 1818, that stirring epoch when the coming events which have made Italy what she is began first to cast their shadows before; and Mr. Trollope has not omitted to avail himself of them for the purpose of still further interesting his readers. Secular misrule and ecclesiastical mismanagement have both been enlisted in his cause and been made to do good service as the groundwork of pleasant and unpleasant episodes. Nor is it only the mismanagement of ecclesiastical matters which he introduces; the management of some appears to be unexceptionable; but then that is when not priests but young ladies have to do with them. For instance, Maddalina's (unconscious, of course) management of a faldstool for the display of her face, and hands, and figure will be pronounced admirable; and a shade of regret may just for a moment pass over the minds of female readers to think that such opportunities are not forthcoming in Protestant countries. It may be conceded, then, that Mr. Trollope's book is, for the most part, very pleasant reading. It is not absorbing, but it has plenty of incident; the tediousness of the Marchese Florimond and the Contessa Zenobia are relieved by the sprightliness and piquancy of Carlo Brancacci and Stella Altamari; and if glimpses of the machinery whereby everything is to be brought about as poetical justice demands be given earlier and more vividly than would have suited Mr. Wilkie Collins, it is not every reader who cares to have his curiosity worked up to a gony-point. To our thinking, diffuseness and carelessness are Mr. Trollope's chief faults: he weakens his pathetic scenes by expansion; he is too fond of elaborate description; he turnes his explanatory notes into a sort of elementary Italian vocabulary; Dr. Bonaffi in the first volume becomes Dr. Bonacci in the second; and a comparison of the note at p. 200 of the second volume with p. 218 of the first, will raise in the most candid mind a very strong suspicion that the Canonico Adalberto Altamari had no existence in the author's brain until he was wanted for a purpose, and that even then he was clumsily introduced. Such matters are trivial, but they have an impression not favourable to the author's care in predisposition. There are, moreover, some astounding misprints, of which the following is a specimen:—"The perfection of whose physical development showed her to be the product of a race in the men and women of which the beneficence of the primal law, called by us in our presumptuous folly the primeval *curse*, had not been made really such by any excess of toil or privation" (vol ii., p. 14); and so ingenious a misprint is it for *curse* (we presume), the adjectives primal and primeval being not uncommonly joined to cause, that one really has to pause a moment before the conviction becomes clear that Mr. Trollope has not been writing nonsense.

The Laureate Wreath, and other Poems. By John Edmund Reade. (Longmans.) The "Laureate Wreath," the largest poem in this volume, fills about 160 pages with unequal blank verse; it is characterised at one time by stateliness, at another by turgidity; now it is clear as crystal, now obscure as November fog; but through it there breathes such a spirit of goodwill towards men, and of yearning towards all which is sublime and beautiful, that one feels Mr. Reade has been striving to show the truth of his definition—

Poetry
Is but the natural feeling to express
In accents of fine art:

if we interpret his meaning correctly, for his definition partakes a little of the obscurity to which we have alluded. Of his shorter poems one is entitled "Farewell to the Muse," and we gather from it that Mr. Reade intends to give up poetry; not that he has lost his cunning, but that

the glorious themes that haunted
Ardent youth and life are sung:

and he will not stoop to "lesser themes," or to imitation of "modes" that are not his.

The Great Stone Book of Nature. By David Thomas Ansted. (Macmillan and Co.) Geology bids fair to become as necessary a branch of a liberal education, at any rate, as Latin and Greek. Whoever, therefore, contributes to make that science attractive is a very welcome contributor to popular information. And Mr. Ansted has, in most engaging style, given everybody an opportunity of becoming acquainted with considerably more than the elements of geology. He calls his work not too fancifully the "Stone Book of Nature;" for it matters little whether we talk of the "Book of Nature," as is usual, and consider each particular feature as an immeasurable page, or of the "Library of Nature," as Mr. Ansted prefers, and divide that library into books, and the books into volumes, and so on. He divides his work into five parts, preceded by an introductory chapter, in which he explains the meaning of "Stone Book," and treats of some points connected with its study. The five parts are entitled, respectively, "The River-bed and Sea-beach," "The Stones of the Great Stone Book," "The Placement and Displacement of the Stones in the Great Stone Book," "The Pictures in the Great Stone Book," and "The Treasures of the Great Stone Book." The amount of detail connected under these headings is really wonderful, and the chapter on precious stones, in the last part, will be interesting even to those who have no regard for "ologies." The public may be congratulated upon having an engaging book upon an important subject by a competent author.

Shakespeare's Plays, Abridged for the Use of Girls. By Rosa Baughan. (T. I. Allman.) The lady to whom we are indebted for this volume, which contains "the tragedies and historical plays," and which is, of course, to be succeeded by another or others, is, no doubt, correct in her statement that the Bard of Avon—particularly in his humorous moods — warbled notes unfitted for the ears of tender maids; she has therefore undertaken to render him unobjectionable even for virgins to listen to; and she has conscientiously performed her task. Heartbreaking as it is to find the character of Falstaff entirely eliminated from "Henry IV.," there was, perhaps, no alternative, and it certainly shows more respect for the "Divine William" to shut up his most humorous creation in complete oblivion than to tamper with and spoil it. Other attempts have been made to render our great dramatist unexceptionable at the family tea-party, at the drawing-room coterie, and in the girls' schoolroom; and, so far as a very slight acquaintance with them will allow us to speak, we should say that this is not inferior to them in intelligence, and, at the same time, more in accordance with Lord Clarendon's favourite maxim, "thorough."

Gudrun; a Story of the North Sea. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) The exquisite photolithograph (?), from a sketch by Mr. Noel Paton, which forms an appropriate introduction to the written story of the loves of Gudrun and Herwig, is, of itself, enough to recommend this work. But, indeed, the literary matter "needs no bush." It is a prose version (we gather from the preface, by Emma Letherbrow) from the mediæval German of the Gudrunlied which is ranked by competent critics as second only to the 'Nibelungenlied." Norse tales are always charming; we smell the brine of ocean, we hear the whistle of the merry wind, we fly before the gale, we snuff the battle from afar, we join the heroes in the strife, we are present at the jovial feast, we rejoice in the minstrel's song and the marriage of "the brave" with the blushing "fair." Of such tales the story of Gudrun is one: she is the sweet daughter of King Hetel and Queen Hilda, and is beloved by Herwig, King of Zealand. Modern fortune-hunters will be amused with the heartiness of Siegfried, who married Herwig's sister, and said in respect of "dower, if the maid pleases me I will take her with naught but the shift on her back." The language is strong, but so were the Norsemen.

David Elginbrod. By George Macdonald, M.A. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is not a poem, but a novel; nevertheless, certain rules laid down by great masters for poetical compositions may be, and should be, applicable to prose; and one of those rules is, that the writer should take care lest "*Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.*" Through disregarding this injunction, Mr. Macdonald has marred an otherwise very excellent story; his last volume is unworthy of his former two. In these he displays great power both of conception and of execution; he has evidently read much, thought much, and felt much, both agreeably and disagreeably; and he has presented us in these two volumes with the results of his reading, his thought, and his feeling in nervous and at the same time graceful language; but in his third volume he languishes, and one is inclined to regret that he did not finish his tale, as he easily might have done, earlier. The quiet incidents at the commencement, where Hugh Sutherland, tutor in the family of a Scotch laird, makes acquaintance with David Elginbrod, bailiff to the said laird, Janet Elginbrod, wife of David, and Margaret, the sweet daughter of David and Janet, are charming. David's godliness, shrewd common sense, and powerful intellect; Margaret's beauty, purity, and singleness of purpose; Janet's half-contempt and half-respect for book-learning, are described in broad Scotch, graphically, quaintly, and humorously. The thrilling incidents, where Hugh removes to England and becomes tutor in the family of Mr. Arnold, are worked up carefully and impress one powerfully. The scene between Euphrasia Cameron and her "master," von Funkelstein, where she is forced to follow him and even to kiss him against her will, is drawn and coloured well and strongly—in fact, all that relates to ghosts and somnambulism and electro-biology has a proper amount of the weird-like. Whether ladies are in the habit of flirting with, confessing to, and falling in love with tutors, as Euphra does with Hugh, is a question which does not affect the interest of the story; but we rather suspect that, if it were so, there would be even more applications than there are for tutorships, at even lower rates of salary than are usual.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CARNWATH.

This venerable and much-esteemed lady, who died on the 14th ult., at her town house, 39, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, was the Right Hon. Jane, Countess Dowager of Carnwath, the youngest daughter of John Carnell, Esq., of Correnden, in the county of Kent. Her Ladyship was born on the 19th of May, 1775, and was first married, in 1808, to Major Alexander Morison, E.I.C.S., of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex; and, secondly, Oct. 11, 1839 (she was his third wife), to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Alexander Dalzell, seventh Earl of Carnwath, Baron Dalzell, and a Baronet. Her Ladyship's stepson is the present Earl of Carnwath.

THE REV. CANON RUSSELL, D.D.

The Rev. John Russell, D.D., Canon of Canterbury and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, a clergyman who, as Head Master of Charterhouse, and as for thirty years Rector of one of the most important of London parishes, was well known and highly respected, was born in 1782, and was educated at Charterhouse School, where he gained the gold medal of honour in 1801, and thence he was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford, graduating in honours in 1806, and proceeding M.A. 1810. Having been ordained deacon in 1809 and priest in 1810, he returned to his school, the Charterhouse, as Head Master, in 1811, and became a D.D. in 1819. For twenty-one years Dr. Russell guided the studies of a vast number of youths, many of whom became distinguished in after life. Dr. Russell's character, as a stern but able head master of the old school, is well drawn by his famous pupil Mr. W. M. Thackeray, in "The Newcomes," where, under the name of Greyfriars, the Charterhouse is depicted. Dr. Russell was made a Canon of Canterbury in 1827; and in 1832, in succession to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, he received from the Crown the valuable rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, upon which he resigned his mastership. As Canon of Canterbury and Rector, Dr. Russell was popular. He was a fair preacher, and one of the best readers ever heard. As an administrator he was much valued in the Church societies, and was, up to his death, the treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Dr. Russell was author of the following works:—A popular English grammar, "The Rudiments of Latin," a Spital sermon, and "Omnia ad Clerum." He also edited "Casaubon's Ephemerides," in 1850.

JOHN CONGREVE, ESQ.

John Congreve, Esq., of Mount Congreve, in the county of Waterford, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, was the elder son of Ambrose Usher Congreve, Esq., of Mount Congreve, by his wife, Anne, daughter of J. Jenkin, Esq. He was born in 1800, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was High Sheriff of the county of Waterford in 1823. He married, in November, 1827, the Hon. Louisa Dillon, elder daughter of Luke, second Lord Clonbrock, and sister of the present Lord Clonbrock, by whom (who survives him) he leaves a son and three daughters. Mr. Congreve died on the 2nd inst., at 22, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, and is succeeded by his only son, Ambrose Congreve, Esq., late 2nd Life Guards. This family of Congreve is an Irish branch of the ancient line of Congreve of Congreve, in Staffordshire, to which belonged William Congreve, the great dramatist and poet, and Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the rockets which bear his name.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles Edward Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, of Felcourt House, and of Tanbridge Court, Surrey, was administered to in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the testator's brother and heir—the Right Hon. William John Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, who is appointed the universal legatee in the will, there being no executor named. The will is very brief, and is entirely in his Lordship's own handwriting, bearing date Jan. 11, 1852, and contained in words to this effect:—"I, Charles Edward, Earl of Cottenham, being in possession of my senses, do will all my property, entailed or not entailed, and my personal estate, to my next brother entitled to the earldom of Cottenham, and to his heirs, executors, and administrators." The testator had only attained the age of thirty-nine when he died. His Lordship was formerly Clerk of the Crown, and was the eldest son of the first Earl, by Caroline, daughter of W. Wingfield, Esq., Master in Chancery. The first Earl was twice Lord Chancellor—1836-41 and 1846-50.

The will of Francis Dashwood, Esq., of Seamore Place Middlesex, and of Halicot, Kent, was proved in London under £100,000 personalty. The executors appointed are Maitland Dashwood, Esq. (the brother), Henry Stephens Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, together with the testator's cousin, Frederick Charles Maitland, Esq., of Arlington-street. To the two last-named executors the testator leaves a legacy of £1000 each; specific and pecuniary bequests are made to personal friends, and liberal legacies to servants. His real estate and the residue of the personalty he leaves to his said brother Maitland, subject to the payment of an annuity of £1000 to his mother, Lady Isabel Ann Dashwood.

The will of Digby Cayley Wrangham, Esq., of the Rocks, near Bath, one of the Queen's Serjeants-at-Law, was proved in the London Court by the executors, Walter Francis Wrangham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (the testator's son), and Thomas Coates, Esq., of Parliament-street. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will bears date 1860, and the dispositions are confined to the members of his family. He leaves to his son Walter his real estates in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, together with the residue of his personalty. He bequeaths to his son Digby Strangways Wrangham a legacy of £4000, as well as the sum of £2000, being a portion of a reversion in an estate in Yorkshire coming to the testator on the decease of his mother, the widow of the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham; and a like sum of £2000 from the same reversion he leaves to a sister-in-law, bequeathing the remainder of the reversion to his said son Walter Francis Wrangham, Esq.

STRONG CHARACTERS. — Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake. We mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him—before whose frown domestics tremble and children quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, is called a strong man. The truth is that he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong. He that is mastered by them is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, only growing a little pale, and then reply quietly? This is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless, daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

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"COUNT EBERHARD THE WEEPER," FROM COTTA'S EDITION OF SCHILLER.

THE ASCOT CUPS.

THE recent Ascot meeting, which, thanks to the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was the most prosperous on record as regards Stand receipts and general attendance, did not come behind previous years in the beauty of its cups. Her Majesty's "Gold Vase" was an Elizabethan silver tankard, surmounted by a group from the legend of "Herne the Hunter," manufactured by Messrs. Garrard and Co., and modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer. It was won by Mr. Crook's Adventurer, ridden by Clement.

The Ascot Cup was also the work of the same eminent firm and designer. It is a flagon in the Renaissance style, ornamented with bassi relievi,—Henry V. at Agincourt, and a scene from Shakspeare's Henry IV., act ii., scene 1—"Oh monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this intolerable quantity of sack!" The struggle for it produced the third dead heat which has taken place for this cup since its establishment in 1807. Mr. Merry, who won it this year with Buckstone, ridden by A. Edwards, was alike fortunate in 1861 with Thormanby.

The Royal Hunt Cup, which fell to the lot of Mr. Hodgman's Victor, is, appropriately enough, a richly-ornamented vase, silver-frosted and polished, with a stag, doe, and fawn at its base, which were pronounced by that great hunting Nestor, Mr. Charles Davis, to be the perfection of modelling. There are also bassi relievi of deer and dogs on the concave panels. The handles are fashioned to resemble branches of the oak, and on the cover are figures of Diana and greyhounds. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and designed by Mr. A. J. Barrett.

BUCKSTONE, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP IN 1863.

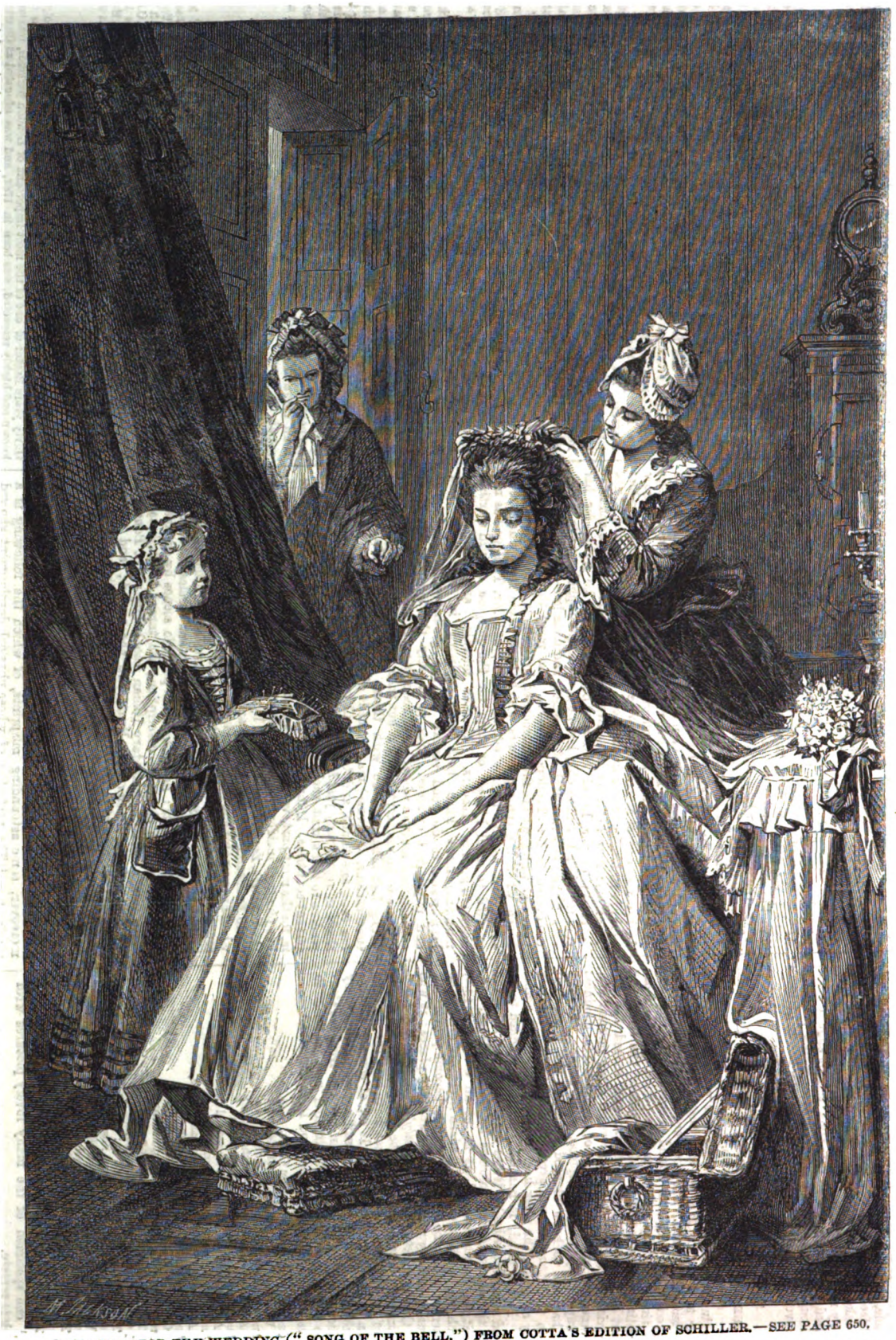
THE three great weight-for-age cup-races of the year are not prolific in dead heats, and, out of 167 contests for them, there have only been four dead heats—three for the Ascot, one for the Doncaster, and none for the Goodwood. That between Kettledrum and Brown Duchess, at Doncaster, which was, perhaps, the most memorable of the four, was not run off. Brighton and Epsom's contest in 1808 seems quite forgotten, but records tell us that the former won. Rowton's and Camerine's was made especially famous by the fact of Chifney and Robinson riding in it, and the St. Leger winner's leg giving way in the decider. The one of last Thursday lost some of its interest from the fact that Tim Whiffler's legs were hardly in a state to encounter the iron-bound ground; and it was evident from his way of going that he was not the Tim of last year. Buckstone is a four-year-old, by Voltigeur from Burlesque by Touchstone, which died a short time since, leaving a colt foal, full brother to him. She was the property of the late Lord John Scott, and came into Mr. Merry's hands when he purchased all the Cawston mares, &c., in a lot from his Lordship. It was at Ascot that he made his début, in 1861, winning his maiden race—the Queen Stand Plate—over its T.Y.C. He was twice beaten that year by Alvediston, and ran third for the Derby, second for the St. Leger, and second for the Doncaster Cup last year, in which a £500 Newmarket match was all that he scored.

His success this year has been somewhat varied; and, after the severe fit of megrims with which he was seized on the course at Epsom, where he ran second to Atherstone for the Cup, the public, although ever ready to follow Mr. Merry's lead, did not regard him with any remarkable favour. The improvement which he has made quite justified the stable's confidence, as he has ripened at last into quite a cup horse, with good length and immense propelling power. He seemed to go with a fine, sweeping stride, without being affected by the ground, which, with other considerations, reduced the field to six. Lord William Powlett started Eleanor to make a pace for Tim Whiffler, but, although she went off with the lead, the deciding heat, when the horse had to make his own running, was the faster of the two. Opposite the Grand Stand Buckstone appeared to have the best of it, but Rogers "suffered" for a few strides, and then, sitting down on his horse, gave him two tremendous strokes with the whip, got up in the last stride, and made a dead heat of it.

In the deciding heat Tim Whiffler jumped off with the lead and made the running to the distance, where Buckstone closed with him. Just opposite the end of the Stand Edwards, who had waited with great patience, called on his horse for a final effort, to which he immediately responded, and, quitting his opponent, won by two lengths amidst most tremendous cheering.

The cup was worth £300, and the stakes, after all deductions, £390; and Mr. Merry won a good amount in bets.

Our Engraving is from a portrait by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket.



PREPARING FOR THE WEDDING ("SONG OF THE BELL,") FROM COTTA'S EDITION OF SCHILLER.—SEE PAGE 650.

THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, the ancient capital of Spain, has been strangely neglected by our painters. Of the many English artists who (as we had occasion to say last week) have found in Spain an El Dorado of the picturesque, nearly all have confined themselves to the glories of Seville, Granada, and the Alhambra. Mr. Read has struck upon a new vein of richest ore. He showed us, by a sketch in the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, that the very site of this ancient city is one of the most remarkable anywhere to be found; for Toledo stands on the top of a steep hill, crowning it with many massive and stately buildings. And now, in the drawing we have engraved from the present exhibition of the same society, he convinces us that the interior of the very ancient cathedral is one of the most impressive and effective in Europe, owing to its great magnitude and the quantity of its painted glass. It would be still more magnificent were it *not* so much divided and subdivided. The painted glass is superb, and fills, we see, the choir, the great wheel-windows of the transept, and the ends of the aisles, and

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"THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO," BY SAMUEL READ, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

even the clerestory. The quantity of this, together with the massiveness of the architecture, renders the interior very solemn—fully as sombre, no doubt, as Mr. Read has represented. Going into the cathedral from the sunny streets, it is said to take a considerable time before the eye can distinguish objects in the masses of shadow. The effect of the lovely iridescent light—as of fused rubies, emeralds, and sapphires—thrown, from the windows where the sun falls, on to the piers and pavement, has been successfully caught. Standing where the artist places the "point of station"—i.e., the north transept, looking towards the high altar—we see the immense grille entirely dividing the choir from the transept, and, to its left in the aisle, the great monument to the celebrated Cardinal Mendoza. The general style of the Gothic is simple, but the form of the triforium is peculiar. Mr. Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," says:—"The spoliations and appropriations have tended to dim the former magnificence of this once splendid temple, which now lacks the spirit and movement of life; for here solitude and melancholy brood enshrined, and sad is the livery of Toledo. The pomp and ceremonies used to be remarkable even in Spain, where a really *Divine* service was performed. Then the vast space was crowded with antlike myriads, and the city of the sleeper awoke as by a touch of the wand and filled the streets, changing into stir and crowds their usual deathlike monotony." Mr. Read has enlivened his picture and heightened its interest with one of these gorgeous ceremonies. A procession of the Archbishop, with his priestly attendants and acolytes, is bearing, with all the pomp of embroidered vestments and canopy, tapers, cross and crosier, a gilded effigy towards the high altar.

There is a valuable library still attached to the cathedral; but the University of Toledo, formerly of great repute, has long lost its estimation, and was entirely suppressed in 1807. In conclusion, we have to thank Mr. Read not only for the novelty of his subject but likewise for a very admirable drawing. The largest and most elaborate, it is also one of the best works we have seen from his pencil, and fairly establishes him among our very foremost painters of architectural subjects, and as especially distinguished for his ecclesiastical interiors.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

REPAIRING DAMAGES IN THE CASEMATES OF FORT SUMTER ON THE NIGHT OF THE ATTACK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AFTER the Federal fleet had retired, which they did about half-past five p.m., working parties from the garrison were told off to strengthen those portions of the casemates which had been damaged. The injuries in every case were only round the openings or embrasures, the piers supporting the arches remaining untouched. Some hundreds of sandbags soon set everything to rights, and the next morning we were ready, anxiously and vainly expecting a renewal of the attack.

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FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE exhibition, for the present year, of works by old masters and deceased British artists, the contributions of the "governors" of the British Institution and other collectors to the gallery in Pall-mall, is of great and varied interest—more so than may appear from a first impression. Although there are few salient features, the chief Continental schools are sufficiently well illustrated to render the collection very instructive and valuable for purposes of comparison.

Such an air of unvulgar dignity, of ungarish splendour, of unobtrusive but most precious truth pervades every collection of this kind, that one is sorely tempted to draw comparisons far other than favourable to contemporary art. It is only just, however, to remember at all times that when we compare a collection of old masters with a modern exhibition, we have in the one the indiscriminate produce of a single year and of a single country, while in the other we have the choicest examples of the art of all the schools of Europe, carefully culled and weeded during several centuries. And not only does Old Time select with judgment, but he has a secret of toning and embellishing his treasures we can hardly hope to wring from him. Slowly he nourishes the canvas and ripens the glowing colours, leisurely he spreads over them film on film of hardening lustrous enamel, till we can look into them as into the core of the carbuncle or the heart of the ruby, the sapphire, the emerald, or the chrysoprase. But, though the modern painter can never hope to rival the cunning of this oldest of the old masters, it would be absurd to suppose the living artist can learn nothing from the choicest creations bequeathed by the great dead of four centuries.

In every gathering of such gems of art precedence is always due to works of Italian origin, distinguished as they always are by sentiment, nobility, or sense of beauty. Of these, then, a few are of the pre-Raphaelite period, though not adequately representative of the saintly purity and elevation of early Italian art, or of great importance as illustrating its history. The most noteworthy is the votive picture of Prince Guidobaldo di Montefeltro, afterwards Duke of Urbino, Raphael's early patron, kneeling before a female saint seated on a throne (28), by the Umbrian painter, Melozzo da Forlì. This picture is remarkable for its powerful chiaroscuro (unusual in this school, and at this early period), and still more for the perspective of the carpeted steps leading to the dais, and the foreshortening of the figures. The latter reminds us that Melozzo was one of the first to paint ceilings with figures—as the Italians say, *sotto in su*—that is, foreshortened, as seen looking up from below; and that in the Church of the Santi Apostoli, at Rome, an "Ascension of Christ," by him (painted in 1472), completely anticipated the foreshortenings of Correggio in the cupola of Parma. The niche behind the saint shows the influence of Mantegna and the Renaissance. "A Virgin and Child," by Botticelli, is very similar to the naïve examples in the National Gallery. A profile portrait of an Italian lady (52), ascribed to Fra Lippi, is an interesting example of the state of portraiture when it seemed to aim only at giving a diagram likeness, not a picture as well.

Coming to the period of the contemporaries of Raphael and the painters of the sixteenth century, we find the name of Raphael himself attached to a very remarkable portrait of "Monsignore Lorenzo Pucci" (65), in black and white vestments and black cap, contributed by the Marquis of Abercorn. The handling in the face and eyelashes, and the coldness of tone equally, however, we think, indicate this to be the work of Parmegiano. It is characteristic and solid; the modelling of the features, particularly the nose, admirable exceedingly. Another remarkable portrait is that of "A Man" (58), sent by Lord Lindsay, which, though representing this personage engaged in the familiar act of fastening a band of his slashed hose, is stamped with the severe and sedate character of the Roman school. The very powerful relief of the head and the blackness of the shadows seem to justify its ascription to Sebastiano del Piombo, but the hardness in the marking of the eyes induces us to consider it an early work of the master. The same learned writer on "Christian Art" contributes a small study of "St. John" (24), attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, similar to a life-size figure by this master in the Louvre. There is a small but striking picture — "Christ walking on the Sea, rescuing St. Peter" (42). The almost black, star-spangled sky has a peculiar effect. It is said to be by Daniele da Volterra, but shows the influence of Raphael's Roman style more than that of Michael Angelo, the master of Daniele. A "Head of the Youthful Saviour" (51), by G. Bellini, is remarkable for force; and Lorenzo di Credi's small "Coronation of the Virgin" has sweetness of expression and delicacy of finish.

The Venetian school is comprehensively illustrated in examples of Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Moroni, and other leading masters, besides the Bellini just mentioned. Titian's large and splendid "Holy Family, St. Elizabeth, St. John, &c." (61), from Lord Stratford's Collection is more valuable than even some specimens of greater completeness and truth in the drawing, because peculiarly representative of that golden glow which steeps and suffuses nearly all the works of this master with a living radiance caught, as it were, from the glories of Venetian sunsets. A similar harmonious richness, though within a somewhat subdued scale, pervades his portrait of "Doge Gritti" (53), from the Contarini Gallery, contributed by the Duke of Bristol. The State robe of the Doge, stiff with gold embroidery, helps to the mellow splendour here as the evening sky did in the preceding picture. A certain lack of vigour, however, betrayed in the painting of the head, marks the portrait as a work of Titian's later time. The silvery key of Paul Veronese's colouring may be contrasted with the golden tone of these in a full-length of "Margaret of Parma" (32), from Warwick Castle, which is, however, a rather heavy example, and wanting the usual freshness and spirit in the markings of the lights. Carlo Caglieri, the son of the great Paolo, is represented in a pretty St. Barbara, bearing a vase of Venetian glass.

Tintoretto's marvellous rapidity of handling, vigour of conception, and fertility of resource are well exemplified in a picture, "Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids" (129), from the late Sir Culling Eardley's Collection. Venus, seated on one of the carved chests, or *cassone*, in which Italian ladies kept their wardrobe, reclines backward, while Vulcan, who sits beside her, draws her attention to a mirror, in which his own averted head is reflected, held by a female attendant to assist her toilet. Cupids play about, and one in the foreground has invested a dog with his own scarf, bow, and quiver, and is gravely coaxing it to sit up in these unaccustomed equipments. Though in great part little more than a careless and coarse sketch, with the primary heavy brown everywhere apparent, and probably painted in a few hours, it has very fine passages, and throughout gives unmistakable evidence of mature mastery added to the spontaneity of genius. "A Portrait," by Moroni (85), has that look of intense individualised character which so impressed Titian as to induce him, in his generous admiration, to recommend Moroni as a better portrait-painter than himself. When we have mentioned two mythological pieces by Albano; a pair of landscapes, with "Tobit and the Angel" and "Mercury and Argus," by Salvator Rosa, vigorously painted in his later style; a head of the Virgin, by Sasso Ferrato, in which sweetness of finish takes the place of natural sentiment; an example (50) of the great illuminator, Julio Clovio; specimens of landscape by Zuccarelli, in which nature herself seems masquerading as well as the figures; several Canalettos, and a good specimen of his follower, Guardi (87), the principal Italian works have been noticed. We must, however, add a few words on the Canalettos, as they include not only two of the more usual views in Venice, but three pictures painted on the artist's visit to this country at the invitation of his great patron, the first Duke of Northumberland. One of these is "Alnwick Castle" (101), the seat of this nobleman; another and better work represents his town mansion at Charing-cross, with the façade, the statue of Charles I., &c., precisely as we see it at the present day: and a third, of Whitehall, which shows us the ancient Westminster gatehouse, built as the principal approach to the monastery, the scaffolding for the erection of Westminster Bridge, the old houses in "Privy Gardens," and other sites interesting to the antiquary. The vraisemblance, the architectural precision, the air and daylight of Canaletto, are seen to especial advantage in these homely subjects.

The Spanish school is excellently represented in Lord Overstone's large "Glorification of the Virgin," by Murillo, which worthily occupies the place of honour. In colour it compares advantageously with the great Soult Murillo which the present Emperor of the French purchased for some £24,000. In no other work by this master do we remember the colouring at once so intense and rich, yet clear. In expression it is, however, much inferior to the Louvre picture. The Virgin has not the rapt expression which elevates that great work so much above the ordinary naturalistic feeling which the painter evinced by so frequently taking his models from common Spanish life, while the antic playfulness of some of the cherubs is irreverent and dis-illusionary. There is a curious story connected with this picture. It was painted, like most of Murillo's works, for a convent, and on the invasion of Spain by the French the monks cut out and buried the central portion occupied by the Child and the upper part of the Virgin. The French, nevertheless, carried off the remainder, and replaced the missing portion by a careful copy of a similar work or of an actual copy of the original. Subsequently, Lord Overstone bought the central group, and quite recently recovered, through Sir Charles Eastlake, the surrounding aureole of angels. The whole is now so skilfully united that the mere "chill" of the restorer's varnish against the stretching-frame is more perceptible than his joinings. An "Immaculate Conception" (95), ascribed to Murillo, is much inferior to Lord Overstone's picture. A "Magdalene" (30) by the same painter, from Mr. W. B. Beaumont's Collection, is, however, equal to the first-named work in sweetness of colour, but, though chaste, not much deeper in expression. A "St. Francis with the Infant Saviour" (30) completes the number of Murillos, and, with two colossal black and coarse Spagnolettos—"St. Peter" and "St. Paul"—comprises the examples of the Spanish school.

Rembrandt stands far at the head of the northern painters with his marvellous portrait (contributed by Viscount Clifden) of "Burgomaster Six" (26), the painter's friend and best patron. Nothing more life-like—none of the many living and breathing entities which this arch-magician has evoked from the mystic medium of his shadow-haunted canvases, and fixed ineffaceably upon the memory—is more consummate than this ineffably quiet, thoughtful, and vital portrait. The companion portrait of the wife of the burgomaster has not the same glamour of chiaroscuro, but, as a work, evidently executed with unusual care and consequently showing the painter's method more definitely, it is of the highest interest. Rembrandt's portraits of Berghem (126) and his wife (130), from the Grosvenor Collection, are in a coarser and less transparent style, and would not rank with the first-named examples, even had the subjects been equally favourable. Rubens is only represented by a pair of lions (35), and a wonderful little sketch of a boarhunt (57). By Snyders, the friend and assistant of Rubens, there is a large boarhunt (27), and a masterly still-life picture of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit, called "A Flemish Larder" (84). Among the Netherlandish pictures should be noticed an "Interior of a Cabaret" (4), by F. Mieris, the truth and finish of which has scarcely been equalled by Meissonier, the first of modern Dutchmen; a good example (76) of N. Maas — a woman picking the pocket of a man asleep over his beer and pipe, an "Adoration of the Shepherds" (10), by Adrian Ostade, the figures of which, as in nearly all Dutch pictures, are drawn from the boors and vrouws of peasant life; seapieces by William Vandevelde, and landscapes by Adrian Vandervelde. Dutch and Flemish landscape-painting is further exemplified in two fine specimens of the deep and glowing evening effects of Both; in the paler gold of Cuyp (70), in the wooded scenery of Hobbima (74), and the sombre solitude of Ruydael (91). A small head by Holbein (88) should not be overlooked. Other painters, besides the last mentioned and Rubens, who have been domiciled in this country are Mytens and Vandyke, as their works here testify. By the former there are two formal and hard portraits of "The Countess of Westmoreland" and "Robert Spencer;" and by the last the noble group of "Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland and Family" (62), the eldest branch of the Strafford family, and contributed by the present Earl. A portrait of "The Abbé de St. Cyran" (21), the head of the Jansenists, by the French painter Phillippe de Champagne, is careful and natural, but not otherwise remarkable.

Of the deceased British painters, Romney is most favourably represented. There are several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, illustrating his tentative and progressive styles, and of some anecdotic interest, but none fully exemplifying his ripe power. To his earlier and hard manner, soon after his return from Italy, belong the seated half-length of "A Lady" (108) in a black hood, and a standing half-length of a lady in blue (159), also anonymous, the full-length of Sir Francis Delaval (73), painted before he obtained the baronetcy; his brother, Captain Delaval (141), and his sister, Miss Delaval (143), afterwards Lady Mexborough—all three from the collection of the Marchioness of Waterford. Sir Francis, or rather Mr., Delaval has a musket in his hand, in allusion, together with the seacoast and blazing houses in the distance, to the descent on the French coast under Lord Anson, in which he, with many other volunteers, took part, when the English destroyed the basin at Cherbourg and distinguished themselves chiefly by their excesses. Later in style are the portrait of a lady drinking coffee, with a black servant in attendance (164); "Sir George Hay;" the full-length of the "Duchess of Cumberland" (painted in 1769, when she was still Widow Horton); the "Meditation" (156), which is much inferior to a similar figure known as "Contemplation" and "Terpsichore" (150), painted from the same model, and in a similar attitude to that which he used for the Comic Muse in his famous Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy. The "Mill" (189), standing sombre against the after-sundown sky, is one of his few landscapes, and shows how assiduously and by what varied means he sought the secret sources of effect.

Romney's great fault was sketchiness. The few of the many works here which approach completeness confirm the high estimate we formed of his powers from the splendid portraits by him exhibited in this gallery last year, and from others equally fine. His "Portrait of a Lady" (108) has a texture and an impasto equal to those of Reynolds's best works; and his manly full-length of "Admiral Sir Francis Geary" (176), standing with an easy balance, not always found in Sir Joshua's portraits, on the stone rampart of a fortification overlooking the sea and distant fleet; his full-length of "Mrs. Towneley Ward" (165), so sculpturesque in pose and disposition of the drapery; his exquisite group of the handsome boy and sweet ingenuous little girl, "Lord Stanley and his Sister" (180), subjects of portraiture in which Reynolds peculiarly excelled; his lovely "Mrs. Trench" (137), and his spirited half-length of "Wortley Montague," the rakish and adventurous son of Lady Mary, are each and all to be placed beside the works of Reynolds—certainly as represented here—and convince us that Romney is not yet fully appreciated. In several brilliant and dashing sketches of Lady Hamilton we see the siren smiles which bewitched the painter so long, and while at first stimulating, perhaps ultimately checked, the full development of his genius. The "Serena" (109), was painted in illustration of his friend Hayley's forgotten poem, "The Triumphs of Temper." The "Infant Shakspeare," painted for these very walls when built by Boydell to exhibit his Shakspeare Gallery, and "Newton and the Prison," are pretentious but abortive works. Hoppner's black but otherwise fine portrait of Pitt was finished only a few months before the great statesman's death, and afterwards painted in replica many times by the same painter. Among other noteworthy English works are Wilkie's "Card Players" (118), which, though in passages a little wanting in aërial tone, may be compared with the best Dutch picture here without fear for the result; the finished sketch for "Blind Man's Buff" (93), and "Guess my Name" (170); Hogarth's Sketch of Sarah Macolme, the murderess (163), made in her condemned cell at Newgate; a "Cottage Girl Carrying a Pan of Milk" (184), by Gainsborough, much inferior to many similar works of his; a remarkably aërial and fresh study on the sea-coast, with fishermen and boat (185), and a sketch made by our English Vandyke from the great Vandyke of the Pembroke family (152). It is said that Gainsborough went with a party to see the Vandyke Room at Wilton, and that he was so struck with this picture that he asked permission to stand before it till his friends returned from making the rounds of the rooms, and that from his recollection of this examination, and with the aid of a print, he painted this sketch. Also, Constable's fresh and vigorous though somewhat coarse "Hadleigh Castle;" a masterly study of a clump of trees, by Old Crome (162); examples of Wilson, P. Nasmyth, and Muller; and the humorous and, in painting, more than usually brilliant "Rivals" (148), by the late C. R. Leslie.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GREEK THRONE BY PRINCE WILLIAM OF DENMARK.

The Greek deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark on Saturday last, at the Castle of Christiansborg. Admiral Kanaris, the spokesman of the deputation, made the following speech:—

May it please your Majesty,—Upon the 18th of March the National Assembly of Greece proclaimed that it had chosen Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I. The Assembly has honoured us with the mission to offer the Prince the crown. While therefore, Sire, we deposit the decree notifying this choice in your Majesty's hands, we hope that your reply will fulfil the wishes and expectations of the Hellenic people. This choice, Sire, is as much an act of homage to the person of the famous Sovereign to whom it has pleased Providence to intrust the destinies of Denmark as a proof of confidence in the talents of the young Prince. The choice will further prove a bond of union between two nations ever distinguished for virtue and patriotism. Greece bases all her hopes upon the young Prince, and, reckoning upon the support of the three protecting Powers, is possessed with the conviction that she will one day see the fulfilment of the national desires.

The King of Denmark replied:—

We accept the Crown for our young relative, to which he has been called by the Greek people. In the negotiations at London of the great Powers, who largely contributed to the foundation of Greece, and preserved unenfeebled their interest in her progress, we stipulated as the condition of the acceptance of the Crown the union of the Ionian Islands with the Greek kingdom. We feel pleasure in expressing our certain expectation that this union will soon take place; and we wished that the young King, when received by his people, should be hailed as bringing with him the fulfilment of this well-founded, long-cherished desire. We hope that he will succeed, with the co-operation of the Greek people, in developing the rich resources of the country and in conducting her to a splendid and happy future. This desire is shared by all who preserve the recollection of the heroic combat of Greece for independence; and when the young Sovereign enters his new home this wish will accompany him from Denmark's King and people.

Turning to Prince William, the King of Denmark continued:—

Before you leave this spot I give you this heartfelt and well-meant advice. Let it be your constant endeavour to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a King. Adhere firmly to the Constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule you and your people will prosper.

The King then took up the insignia of the Order of the Elephant, and advanced to the Prince, saying—

Before I raise you to the high position you will soon occupy, and while you are still a Danish Prince, I will confer upon you at the foot of the throne a visible sign of the King's favour, by nominating you a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

The King next conducted the Prince to the highest step of the throne, kissed him three times, and said, with deep emotion and hearty kindness,

Receive the blessing of your King, and may God be with you.

King George subsequently gave audience to the deputation at the Palace of Prince Christian. Admiral Kanaris made a speech, concluding as follows:—

Greece is convinced that your Majesty is filled with a sense of the high duties to which you are called, and will devote yourself to the welfare of the country and the development of free institutions. As for me, Sire, I have lived long enough, after having seen this day, to exclaim with Simeon, "Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace."

King George replied:—

I receive the first greetings of the representatives of the Greek people with true joy. It is with profound emotion that I have heard them from the mouth of the man whose name is linked with everlasting fame to the regeneration of Greece. I am deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position which has fallen to my lot, and will dedicate to it the utmost powers of my life. I rely upon the loyal assistance of the Greek people for the attainment of our common object—the happiness of Greece. I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall always keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, "The love of the people is my strength."

The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the Castle of Christainsborg.

A large concourse of people assembled in the streets to greet the deputation, and the public buildings and many houses were decorated with flags.

The banquet given in the evening by his Majesty the King of Denmark was of an extremely brilliant character; 250 guests were present.

The King of Denmark proposed the health of King George of Greece, saying that he had always himself endeavoured to find happiness in the love of his people, and that he advised the young King to proceed in the same course.

King George replied that he would faithfully observe his Majesty's advice, and that it should be his constant endeavour to do honour to the land which had given him birth.

The Greek deputation had an audience on Sunday of the King of Denmark, at which his Majesty conferred high Danish orders upon the members of the deputation.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

THE following pensions have been granted on the Civil List:—

Alder, Mr. Joshua, of Newcastle, £70, in consideration of his labours as a naturalist, especially in the department of marine zoology, and of his being suddenly reduced to poverty by circumstances over which he had no control.

Atkinson, Mrs., £100, in consideration of her husband's contributions to geographical science, the fruits of six years' explorations in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia—during which she accompanied him, and aided in preserving a record of his researches—and of his having expended all his means in these efforts, leaving his widow totally unprovided for.

Bartlett, Mr. George, £100, in appreciation of his pursuit of the natural and physical sciences during thirty-six years, resulting in the establishment of the "Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society," and the publication of many works, but also in a total prostration of mind and body now that he is old.

Browne, Miss Frances, £100, on account of her works in prose and poetry, composed in spite of blindness existing from birth.

Fullom, Mr. S. W., £70, in consideration of a long career as author and journalist, and of the merits of some of his works.

Hughes, Mrs., £100, in consideration of her husband's labours in the cause of education during a long service as master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and of the straitened circumstances under which she is left.

Lane, Mr., £100, in testimony of the value of his Arabic dictionary, the product of twenty years' labour, ten of which were passed in Egypt for the better accomplishment of the task.

Latham, Dr. Robert, £100, in appreciation of his eminence in the studies of grammar, philology, and ethnology, and of his contributions to the knowledge of the same.

Maclear, Sir Thos., £100, in consideration of his services as astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

Massey, Mr. Gerald, £70, in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet, sprung from the people.

O'Donovan, Mrs., £50, in consideration of the late Dr. O'Donovan's valuable contributions to Irish literature and archæology.

Redding, Mr. Cyrus, £70, in consideration of his labours in the field of political and other literature, extending over more than half a century.

Strutt, Mrs. Elizabeth, £70, in consideration of her straitened circumstances at a great age, and after fifty-eight years of contributions to literature.

Tregelles, Dr., £100, on account of his valuable labours on subjects connected with biblical criticism, and of similar works still in hand.

The House of Lords have recognised the Earl of Shrewsbury's title to the dignity of Lord High Steward of Ireland. This office, it appears, is attached to the titles of Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford.

The promoters of the National Metropolitan Monument to Shakspeare announce a grand entertainment to take place on the 30th inst., at Drury Lane Theatre, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who have signified their intention to be present. The performances will consist entirely of Shakspearian chefs-d'œuvres, introducing sixty eminent artists from the principal theatres.

THE SULTAN'S CARTE DE VISITE.—On May 22 a monster petition, covered with some 25,000 signatures, was presented to the Sultan at the Sweet Waters, by a deputation of sixty persons, representing nearly every section of the native population of the capital, praying his Majesty to sit for his photographic portrait, that copies of it might be had for circulation all over the empire. The deputation was received with considerable ceremony, yet with great affability, by his Majesty, at the entrance to the Imperial kiosk, in front of which the huge cylinder of thick paper, mounted on linen and profusely illuminated, was unrolled and its prayer read by an attendant secretary. Along with it was presented a short adjoint petition, engrossed on parchment, from the members of the Corps Diplomatique, adding their solicitation to that of the native crowd for a sitting in the universal interest to "Abdullah." After hearing both documents read his Majesty graciously intimated his readiness to comply with the wish of the petitioners. Cartes of Sultan Abdul Aziz will therefore, in a few days, be as plentiful as those of the most popular "subject" of the day. Sheets of Ottoman, but we live in say-anoing times!—*Levant Herald*

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INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

ROUND GAMES.

ROUND games, though they furnish great amusement to the family circle, are yet objectionable if played with any other object than to entertain a mixed company of adults and children, when the grown-up branches condescend to unbend, and to become boys and girls for the nonce. The reason round games are objectionable is, that they are wanting in interest unless played for money; consequently, they encourage gambling, for round games are games of chance, or at least chance predominates greatly in them; neither do they afford sufficient openings for the exercise of tact and skill like whist, piquet, and, we may add, cribbage. For these reasons, such games as vingt-et-un, pope joan, loo, lansquenet (which is a mere excuse for tossing for money), are very properly tabooed, where more scientific games at cards are much played; as, for instance, at the play clubs in London and elsewhere. It is very justly thought, that where money and not the exercise of the mental power is the object of play, the door is opened for malpractices, to the temptation of which some even of those in the highest social position have not been proof against; witness the many sad exposés that have taken place within the last thirty years. The well-known bon mot of Sheridan was apropos of a similar case. "I know a man who cheats at cards, and I do not like to expose him, what shall I do?" "Back him," was the unprincipled reply of the senatorial wit, author, and manager. A still more roguish remark made by one turf leg to another shows how completely the idea of gain may swamp the sense of fair and honourable dealing. A somewhat absent nobleman having lost a racing bet to a "professional" and paid it, met the receiver of it a few days after, and again paid him the amount. Our hero took the money, and consulted a brother betting-man as to what he should do with it, whether keep it or return it. After a little consideration the referee delivered himself of this memorable opinion:—"When you next see him (the nobleman) you had better ask him for it again." Another story to the same purpose is told of the celebrated Philippe Egalité, father of Louis Philippe, which proves that even Royal personages are not always above playing booty. At the time of which we write there was a public lottery in France, licensed by the Government, and from which they, of course, derived a revenue. There were various ways of staking money in the lottery, one of which was parquine on five numbers, which, being all drawn, entitled the player to a million times his venture. The chances against drawing a quine were more than forty-three millions to one. At the rate at which the lotteries were drawn this chance would come up once in a million and a quarter of years. These numbers are so enormous that the mind can scarcely conceive them. The chance may be illustrated and brought home to the understanding in this way—The chance of drawing a quine was less than the chance of seeing two out of eight named persons, of fifty years of age, carried off by apoplexy in the course of a given day. To resume. Philippe Egalité actually won a quine, and it is now generally believed that this piece of good fortune was due to an escroquerie, achieved by means of carrier pigeons, the numbers being purchased in Paris, and the lotteries drawn at Lille, Strasbourg, and Bordeaux. The sum gained on this occasion was so enormous that the contractors were obliged to compound with the winner, and after that event the quine was abolished. Ecarté, though not a round game, is open to a similar objection—that chance predominates, and which accounts for its being often played for large sums of money. The popular saying that there is no play at ecarté is partly true and partly untrue: there is a great deal of play at ecarté, even in playing the cards, but there is far more play in knowing your opponent. With tyros the countenance or a nervous and hurried manner of playing often betrays the hand, while the veteran is cool and impassable. "My son," said a finished ecarté player, "until you have four eyes in your head risk not your gold at ecarté." In a series of caricatures which were published in the latter part of the reign of George II., when gambling was much in vogue, the propensity to gaming is keenly satirised. One plate in the series deserves description. It displays the gamester's coat of arms thus arranged:—The shield is charged with cards, dice, and dice-boxes, and is surrounded by a chain, to which hangs a label inscribed "claret;" supporters, two knaves; crest, a hand holding a dice-box; motto, "Cog. et amor nummi." Let us sum up this train of anecdotes with a moral in connection with our heading, "Round Games," for we would advise both young and old cardplayers never to be persuaded into playing round games for money. Let us assure them that the only legitimate object of round games is to while away a few halfhours in a lively manner when in a company that is not capable of enjoying more severe games; and, bearing in mind the temptation to unfair play in all games of mere chance, let us say with Martial, in venturing a paraphrase of his epigram,

> I cheat at cards, nor think it any crime;
> I never bet, but cheat old Father Time.

There is a good deal of traditional evidence that cards have been known in Hindostan from a very early period. Cocoanut and the palm leaves, dried and figured, afford cheap and easily-supplied cards to the half-naked Malays at the present day. It is asserted that the Tamuli have had cards from time immemorial, and they are said to be of equal antiquity with the Brahmins, who possess cards still and claim to have invented both them and chess. Chess, it is probable, they did invent, and Sir William Jones is of opinion that cards were first suggested by chess. In the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society are three packs of Hindostance cards, one of which is said be a thousand years old. This pack was given to an English officer by a high caste Brahmin. The Brahmin probably overrated their antiquity in order to enhance the value of his present, for it is extremely difficult in hot climates to preserve cards, or books, or any similar productions. The cards in question have a very recent appearance; they are circular, about two inches and a half across, and formed of canvas, but so stiffened with varnish that each card feels like a piece of wood. All the figures and marks are executed by hand. The cards are contained in an oblong box.

Playing-cards appear to have been known in China ever since the beginning of the twelfth century. According to tradition, they were devised for the amusement of the concubines of the Emperor Teun-ho, who reigned 1120-30. The name for cards in Chinese is Che-pae—"paper tickets." They were first made of bone or ivory, and consisted of thirty-two pieces. Those now commonly used in China are called Tseen-wan-che-pae—"a thousand times ten thousand cards." There are thirty cards in a pack—viz., three suits of nine cards each. Kew-ko-wan—nine units of ten thousands; Kew-ko-ping—nine units of cakes; and Kew-ko-so—nine units of chains; and three single cards, Tseen-wan—a thousand times ten thousand; Hung-hwa—the red flower; and Pih-hwa—the white flower.

Since cards have been known in the East from so early a period, it seems remarkable that the first positive mention of them in European history is in connection with Charles VI. of France, in 1393. Charles VI. lost his reason, in consequence of a sunstroke, in 1392. In that or the following year this entry appears in his treasurer's accounts:—"Donné a Jacquemin Gringonneur, pour trois jeux de cartes à or et à diverses couleurs, ornés de plusieurs dévises pour porter devers le Seigneur Roi, pour son ébatement cinquante six sols parisis." Menestrier, who first pointed out this passage, hastily concluded that the game of cards was then first invented for the purpose of diverting the King's melancholy; and his account of the invention long passed without question, especially as the true history of the introduction of cards into Europe had never been ascertained, and is still veiled in obscurity. It may fairly be concluded that, though cards were probably known to a few persons before the middle of the fourteenth century, they were not in common use till towards its latter part.

Two kinds of European cards are distinguished by the learned in these matters—viz., Tarots, or Tarocchi; and Numeral or Four-suit Cards, now universally adopted. It is still disputed which of these two kinds is of the greatest antiquity. The place of honour is generally awarded to the tarots. The game called "Tarocchino," played with these cards, was invented by an Italian, who resided at Bologna, early in the fifteenth century. The earliest known specimens of tarocchi cards are those preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris. They formerly belonged to the governor of the grandchildren of Louis XIV., who bequeathed them, with his prints and drawings, to the King, in 1711. They are seventeen in number (a complete set of tarocchi cards contains fifty). They are three times the size of the cards now in use. They are painted on paper, mounted on thick pasteboard. The ground is punctured burnished gold, surrounded by a silver border, which, together with the painting, is in the style of Italian illuminated manuscripts of the first half of the fifteenth century. The French assert that they formed a portion of the three packs painted for Charles VI.

Some of the earliest numeral cards known to exist are some stencilled cards preserved in the print-room of the British Museum. The outlines and general forms of the figures being cut out of a thin plate of metal, the stencilling is performed by passing over the plate a brush charged with colour, which, entering into the cut-out lines, imparts the figure to the card beneath. On a careful examination, it becomes evident that the cards to which we refer were thus depicted. The Museum purchased them of Colnaghi, together with an old book of which they formed part of the covers. They are not coloured, and not cut into single cards, but contain several cards on the same sheet. From the costume of the figures on these cards, it is inferred that they were produced by a Venetian cardmaker about the year 1410.

In 1463 it would appear that cards were well known in England; for, by an Act of Parliament passed in that year, the importation of cards was prohibited. We have evidence, too, that about this time, or a few years later, cards were used at Christmas, as now. At that jovial season Henry VII. (1495), was a cardplayer. Entries are found in his privy-purse expenses of money issued for his Majesty's losses at cards.

Henry VIII., though not very particular himself, was the terror of other evildoers. In his reign the protection afforded to the person and property of his subjects was such as the world had never known before. Among other facts may be mentioned, that in his reign some forty thousand (?) thieves were executed. In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII.'s reign we find the following:—"No artificer or his journeyman, no husbandman, apprentice, labourer, servant at husbandry, mariner, fisherman, waterman, or servingman shall play at tables, tennis, dice, *cards*, bowls, clash coyting, logating, or any other unlawful game out of Christmas, or then out of their master's house or presence, on pain of twenty shillings; and none shall play at bowls in open places out of his garden or orchard in pain of six and eightpence."

In spite of this and similar enactments, cards were played, more or less, during the reigns of the following Monarchs. Both Mary and Elizabeth played at a game called primero; but in the reign of James I. the fashionable game appears to have been maw.

By a proclamation of Charles I. (1638) it was ordered that all foreign cards should be sealed at London, and packed in new covers; and in 1643 the importation of foreign cards was again prohibited.

In the reign of Charles II. (1676) an Act of Parliament was passed which enacted that any person winning money at any game should, *ipso facto*, forfeit treble the sum so acquired. This, and a similar Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, are now repealed. The Act of Queen Anne was only repealed so lately as 1844, in consequence, it is said, of penalties to the amount of £500,000 being likely to fall on some eminent sporting characters.

In the reign of Queen Anne cardplaying seems to have attained its full tide in every part of civilised Europe, and in England in particular. At that time forty thousand reams of white Geneva paper were annually imported, chiefly for the purpose of making cards. The price of cards wholesale was three-halfpence a pack, retail threepence. Though the cards were much smaller than at present, and the value of money much greater, it is difficult to understand how they were manufactured at so low a price. In this reign (1711) the first Act of Parliament imposing a tax on cards was passed, the duty being fixed at sixpence a pack. In Charles I.'s reign the Lord Treasurer levied a tax of five shillings a gross on cards, but without the consent of Parliament. This tax was removed when complained of by the Commons as arbitrary and illegal.

During the reigns of the Georges cardplaying was still in high vogue, and several Acts passed against gaming appear to have had but little effect in checking it. Cardplaying was greatly promoted by the establishment of clubs and assembly-rooms, where people of position could indulge with their equals and be secure against informations. At this time the gambling at White's Club was a matter of such public notoriety as to call forth a pamphlet on gaming addressed to the club (1750); and about the same time a brochure, entitled "The Humours of Whist, a Dramatic Satire, as acted every day at White's, and other coffee-houses and assemblies."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

BATHS OF OXYGEN GAS.—M. Laugier, in a note read at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, adduces cases which, in his opinion, prove that where senile gangrene of the extremities is imminent, and where the circulation of the principal arterial trunks is preserved, the gangrene may be advantageously resisted by the parts threatened being plunged into baths of oxygen gas.

M. A. EDMOND BECQUEREL, son of the eminent French philosopher and academician, Antoine César Becquerel, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences, in the room of the illustrious Despretz, recently deceased. M. A. E. Becquerel has long been an able fellow-worker with his father in his researches on the solar spectrum and the constitution of the electric light, and has also published his researches on "The Laws which rule in Electro-Chemical Decompositions," on "The Isothermic Lines of Frames," on "The Electric Effects Produced by the Contact of Solid Bodies in Motion," &c. The father was born in 1788, and the son in 1820. Of the 55 voters in the Academy on the day of election, 42 voices were for M. E. Becquerel, 9 for M. Léon Foucault (who had declined becoming a candidate), and 2 for M. Jamin.

A REDDISH EARTH-RAIN fell in the south of France and in Spain on the night of April 30 and May 1 last. In the Eastern Pyrenees it took the form of a red snow. M. Borris has analyzed some specimens of this earth-rain, and sent a report thereon to the French Academy of Sciences. When the earth was dried in the air it became yellow; but when moistened it resumed its brick-red colour. When heated, in a close vase, it became black, and disengaged an abundance of ammoniacal vapour, combined with an odour of carbonised animal matter; heated in air, the earth assumed a reddish colour. When acids were poured on the earth, a brisk effervescence was produced, carrying off carbonates of lime and magnesia and oxide of iron, leaving behind clay mixed with remains of quartz-sand and mica. Alcohol took from the earth-rain a small quantity of a resinous substance very soluble in alkalies. Micro-scopic examination showed some small remains of organic matter. The presence of phosphoric acid was very manifest. The analyses of the earth-rain which fell at Perpignan and Olette gave very similar results. M. Borris considers these rains as exceedingly valuable for agriculture, and would call them "rains of manure."

THE CHEMISTRY OF STEEL.—M. Caron has laid before the French Academy a continuation of his elaborate studies on this interesting subject, in which he treats especially on the expulsion of phosphorus from steel. It has been found that the castings which contain sulphur or phosphorus afford steel brittle when either hot or cold; and that by forming a mixture of the two kinds a metal is obtained in which these defects are much less sensible; and it has therefore been concluded that sulphur and phosphorus either mutually destroy each other, or rather form a solid or gaseous combination (either with the scoria or the gases of the furnaces). M. Caron was led to study this question analytically, with the view of ascertaining if there really existed a method of expelling phosphorus from the castings of steel. Details of his experiments will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*. They proved to him that in the mixtures in question neither the sulphur nor phosphorus disappears. The operation has no other effect but that of disseminating the injurious metalloids in a larger quantity of metal, which consequently possesses the defect of brittleness in a less degree. The mixture, therefore, possesses advantages available in the manufacture of steel for industrial purposes.

POROSITY OF PLATINUM.—During their researches at high temperatures, chemists are continually checked by the difficulty of finding suitable vessels. Platinum vases at first appeared irreproachable; but they are now rejected on account of the mistrust occasioned by a metal to which is attributed the faculty of condensing on its surface the gases with which it is brought into contact. A recent memoir of M. E. Becquerel has suggested to MM. Ste.-Claire Deville and Troost a series of experiments by which they consider that they have found out the true cause why platinum presents no security when experiments are made with gases and high vapours. We must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* for the details of the researches which have led these able chemists to the decision that at high temperatures platinum conducts itself like those porous vases which were so well employed by M. Jamin in his beautiful experiments relative to the endosmose of gases. This porosity of platinum MM. Deville and Troost consider to be in perfect harmony with the catalytic actions and feeble conducting power for heat and electricity possessed by that metal. MM. Deville and Troost especially commend a remarkable platinum tube made for their use by Messrs. Matthey and Johnson, of London. This tube, of cast platinum, weighs 1070 grammes, and is 60 centimetres long and about 2 millimetres thick.

AN INDUCTION-COIL OF GREAT POWER, and its effects, are described by the Rev. N. J. Callan, of Maynooth College, in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, with details. About three years and a half ago he made a powerful induction-coil—the secondary coil, made of No. 31 iron wire, consisted of three parts, two about 2½ in., the third 3 in. long. The entire length of the secondary coil is about 8 in. and the length of the secondary wire about 150,000 ft. With three cells of the Maynooth battery, in each of which the zinc plate was 4 in. square, the coil gave sparks about 10 in. long between two pointed wires, one connected with each end of the coil. With five cells of the same size the sparks were only 10½ in., but were much louder than the sparks produced by three cells. Within the last four months Mr. Callan made a new primary coil nearly 3 ft. long, with a core about 3 ft. 6 in. in length, and improved the insulation between the secondary coil and the primary, and also the insulation of the three parts of the secondary from each other. Since these changes were made this coil (the negative end being connected with a plate containing a square foot of surface and the positive end with a pointed wire) gave sparks 7½ in. long with a single 4-in. cell of the Maynooth battery. With two 4-in. cells the sparks were 12½ in., and with three cells of the same size they were 15 in. in length. Mr. Callan having discovered the great increase produced in the length of the spark by connecting a large plate of any metal with the negative end of the coil, made a series of experiments in order to ascertain the best size of the plate, and the effects of connecting plates in various ways with the ends of the coil. Some of the results of these experiments appear to be anomalous, and not in accordance with the commonly-received theory regarding the distribution of electricity over the surface of bodies, nor with the rule for determining the height to which a lightning-conductor should project above the roof of a building to which it is attached. For details of the experiments we must refer our readers to Mr. Callan's paper.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED, in his eighth lecture on the 4th inst., again considered the Results of Palæontology on the Progress of Geology, more especially of the study of the remains of the higher animals, and their value and meaning as a means of identifying contemporaneous deposits, and as exhibiting the nature of the life prevalent at the time and its physical geography. With this view the Professor dilated upon the nature of the remains of the great cartilaginous fishes and amphibia found in the palæontic or primary period, of the great saurian reptiles of the secondary period, and of the birds and pachydermatous quadrupeds of the tertiary period—all of which were amply illustrated by diagrams. The extent and value of the evidence of the footprints of animals on rocks was also duly considered, and also the application of the study of fossil remains in determining the probable causes of the destruction, variation, substitution, and development of species, with especial reference to the startling theories of Lamarck and the doctrine of natural selection given out by Darwin. The lecture was concluded with a notice of the recent discoveries of human remains, their nature, the obscurity of the evidence of their authenticity, and the value of the investigation in relation to human history, with especial reference to the recent discovery of stone and other implements, and also of the immense heaps of the débris of human food (termed Kjökkenmöddings) on the shores of Scandinavia, including shells of oysters, whelks, and other mollusks, and fish not now found in those northern seas. All these facts, referred to in the lecture, give evidence of the prevalence of order, succession, and adaptation to life—geology especially reminding us of the prevalence of a unity of design in creation and the existence of laws connecting organic and inorganic matter through all time.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN gave the Friday evening discourse on the 5th inst., his subject being "The Forms of the Stratified Alps of Savoy." By the aid of numerous boldly-drawn coloured diagrams, he gave his views on the history of these remarkable "mountain edifices," as he termed them, treating at considerable length on the materials of which they consist (Jura limestone, chalk, &c.), the forces employed in building them up, and the tools by which they had been shaped or sculptured. He referred to the extraordinary effects produced by the action of the physical, chemical, and mechanical forces in dealing with the materials of the crust of the earth, the formation and raising of sea bottoms, the drying of the water, the settling of the sedimentary matters, and the transformation caused by pressure, contraction, expansion, heat, &c. He compared a mountain to a human body, stating that it also had its periods of disease and health, of decay and renovation. The present formation of the Alps Mr. Ruskin imputed to volcanic action, which had created a Titanic storm, dealing with the surface of the earth as with the sea, forming gigantic earth-waves or mountains, and elevations in great variety of form. He especially referred to many facts in relation to this subject observed by himself during his residence in the localities described. The shaping or sculpture of the mountain he mainly imputed to the disintegrating action of water, both gradual and violent. In respect to glaciers, he adopted the so-called "viscous" theory upheld by Professor J. D. Forbes, saying, "that a glacier had no more power of scooping out a valley than a custard had of deepening a pie-dish!" A mountain torrent cuts its way through the rocks like a vampire; while a glacier moves gently on like a stream of treacle or honey. Mr. Ruskin concluded with remarks on the universal evidence of unceasing change going on, even in substances such as the hardest rocks, commonly believed to be the most immutable substances in nature. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S., gave his second lecture "On the Electric Telegraph" on Saturday last, the 6th inst. He began by reminding his audience that every telegraph essentially involves a source of energy and mechanism for directing it, means for transmitting energy, and an instrument (natural or artificial) for making its effects sensible. In the electric telegraph we have the source and the "sending instrument," the line, and the receiving instrument. The source of energy is chemical affinity, either in the voltaic battery or in the body of the operator, who by his muscular power works the magneto-electric machine when that is employed. The simple voltaic element consists of either platinum, platinised silver, or carbon (the "negative plate"), and zinc (the "positive plate"), which in one insulated vessel of water maintain a difference of electric potential between two pieces of the same metal connected with them. To increase the powers of the battery other forms have been invented. In some, two liquids are employed. In Daniell's battery a solution of sulphate of copper surrounds a negative plate of copper; and in Grove's battery nitric acid and a negative platinum plate are employed. When the two plates of a simple voltaic element, with sulphuric acid mixed with the water, are connected by a fine wire an "electric current" is produced, the effects of which are to permit the positive plate to be dissolved; to cause hydrogen, copper, or deoxydation of nitric acid to appear at the negative plate; to generate heat continually in the wire; to cause a magnetic needle, if there be any in the neighbourhood, to tend across the direction of the wire, and to cause the plane of polarisation of a beam of polarised light passing beside the wire, in a direction perpendicular to it, to turn round this direction. This last property, discovered by Faraday, renders it certain that the electro-magnetic action of the current is a consequence of ring vortices of inscrutably minute motions, having relatively to the line of the current the same position and the same kind of whirling as a ring of smoke seen perpendicular to the line of fire of a cannon. The simple voltaic element is subject to polarisation, which shows itself in the inconstancy of the current for a sensible time after any change in the electric circuit; while the batteries of Daniell and Grove are very nearly constant, as long as the liquids remain of uniform quality. Daniell's is preferable for accurate telegraphic "sending" and testing; while Grove's, being nearly double in its "intensity," is useful when great power from a source in small compass is desired. The following "sending instruments" were exhibited—viz., a Morse key; a Steinheil key, a Cooke and Wheatstone key—that is, a mechanism for counting out from 1 to 28 or 29 contacts at a time, according to the letter to be signalled; Bakewell's prepared conducting paper, with the message written on it in an ink drying into an insulating material; a chronometric key (to make contacts at the proper instants for the letters to be signalled); and other forms.—The magneto-electric telegraph system, based on Faraday's discovery, was also exhibited and explained.—The "line" consists of iron wire, insulated on posts in the air, or of copper wire, in a submarine cable (numerous specimens of which were exhibited). The qualities of the line are—insulation, electrostatic capacity, and conducting power; the relay system being of great advantage on land lines, because of defective insulation. The receiving instrument was described to be a line with no other source of energy than that derived from the sender directly. Relays are also employed, aided by a local battery, weights, or other prime movers, when more forcible signals (such as firing a cannon) are desired than can be readily had by energy transmitted through the line. The lecture was illustrated by a collection of fine apparatus, lent for the occasion.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL gave his concluding "Lecture on Sound" on Tuesday last, the 9th inst. He began by showing how musical sounds can be produced by causing water to flow through small apertures, these sounds being probably due to the viscosity of the liquid causing it to create tremors in the orifice. He then proceeded to consider and exemplify the phenomena of resonance in open tubes, the cavity of the mouth being adduced as an instance, as in the case of the jews-harp, which thereby becomes a musical instrument. The human voice, it was also stated, is produced by a reed instrument, the reeds being vibrating membranes, which can be tightened so as to vary the pitch (as has been made visible by Czermak's remarkable apparatus the laryngoscope). Vibrating reeds or tongues also produce the sound in the concertina and harmonica, and are also associated with organ pipes. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the phenomena of interference and discord or dissonance in accordance with the following principles, based on the researches of Young, Wheatstone, Savart, and other philosophers. The sonorous shocks communicated to the ear by two tuning-forks slightly out of unison are termed beats, which succeed each other more rapidly as the departure from perfect unison augments—their number in a given time being equal to the difference in the number of vibrations executed in that time by the sounding bodies. When the beats were slow they could be counted with ease, but when exceedingly rapid they manifested themselves to the ear by the roughness which they imparted to the sound: the roughness is the cause of dissonance. Professor Tyndall concluded his lecture by exhibiting some of Lissajous's remarkable acoustic experiments by means of tuning-forks, mirrors, and the electric lamp. It having been proved that a tuning-fork does not emit sound with the same intensity in all directions, and that the sounds of two tuning-forks which vibrate exactly at the same rate blend together so as to give the impression of a single sound, it was next shown that if one tuning-fork vibrate a little more rapidly than the other, at certain times both forks conspire to augment the sound, and at other times they act in opposition to each other. The consequence being an intermittent effect, composed of successive periods of sound and silence. When two sounds thus act in succession the effect is technically called interference. It was also shown how, by the sliding of a portion of the vibrations of a sounding disk, we can augment the sonorous intensity.

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THE ASCOT CUP.

THE QUEEN'S VASE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

ASCOT RACE PLATE.—SEE PAGE 652.

BUCKSTONE, THE WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—SEE PAGE 652.

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MALE AMERICAN OSTRICH INCUBATING.

It is not generally known that in all the different species of Struthious or ostrich-like birds, as far as we are acquainted with them, the male performs all the duties of incubation, and takes charge of the young brood when he has hatched them; whilst the female never seems to take the least concern in the matter after she has once deposited her eggs. This has been shown to be the case with the African ostrich in France, where birds of this species have been hatched and reared in captivity in the neighbourhood of Marseilles. The same curious habit has been manifested in the American ostrich, or Rhea, the Bennett's Cassowary, or Mowruk, and the Australian Emu, which have all bred in this country in the Zoological Society's Garden in Regent's Park. It would appear, therefore, to prevail in all the forms of the Struthious order, of which the four above-mentioned birds are examples.

Our Illustration represents a male American ostrich (of the species named Rhea Macrorhyncha) who is now engaged in the duty of incubation at the Regent's Park Gardens. He sits soberly and steadily at his work, and never quits his eggs except to take a hurried meal, being evidently quite aware of the important duties he has to perform. The female of the common Rhea (R. Americana) with whom he is united wanders about the inclosure, and seems not to take the slightest concern in the proceedings of her liege lord. She did not even trouble herself to lay her eggs in one place when she was depositing them, but left them kicking about the grass until her partner selected the spot he thought best adapted for a nest and collected them together for the purpose of incubation.

The Rhea commenced to sit this year on the 8th of May; he is therefore expected to hatch about the 12th of the present month, five weeks being about the period of incubation in this bird. We trust he will be not less successful this year than last, when he brought out two fine young birds, which may now be seen growing into adolescence in the adjoining inclosure to that in which he is confined.

MAJOLICA PLATEAU FROM THE LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

MAJOLICA PLATEAU FROM THE LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

This majolica plateau, from the Art-Loan Exhibition at South Kensington, in 1862 (No. 5226), is a beautifully-painted and richly-lustred work (signed and dated 1526) of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli, the finest of the majolica painters, whose authenticated works are very scarce, but for which works of his "botega" are often mistaken. His hand may be known by general artistic excellence and by the peculiar light olive colour of the shadows of the flesh. The plateau is in the collection of the Rev Thomas Berney, of Bracon Hall, who has forwarded an interesting conjectural elucidation of its subject, from which we quote the following:—The subject represented, Mr. Berney believes, is the beatification of Taddea da Carrara, wife of Mastino II. della Scala, a lady whose name was rendered "illustrious by her philanthropy" and "singular virtues" and "the many good deeds which she did before she died, which were infinite," and as "the foundress of the Casa di Pietà, in Verona." It is copied, with some additions, from the well-known drawing by Raphael, the subject of which has long been a mystery, though engraved by Marc Antonio. Bartsch (XIV. 45), who had probably heard the engraving called simply "La Dama della Scala," the proper title of Taddea after her husband's death, in 1351, and mistaken Dama for the Madonna and Scala for the steps of the throne, calls it merely "Notre Dâme à l'escalier."

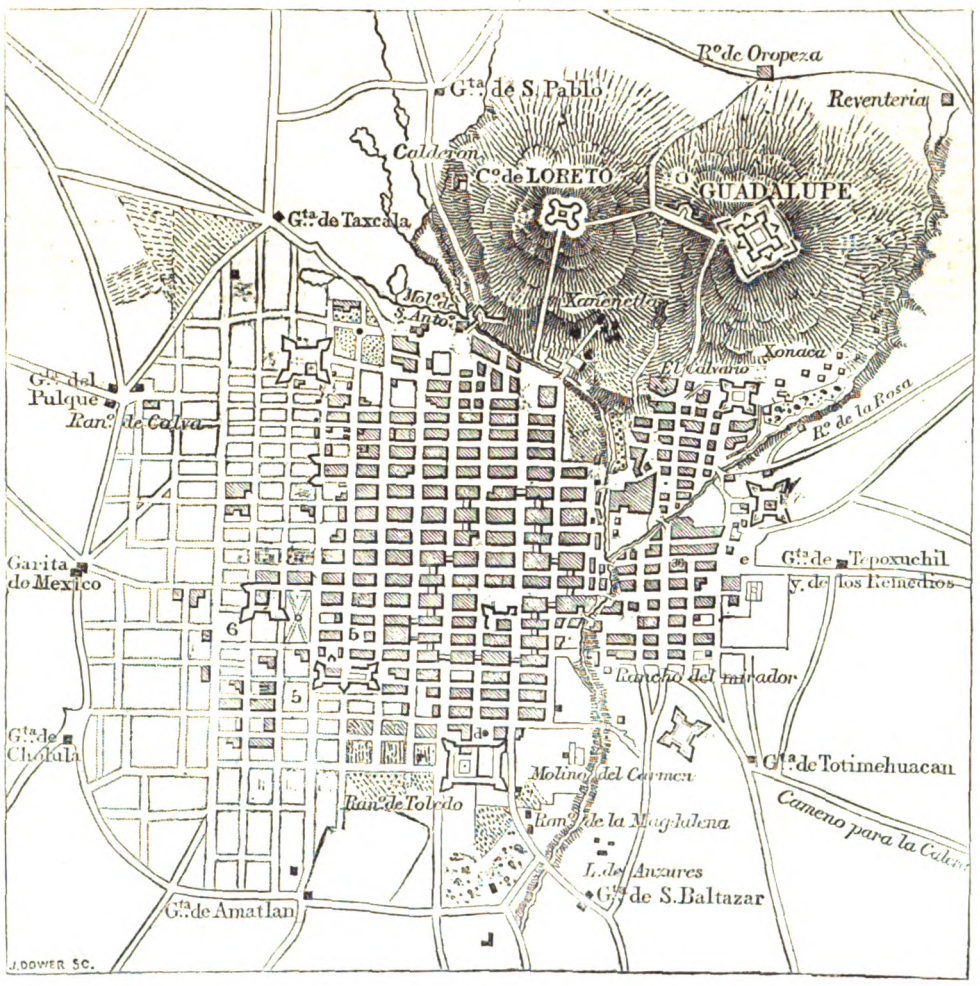
Three things Maestro Giorgio has introduced, which at once clear up the subject and put the intention of Raphael's treatment of it beyond the possibility of a doubt:—1, A figure on the flagstaff in the background, on the tower of "S. Pietro-in-Castello," similar to the female figure holding a spear, found on various coins (tessare mercantile) of Verona of this period; with the Gospel and the winged lion of St. Mark on the obverse. Its disproportionate size suggests that the figure had been displaced, and that it was drawn in from one of these well-known coins, the better to indicate the city. 2, An accurate view of Verona, called in the Middle Ages THE LITTLE JERUSALEM, taken from the site of the present Castle of San Felice-di-fuori; but the buildings in the foreground are merely fanciful. The view contains in the middle distance those places which were named after the most sacred places of the Holy Land. (Its accuracy is attested after careful reference to numerous works, views, and plans of Verona, from Braunius, 1573, to the Descrizione, 1820.) The water seen below with the stockade, forming the north-eastern boundary of the city, was evidently supplied from Montorio; for hence "by a secret canal, in which much water was collected, they could go in a little boat to the Castle of Montorio," where rises the rivulet Fiumicello. Besides a part of the wall of Charlemagne on the hill called Mount Calvary, are seen the shafts of the Three Crosses, and the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (or S. Rocchi Minoris); and on each side of it the Valley of our Lord and the Mount of Olives; near which also were Bethlehem and Nazareth (see Braunius). In the distance are seen the Rondela of Baccolla, in line with the distant towers of Castel Vecchio; and to the right, the Bastion of Boccare (153 ft. in diameter) and the B. of S. Giorgio, dated 1525. Behind them is the River Adige, and beyond it the N.W. part of the city, with the only three large buildings in it, the Basilica of S. Zeno Maggiore, with its lofty campanile; the square tower of the monastery suppressed in 1770; and the church of S. Proculus Archipresbyteratus. 3, A ladder (scala) of gigantic size, yet leading nowhere, it being the arms of the Scaligeri, and intentionally placed, not on a shield, but in the landscape, and in the centre of the plateau, thus connecting the subject of it with the city of Verona and with the family of La Scala.

In Litta's "Celebri Famiglie Italiane" is a coloured engraving of the picture over the altar in the Chapel of the Rosary, in the church of Sta. Anastasia, in Verona. It contains portraits of Taddea da Carrara and her husband Mastino della Scala, kneeling before the Virgin. Mr. Henry Farrer, of New Bond-street, a recognised authority in these matters, decided that this portrait is identical with that of her who is being led by the Madonna to the Saviour, both in the engraving by Marc Antonio after Raphael and in the Plateau. The Scaglieri lost Verona in 1387, soon after her death, but the family existed at the end of the sixteenth century. Among her many illustrious descendants may be mentioned the Emperor Frederick III., and Maximilian I., Philip Archduke of Austria and Burgundy, and his son, the Emperor Charles V., and the Emperor Ferdinand I., who succeeded him, and Philip II., King of Spain.

The Saviour is represented "upon the throne of David," surrounded by his Apostles. The subject is treated conventionally. The whole dress of Taddea is that of a married person of rank; but the long neck-chain at once decides her condition, for no one but a person of position, and that person a married lady, could, at that period, wear this long necklace, with the invariable medallion of the husband concealed in the bosom. This at once sets aside the suggestions that she might possibly be Martha or Mary Magdalene. She has the "nimbus," or glory, the usual symbol among Catholic artists of beatified and of canonised persons. Her being thus led to Christ is intended to show her devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

Of the group she is leaving behind her, the first is her son, Cangrande II. Her husband, soon after their marriage in 1382, became Mastino II. della Scala, Prince of Verona, and died in 1351. About this time she secluded herself in her own palace, "of which she devoted a part as a Casa di Pietà for the reception of distressed children who, through the barbarity of their parents, might be thrown upon the world." She died in 1375, and her name is handed down with posterity as illustrious for piety and reverence to Christian charity.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Caldesi have published a large photograph of the plateau.



PLAN OF PUEBLA.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.

The French army in Mexico, under General Forey—numbering, with its garrison in Vera Cruz, 35,000 men, according to the statement of M. Fould—took up its position before the walls of Puebla on the 16th of March last. Our latest dates come down to the 30th of April; so that the siege had already lasted forty-five days. The French attack commenced on the south-west corner, near the Garita de Amatlan. On the 25th of March the French took the fort of San Javier—marked 6 in our Map. The conflict lasted thirty-two hours, and the ground was contested step by step. The French admitted a loss of 4 officers killed, and 30 wounded. Among the latter was General Lormière, of the artillery, who has since died of his wounds. They had also 55 privates killed, and 443 wounded. They subsequently occupied six blocks of houses and the redoubt of Morelos—marked 5. This is the only part of the city which the French have gained. Their attack on the Plazuela of San Augustin—a little to the north of the aforesaid redoubt, and marked b—was repulsed by the forces under General Ortega. General Ortega assures President Juarez that if the assailants gain possession of the ground on which the city stands nothing shall cover it but a heap of ruins. Each house becomes a fortress; and so fatal have the French found this method of fighting that they feel themselves compelled to resort to the severe measure of mining and blowing up these coverts, whence they are unable to expel the Mexican forces On the 31st of March the Mexican General Comonfort retired from his position in the environs of Puebla, and took up a position to the west of the town, about three leagues on the road to Mexico, which issues from the city by the Garita de Mexico. Comonfort's forces consist of 4000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. He states that he defeated the French on the 15th of April, and captured 500 head of cattle, mules, horses, and ammunition. The latest news comes viâ San Francisco and New York. General Comonfort has had two further conflicts with the French, the first of which was indecisive; but in the second the Mexicans remained masters of the field, capturing 150 Zouaves. President Juarez has left for

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Comonfort's army to urge offensive operations. The French have continued the bombardment, and the Mexican General has thrown 15,000 troops into the city. The siege of Puebla bids fair to rival in its duration the siege of Vicksburg, though in the former there is no great river and its confluent, no bluffs and gun-boats to give it scenic effect.

Puebla, capital of the State of the same name, one of the departments of the Mexican Confederation, is finely situated on a declivity, seventy-four miles E.S.E. of Mexico, next to which it is the largest city in the Confederation. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets, supplied with footpaths, houses generally three stories high, with flat roofs, and large and elegant squares, in the principal one of which is situated the cathedral, a magnificent structure. Among the public buildings of Puebla the most noted are the churches, which, for their dimensions, the richness of their decorations, and the number of their paintings and sculptures, are not excelled in the world. Next to the cathedral, the College of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Episcopal Palace, the Convent of St. Francis, and that of St. Dominique are the most markable buildings. In all, there are seventy-two religious edifices, including forty-three large churches; and above a hundred towers rising above the houses impart a characteristic feature to the city. There are also several colleges, academies, and schools, and a number of almshouses and hospitals. Puebla contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It has some manufactures of cotton, wool, and earthenware, which, however, have greatly declined since the commerce of Mexico has been thrown open.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Wales has become an annual subscriber of ten guineas to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

The screw-corvette Cadmus, 21, 400-horse power, is to be immediately taken in hand and fitted for the first division of the Chatham steam-reserve, in readiness for immediate commission.

General Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H., Colonel of the 99th Regiment of Foot, died on Sunday night, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, after a protracted illness, in the 81st year of his age. The venerable officer entered the Army in 1799, and had in his early career seen much active service.

Mr. Reed, the new Chief Constructor of the Navy, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, paid an official visit to Woolwich Dockyard. Mr. Reed was first conducted over the iron-cased ship Caledonia, and afterwards inspected the Repulse, Wolverine, Dartmouth, and the other ships about to be converted under the new system. He also inspected the dockyard schools, with the intention of establishing a school of naval architecture in the dockyard. Mr. Reed examined in detail the stacks of timber adapted for the frames of armour-plated ships, and especially the stores of mahogany and teak with which the dockyard is now incumbered.

MILITIA.

The Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lovaine, completed its usual term of annual assembling last week at Alnwick. Before breaking up, the regiment was inspected upon the grounds in front of the castle by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy. The regiment, when mustered for inspection, was divided into ten companies of about seventy-four men each, and they presented an extremely clean and soldier-like appearance. The men acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner while under arms, and were addressed in commendatory terms by Colonel Hardy after the inspection.

The disbandment of the Royal North Lincoln Militia took place on Wednesday week, after the men had been up the usual time for the annual training. It mustered as strong, or stronger, this year than at any time previously, there having been only about thirty absentees among 1000 men. The regiment was inspected by Major-General Pipon, from the War Office, who spoke very favourably of what he witnessed. The conduct of the militiamen, as a whole, has been very good. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellison has been in command. Major Lord Monson and Major Taylor have also been with the regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

In our account of the naval and military demonstration at Southend we omitted to mention, among the volunteer corps which took part in the affair, the 4th Essex, Captain-Com. (Major) Bringhurst; Major Tufnell and Adjutant de Crespigny were also present. The above, with the 23rd Essex, Captain Hamilton, and the Heytridge Engineers (two companies), Captain Bent, were under the command of C. W. C. de Crespigny, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st B.E.R.V.

The third annual prize meeting of the Surrey Rifle Volunteer Association was brought to a close on Wednesday week at the ranges on Wimbledon Common. The challenge cup, value £100, with gold medal, was won by Colonel Cole, 11th Surrey; the second prize, £10, by Lieutenant Pott; and the third prize, £5, by Major Sir H. Fletcher, 6th Surrey. The Lord Lieutenant and county members' prize of £50 was won by Private T. White, 13th Surrey. The prize for the best volley-firing, a cup value ten guineas, was carried off by the 12th Surrey. Consolation prizes, ranging in value from £7 to £1, were also shot for.

The annual inspection of the West Middlesex by Colonel Erskine, Inspector of Volunteers, took place on Tuesday week in the Regent's Park in the presence of a large number of spectators. The battalion mustered to the number of about 300 men, forming six companies, under the command of Lord Radstock, assisted by Major Bridgman and Captain and Adjutant Pennymore. The ground was admirably kept by a considerable force of the 19th Middlesex, under the command of Captain Reed, the Adjutant of the regiment. Colonel Erskine, at the conclusion of the evolutions, said he should not fail to make a most favourable report to the Secretary of State for War, not only as to the efficiency of the battalion, but as to the able manner in which it had been handled.

The rifle match between thirty members—viz., five officers, ten non-commissioned officers, and fifteen privates from each of the West Middlesex and Victoria Rifle Corps, was shot off yesterday week at the Stanmore range, near Harrow. The total scores made by the West Middlesex were 903 marks; by the Victorias, 856 marks. The four highest scores on the winning side were Captain Dear, 43; Lieutenant Marriner, 43; Sergeant Barber, 41; and Private J. W. Smith, 40. The four highest on the Victoria side were Corporal Somervaille, 40; Private J. Dawe, 38; Private J. G. Davey, 36; Corporal Mortlock, 35. The three highest scores on the winning side are entitled to three tankards, paid for by the losers. The tie for first place was shot off by Captain Dear and Lieutenant Marriner, and resulted in favour of the former.

Last Saturday the Bristol corps, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, marched to Kingsweston Common, four miles from the city, where, after a short battalion drill, they bivouacked. They afterwards engaged in athletic sports for prizes given by the Mayor of Bristol, who by virtue of his office is honorary Colonel of the regiment, and others. A cooking detachment was told off, and, under the command of Lieutenant Burgess, the Quartermaster, they proceeded to the ground some hours before the corps. By the aid of a pontoon cooking-apparatus, presented to the regiment by Mr. Thomas Proctor, they prepared dinner for the regiment. There were about 500 of all ranks on parade, and they were served with excellent stew ad libitum, a loaf of bread, and half a pint of beer, at sixpence per man. The athletic sports consisted of high jump, hurdle-race, flat race, quoits, throwing weights, &c., and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

On Thursday week the Taff battalion of the Glamorganshire Volunteer Corps was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke on the practice-ground at Aberdare. The men were under arms for several hours, and they went through the evolutions in a highly creditable manner. The battalion mustered 500 strong.

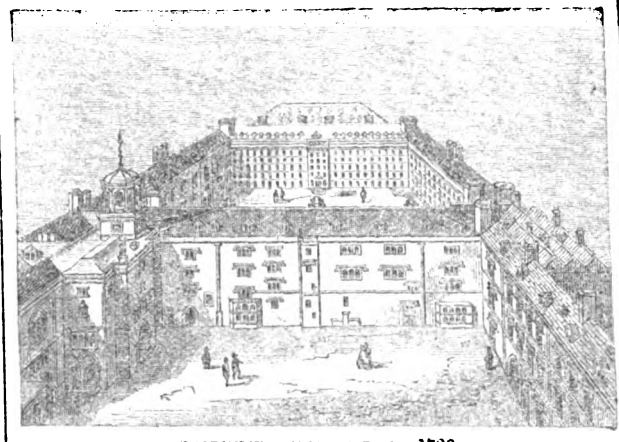
There is to be a volunteer field-day at Harwich on the 20th inst., when the brigade assembled will be under the direction of Lord Rancliffe. Several companies from the metropolis and also from Suffolk are expected to be present, in addition to local Essex corps. The redoubt at Harwich will be manned for a mimic fight.

The review of the rifle corps of Oxford and Cambridge took place on Monday in Port Meadow, a few miles from Oxford, and some thousands of spectators witnessed the movements. Both corps were put through a variety of evolutions, most of which were performed in a highly creditable manner, particularly the skirmishing and the marching past. At the conclusion of the inspection the companies were drawn up in a square and briefly addressed by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting the corps of the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the satisfaction he had experienced in the excellent manner they had gone through the various movements. He particularly impressed upon them the necessity, if they wished to make good and efficient soldiers, to pay attention to company and battalion drill.

Miss Rye states, in a letter dated March 16, that, with the exception of three or four servants, who would probably be placed in a few days, the whole of the young women she took out to Otago had obtained suitable employment—the governesses at salaries of from £60 to £40; the servants at wages of from £40 to £20 a-year. Emigration to that part of the colony, she says, ought never to cease. "Indeed," she remarks, "if another shipload of servants and governesses of my own selection were coming out next, I would undertake to place them all within a month of their landing." She, however, greatly deplores the dangers to which young women are subject on board emigrant ships, and, after their arrival, at the "immigration barracks," and she makes an urgent appeal that efforts should be made to remedy the glaring defects of the present system.

THE LAST OF THE OLD BRIDEWELL OF LONDON.

WITHIN a few days the greater portion of the old Bridewell of London has disappeared, and the ground will shortly be marked out for more profitable appropriation. It is one of the oldest historic sites in the city of London. Here stood the ancient palace of Bridewell, which extended nearly from Fleet-street to the Thames at Blackfriars, and was founded upon the remains of a building supposed to be Roman, and inhabited by the Kings of England previous to the Conquest. Here our Norman Kings held their Courts. Henry I. gave stone towards rebuilding the palace; and in 1847, in excavating the site of Cogers' Hall, in Bride-lane, was discovered a vault, with Norman pellet moulding, and other remains of the same date. The palace was much neglected until, upon the site of the old Tower of Mountfiquit, Henry VIII. built "a stately and beautiful house giving it to name Bridewell, of the parish and well there."—[Stow.] This house was erected for the reception of Charles V. of Spain, though only his nobles were lodged here, "a gallery being made out of the house over the water [the Fleet], and through the wall of the City into the Emperor's lodgings in the Blackfriars."—[Stow.] The



BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, IN 1720.

whole third act of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. is laid in "the palace at Bridewell," which is historically correct. Subsequently the King, taking a dislike to the palace, let it fall to decay. The "wide, large, empty house" was next presented to the city of London by King Edward VI., after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a workhouse for the poor and a house of correction; also as a provision for "sturdy rogues," and as "the fittest hospital for those cripples whose legs are lame through their own laziness." The gift was confirmed by charter only ten days before the death of the King. Nearly two years elapsed before Queen Mary confirmed her brother's gift; and in February, 1555, the Mayor and Aldermen entered Bridewell and took possession, with seven hundred marks, land, and all the bedding and other furniture of the house of the Savoy. But the house soon proved costly and inconvenient to the citizens by attracting thither idle and abandoned people from the outskirts of London, when the Common Council issued acts against "the resort of masterless men." In 1608, the City erected here twelve large granaries for corn and two storehouses for coals; and in 1620 the ancient chapel was enlarged. In Aggas's plan of London, the buildings and gardens of the hospital extend from the present site to the Thames, on the bank of which a large castellated mansion is represented; as also in Van der Wyngrerde's (1543) view, in the Bodleian Library; but in Hollar's view, *after* the Great Fire, most of the buildings are consumed.

The hospital was rebuilt, as represented in the annexed Engraving, (from Kip's view of 1720,) in two quadrangles, the principal of which fronted the Fleet River, now a vast sewer under the middle of Bridge-street. Within the present century were built the committee-room and prisons; the chapel was also rebuilt and the whole latterly formed only one large quadrangle, with a handsome entrance from Bridge-street; the keystone of the archway being sculptured with the head of King Edward VI. Hatton thus minutely describes the hospital in 1708:—

It is a prison and house of correction for idle, vagrants, loose, and disorderly servants, night-wakers, &c. These are set to hard labour, and have correction according to their deserts; but have their clothes and diet during their imprisonment at the charge of the house.

It is also an hospital for indigent persons, and where twenty art-masters (as they are called), being decayed traders—as shoemakers, taylors, flax-drapers, &c., have houses, and their servants or apprentices (being about 110 in all) have clothes at the house charge, and their masters, having the profit of their work, do often advance by this means their own fortunes. And these boys, having served their time faithfully, have not only their freedom, but also £10 each towards carrying on their respective trades, and many have even arrived from nothing to be governors.

The Bridewell boys were distinguished by a particular dress, and attended fires with an engine belonging to the hospital. In 1755 the Bridewells boys had, however, grown unruly, and so turbulent in the streets as to be a great annoyance to peaceable citizens. Their peculiar costume was then laid aside, and they became more orderly. The flogging at Bridewell for offences committed without the prison is described by Ward in his "London Spy:" both men and women were whipped on their naked backs, before the Court of Governors. The president sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the post when the hammer fell. Hogarth, in his "Harlot's Progress," gives the peculiar feature of the place. In the Fourth Plate men and women are beating hemp under the eye of a savage taskmaster, and a lad, too idle to work, is seen standing on tiptoe to reach the stocks, in which his hands are fixed, while over his head is written, "Better to work than stand thus." When Howard visited Bridewell he found the building damp and unhealthy, and the rooms, cells, and corridors confined and dark, and altogether a bad specimen of a prison.

"Lob's Pound" was a cant name for Bridewell, the origin of which puzzled Nares, who notes "Who Lob was is as little known as the site of Lipsbury Pinfold." In "Hudibras" the term is employed as a name for the stocks, into which the Knight put Crowdero:—

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound.

Miss Baker's suggestion is reasonable—that the name originated from Lob, a looby, or clown, rather than any specific individual; Bridewell being the place of correction for the petty offences of that class of offenders.—(*Northamptonshire Glossary.*)

Bridewell was, until lately, used as a receptacle for vagrants committed by the Lord Mayor and sitting Aldermen; as a temporary lodging for persons previous to their being sent home to their respective parishes; and a certain number of boys were brought up to different trades. Refractory apprentices are still committed here by the Chamberlain. The male prisoners sentenced to and fit for hard labour were put upon the treadwheel, by which corn was ground for the supply of Bridewell, Bethlehem, and the House of Occupations. The younger prisoners, or those not sentenced to hard labour, were employed in picking junk and cleaning the wards; the females were set to work in washing, mending, and getting up the linen and bedding of the prisoners, or in picking junk and cleaning the prison. The punishments for breaches of prison rules were diminution of food, solitary confinement, and irons, as the case might be. In 1842 were confined here 1324 persons, of whom 233 were under seventeen, and 466 were known or reputed thieves. In 1818 no employment was furnished to the prisoners. The seventh report of the Inspectors of Prisons returned Bridewell as answering no one object of improvement except that of safe custody; it did not correct, deter, or reform; and nothing could be worse than the association to which all but the City apprentices were subjected. However, in 1829, there was built, adjoining Bethlehem Hospital, in Lambeth, a "House of Occupations," whither young prisoners are sent from Bridewell to be taught useful trades.

The demolition of the prison of Bridewell is, therefore, a salutary measure. The committals are now made to the City Prison at Holloway, which, notwithstanding its large extent—once thought by alarmists to be needlessly vast—is now nearly full of prisoners. Meanwhile a portion of Bridewell Hospital will be reserved for the detention and reformation of incorrigible City apprentices committed here by the Chamberlain from time to time; this jurisdiction being preserved by the Court of Chancery in dealing with the matters which concern the disposal of the building and the estates of the governor of the hospital. Reformatory schools are also to be built from the revenue of the hospital, stated at £12,000 per annum. At the Social Science Congress, in 1862, the worthy Chamberlain read a paper on the peculiar jurisdiction of his Court, which is a valuable contribution to the transactions of the Society. It should be added that, under the former discipline of the prison, special care was taken to prevent the apprentices making the acquaintance of the low vagrants and misdemeanants who ordinarily occupied the building. The apprentices were placed in small cells, closed in with double doors, which shut out sound as effectually as sight; communication was, therefore, nearly impossible. Hereafter, only the apprentices will be confined here. The number of committals rarely exceeds twenty-five annually, and, on our visit to the Bridewell last week, there was but one apprentice confined there. Although the annual number is so small, the power of committal, which the Chamberlain has most praiseworthily asserted, and successfully maintains, acts as a terror to evildoers by keeping in restraint 3000 of these lads of the City.

The vacated buildings, though satisfactory in one sense, were, at our visit, a gloomy scene. Here is a piece of ground which is leased for the burial-place of Bridewell Precinct; wherein Robert Levett, the old and faithful friend of Dr. Johnson, and an inmate of his house, was buried, in 1732. Not a vestige of the ancient buildings remained. The noblest feature of the later buildings was the court-room—85 ft. 4 in. by 29 ft. 8 in., wainscoted and hung with the great picture, by Holbein, of Edward VI. granting the Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor. Beneath was the cartoon of "The Good Samaritan," by the youthful artist Dadd. The other pictures are a fine full-length of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; and portraits of the Presidents, including Sir William Withers, 1708, a very large equestrian portrait, with St. Paul's in the background. But the most valuable embellishments were the tables of benefactions, ranging from £500 to £50, "depensilled in gold characters." In this hall the governors dined annually, each steward contributing £15 towards the expenses, the dinner being dressed in the spacious kitchen beneath, only used for this purpose. This hall and kitchen were taken down at the close of last year.

In the entrance-corridor from Bridge-street, are the old chapel gates—remarkably fine ironwork—presented by Sir William Withers; and on the staircase is a bust of the venerable Chamberlain Clark, who died in his ninety-third year. In the committee-room are the frames of the several pictures which are now in the hands of the cleaner, and which it would be well to place in a more accessible depository than heretofore. Why should not the City have its gallery of worthies? We may here mention three print-memorials:—1. The old Fleet-ditch, showing Bridewell-bridge over the Fleet, painted by Hayman, and engraved by Grignion as the frontispiece to the third volume of the "Dunciad." 2 and 3. Views of old Bridewell, in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata."

Another interesting act in connection with Bridewell remains to be noticed. Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, lately called the attention of the Rev. Dr. Waddington to a manuscript in that depository, showing that in the old Bridewell of London were imprisoned the members of the Congregational Church first formed after the accession of Elizabeth. They were committed to the custody of the gaoler on the 20th of May, 1567. It is, no doubt, to this company that Bishop Grindal refers in his letter to Bullinger, July 11, 1568:—"Some London citizens," he says, "with four or five ministers, have openly separated from us, and sometimes in private houses, sometimes in fields, and occasionally even in ships, they have held meetings and administered the sacraments. Besides this, they have ordained ministers, elders, and deacons after their own way. The number of the sect is about two hundred, but consisting of more women than men. The Privy Council have lately committed the heads of this faction to prison, and are now using means to put a timely stop to this sect." Very recently the Rev. Dr. Waddington discovered a set of original papers written by the members of this Church in the Bridewell, signed chiefly by Christian women, together with a document containing a brief statement of their principles, by Richard Fitz, their pastor. It appears from these interesting records, which have been kept, though in a loose form, for nearly three hundred years, that Richard Fitz, their minister, Thomas Rowland, deacon,—Partridge, and Giles Fowler, died in prison. From the enlarged proportions the Congregational denomination has since reached in Great Britain and America, considerable interest is attached to Bridewell because of these associations. Dr. Waddington, following the current of history from this hidden source, shows, by indisputable evidence from original papers in the public archives, that the succession of Congregational Churches from this period is continuous. The Bridewell may thus be regarded as the starting-point of Congregationalism after the Reformation, as Plymouth Rock is considered to be the corner-stone of America.

Brief and fragmentary as are these touching and simple memorials, it is as satisfactory as it is remarkable that they should have been preserved by the Metropolitan Bishop, and finally transferred to the Royal archives. The name of Fitz was known to the Christian exiles in Holland associated with the Pilgrim Fathers. Henry Ainsworth speaks of "that separated church, whereof Mr. Fitz was pastor, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign." It was reserved for us to identify him in his relation to the "Flock of Slaughter," suffering bonds and imprisonment in the Bridewell. These original papers enable us with certainty to trace the origin of the first voluntary church in England after the Marian persecution, as contemporaneous with the Anglican movement.—See *Historical Papers: No. 1, Richard Fitz.*

The museums of the Louvre were raised by Napoleon I. to a high degree of splendour. Louis XVIII. further enriched them with 111 paintings, at a cost of 668,265f. It was also during his reign that the Venus of Milo was added to the Museum of Antiquities. Charles X. purchased twenty-four paintings for 62,790f., and completed the Museum of Antiquities, which bears his name. Louis Philippe purchased for the Louvre only thirty-three paintings, at a cost of 74,136f. Since the accession of Napoleon III. the New Louvre has seen several new galleries formed. Thirty masterpieces of the highest order of merit have been bought, at an expense of nearly 1,000,000f., among them being "The Conception," by Murillo, for which 615,300f. were paid to the heirs of Marshal Soult; also two pieces by Velasquez, two Hobbemas, and one beautiful Denner. Several invaluable pieces of sculpture have also been obtained; and, last of all, the Campana Collection, which cost 4,000,000f. The Apollo Gallery is now terminated, decorated, and furnished. The Emperor is organising the great museum which is to bear his own name, and that of the French school of painting, on the right and left of the Pavilion Denon, the first floor of the New Louvre. Napoleon III. has contributed more largely to the splendours of the Louvre than any other Sovereign since France I.—*Galignani.*

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF.—The following particulars have been gathered by the police respecting one William Graham, alias Campbell, aged thirty, recently charged at the Thames Police Court with having stolen a purse from a lady at the Stepney railway station:—In 1843, when the prisoner was only nine years of age, he was convicted of stealing a purse and money from a lady near the George public-house, in the Commercial-road. His father was convicted at the same time of feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen. The boy had been in custody before, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. His father was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and died shortly afterwards in prison. In the year 1853 the prisoner was tried for stealing from the person, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. On that occasion fifteen previous convictions for felony were proved against him. In the year 1858 he was again convicted of stealing from the person, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He was liberated with a ticket of leave in the early part of 1862. A few weeks afterwards the prisoner was summarily convicted at the Mansion House and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a watch. On the expiration of that sentence he was arrested by order of the Home Secretary and sent back to the Millbank Penitentiary to complete his five years' penal servitude. He was liberated on the 9th of last month, since which he had committed this robbery, and it has been ascertained that he had been living since his liberation from the Millbank Prison in a thieves' colony in Old Nicholl-street, Bethnal-green. A letter from an old thief was found on the prisoner. It commenced by expressing the regret of the writer that his brother Andy had got another three months' imprisonment and hard labour, that two of his friends had been taken to Newgate, and that they ran the risk of having ten years' penal servitude, if not more. The writer added, "I have not been up the lane (Petticoat-lane) with any swag (stolen property) for two weeks; but, for all that, I am progressing wonderfully, and I expect Poll and Bob will be able to go out with me and graft (pick pockets) in a few days." Besides the seventeen convictions mentioned, the prisoner has been convicted on four or five other occasions.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Roman pavement recently found near the site of the pretico of the East India House in Leadenhall-street has been removed to one of the rooms of the British Archæological Association, where it can now be seen to advantage. It forms a square of about five feet, set in a floor of common red tesserœ. The pattern is more ingenious and beautiful than it has hitherto been described. Under the pavement were found broken portions of plaster, with red, black, and grey stripes, very perfect as to colour. Leadenhall and Aldgate are fast parting with their old houses: upon the site of the India House a noble pile of buildings is in progress; opposite, over against St. Andrew's Undershaft, there remains a lofty house, with overhanging stories—a bit of picturesque old London.

From the new volume of the "Calendar of State Papers," edited by Mr. Bruce, we get some interesting information of the Blackfriars Theatre, part of the site of which is still called Playhouse-yard, where was a piece of ground "to turne coaches in." Under the date of Nov. 16, 1633, we find—"Notes by Sec. Windebank, of business transacted at the council this day.—Blackfriars Playhouse. The players demand £21,000. The commissioners (Sir Henry Spiller, Sir William Becher, and [Lawrence] Whitaker) valued it at near £30 00. The parishioners offer towards the removing of them £100. An order of the board to remove the coaches from thence, and to lay the coachmen of whomsoever by the heels. That no coaches stay between Paul's Chain and the Fleet Conduit. The officers to be punished if they do not their duties. The Lord Mayor to have his commandment directed to him, and every ward to be answerable."

In the same year Taylor, the Water Poet, sends in this rhyming petition to Lord Cottington on behalf of his Majesty's watermen. Its prayer is as plain and unmistakable as prose could make it:—

> Shows that your Lordship is so well inclined
> To pay us, that our order you have signed;
> For which we humbly thank you, though, as yet,
> We sue, and seek, and can no payment get.
> We live in debt, we coin and credit lack,
> And we doe fear Sir Robert Pye is slack;
> Or else unwilling, therefore, we implore
> Your Lordship to remember him once more.
> And we shall pray unto the Power supernal
> To bless your Lordship, temporal and eternal.

We are glad to see that the ancient priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield, one of the most interesting of the churches of the metropolis, is about to be restored. The church is, in the main, a Norman structure, dating from 1102 to 1123. The choir resembles the earlier portions of Winchester Cathedral, distinguished by semicircular arches and billet-moulding, the clerestory above the triforium having pointed windows of later date. Parts are of the Perpendicular period, as the large bay, or oriel, with the rebus of a *bolt* (arrow) and a tun, of Bolton, who was Prior from 1506 to 1532. The roof is of timber, divided into compartments by a tie-beam and king-post, supported by brackets. The brick tower bears the date of 1628. The nave is supposed to have originally extended to the house fronts in Smithfield, where is the entrance-gate, an excellent specimen of Early English, with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Vestiges of the old foundations occur in the churchyard within a few feet of the surface. The canopied tomb, with effigy of Rahere, the founder, though of much later date than his decease, is fine Perpendicular Gothic, and was coloured originally. The church can be completely restored, it is stated, for about £4000. The edifice is well described in Godwin's "Churches of London;" and a cloister and crypt of the priory, which exist, are ably illustrated in Archer's "Vestiges of Old London." Talking of churches, we regret to see it stated that the fine old church in Austinfriars cannot be repaired, but is to be taken down and rebuilt. There has been a renewal of the proposition to remove Hawksmoor's Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, one of the striking and original churches in the City, and finely placed. A strong letter to the Bishop condemns the scheme.

The City Cross at Winchester, a light and elegant design of the fifteenth century, but the detail of which has been almost entirely destroyed by injudicious repairs, is about to be restored by subscription, Mr. Gilbert Scott being the architect consulted. The Rev. C. Collier, in searches for the origin of the cross among the muniments in custody of the town clerk, has found, in conjunction with Mr. F. Baigent, that in 1440 it was spoken of as *altem crucem*, the High Cross. One record shows that in Bishop Fox's time a poor Dutchman, who had been brought before the Warden for reading his Dutch Bible, was sentenced to be led round the cross, with the Bible in his hand, three times, by Kingsmill, the city crier, and thence back to the market, where the book was to be cast into a fire. "From this it would appear that this was never a market cross, but one of the high crosses where the laws were declared, proclamations made, judgments delivered, corpses rested, sermons preached, and sometimes malefactors executed." (*Builder.*) The cross is nicely engraved in the first volume of the "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute." The restoration will be a labour of some difficulty; but could not be intrusted to a more competent architect than Mr. Gilbert Scott.

There has lately been exhibited to the Archæological Institute an oval medallion in bronze, gilt, of Oliver Cromwell, a profile bust in high relief. The face, hair, shirtcollar, and ornamental armour are finely executed. There is no name or mark by which the artist may be identified; the medallion is, however, thought to be nearly a contemporary portrait.

Modern forgeries of ancient coins continue to perplex some collectors. At a late meeting of the Numismatic Society, Mr. Webster gave an account of some forgeries of Scotch coins, mentioning a gold piece purporting to be of Francis of Scotland and Mary of England, which has been imitated and adapted from the shilling of Philip and Mary. The ignorant forger has even gone so far as to copy the XII. (which denotes the value of the shilling in pence) on to the die of this gold coin, but, having discovered his error, he has erased the numerals from the coin itself, though traces of them may still be discerned.

The Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, of Perpendicular date, and anciently in the patronage of the convent of St. Helen, has recently been restored with great taste and care by the energetic Rector: it is well known for the "short services for City men" instituted by him. It is of some architectural interest, and, according to tradition, is frequented by sailors returning from voyages, or immediately previous to sailing. Traces of a reredos were found during the repairs, and Roman coins and bricks have been discovered in the churchyard. The western arch is said to have formed part of the gateway of St. Helen's Priory. Under it John Hudson and many of his crew came to receive the Holy Sacrament before they left their native shores in 1610 (*Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, "Gent. Mag.," June*, 1863). The churchwardens of St. Ethelburga appear, from the accounts, to have provided profusely for their Ascension-Day dinner 1686:—"three quarters of lamb; 600 of sparragrasse, sallatering, and spinnage; 400 oranges and lemmons, three hams, Westphalia bacon, and 4lb of tobaccoe." There are also sundry charges for "yew and box to decke ye church;" "hearbes" for the same; "wands and nosegays," "strawings, and greenes."

A further note upon the handsome "new buildings in Paternoster-row," engraved in our Journal of last week, may not be unacceptable. "The Ship and Swan," which have been sculptured in the spandrils from medallions saved from the former building, were "the sign of the Ship and Black Swan," in the imprint of Thomas Longman, in the titlepage of an edition of "Rowe's Dramatic Works," 2 vols., 12mo, 1725, stated to be the earliest book with Longman's name upon it. The Rivingtons came into Paternoster-row in 1710; and in the reign of Queen Anne the booksellers migrated here from Little Britain. The finding of the bed of manure reminds us that anciently a considerable quantity of ground cultivated as gardens existed within the City walls; and we read, from time to time, in the Coroners' rolls, of mortal accidents which befel youths attempting to steal apples in the orchards of Paternoster-row and Ivy-lane.

In the reports of the ball at Guildhall, on Monday last, our contemporaries are somewhat too irate at the partial illumination of the great western window, the glass of which, mostly restored and modern, is by no means remarkable for colour or brilliancy; so that "the fine old stained windows" are, in part, shams. On Monday evening a larger number of guests, it is believed, were entertained at Guildhall than upon any previous occasion. To the evening entertainment in 1851 the invitations were 1452; on Monday evening the company numbered some 2000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. SMITH, REV. G. M'D., F. R. S., F. THOMPSON.—We can only acknowledge the receipt of your contributions this week. Our decision upon them shall be given in the next Number.

PHILOMATH.—The copy of "Lucena," exhibited at the British Museum, formerly belonged to a Mr. Mercier; that which was the property of Lord Audley, the copy you refer to, is now in the library of a gentleman who has probably the largest collection of chess literature ever brought together.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1005, by I. Jervis, S. S. V., Harry, Felix, L. S. D., C. Burney, D. D., F. R. S., H. F. N., Percy, Try-again, John Knox, Pip, Box and Cox, T. Addison, Theta, Fanny, Dryasdust, Nemo, B. C., Peregrine, Travellers' Club, M. P., Civis, Carthusian; Locksley, of Leeds; T. M. C., Larry, N. C., Mrs. Gamp, Onyx, Sigma, P. P., Stanley, Boston Stump, A. B. Z., Gorilla, Marian, Iota, R. B. B., T. H., N. J., George, A Clark, Miles, Johnnie, H. M. S. East Indian, Medicus, W. S. W., Andrew, Clara, W. O. F., 1863, C. L. Penne, T. W. S., Wee Pawn, Garryowen, Purser, P. and O., Tiny, Lex, R. L. V., Quidnunc, Rock, Victoria; T., of Pimlico; Bookworm, H. K.; B., of Boulogne; R. D, Chesterfield, F. A. S., Newry, B. B., Verisopht, I. Gilbert, T. P. C., Histrion, Garrick Club, T. M. T., Leon, Carlos, F. W. P., Query, Cantab, Q. E. D., Wilfred, are correct. All others are wrong.

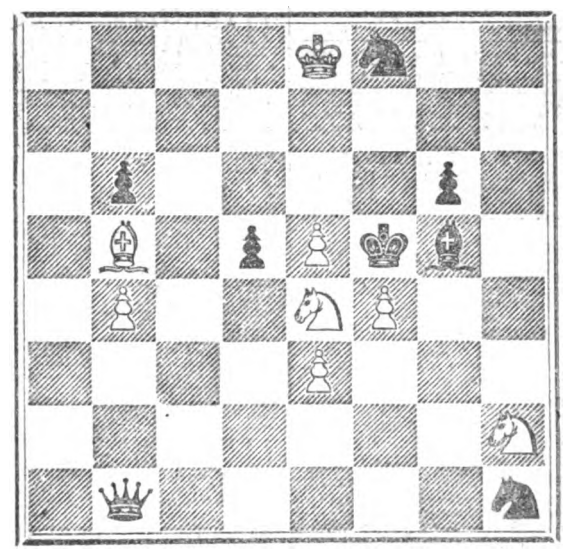
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by D. D., Wee Pawn, I. Buxton, S. W. P., Delta, Q. E. D., Box and Cox, Victoria, Quidnunc, F. W. G., R. B. S., P. P., Middy, L. S. M., I. K., Sigma, Rook, I. Gilbert; T., of Pimlico; W. G., N. C., Marian, L. S. D., Stanley, Ciara, Henry H., Jerry, Civis, Volunteer, An Old Subscriber, Petcrain; C. G. M., Birmingham; Try-again, O. V. K., M.P., D. D. M., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1006.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 8th	R takes Q	3. Kt to Q 7th	
2. B to Q Kt 4th	R to Q sq (ch)	Double check and mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1007.
By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR.
One of the Prize Problems.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN SHEFFIELD.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following Game is one of many played at the annual meeting of the above Association, which was held a few days back at the Victoria Hotel in Sheffield. The competitors were Mr. THOROLD, one of the best players in Yorkshire, and Dr. WILSON, of Clay-Cross.

(K Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
(This defence to the K Bishop's Gambit if not critically correct, is by far the most lively and interesting of those usually adopted.)	
4. P takes P	
(It is considered better play to take the Pawn with the Bishop.)	
4.	B to Q 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles	B to K Kt 5th
7. P to Q 4th	Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
9. P to Q R 4th	P to Q B 4th
(The second player gains a sharp attack by this advance; but he leaves his adversary with a "passed Pawn," which generally tells advantageously for the owner towards the end of the struggle.)	
10. P takes P	B takes P (ch)
11. K to R sq	Kt to K R 4th
12. Kt to K 4th	
(In anticipation of Black's checking with his Kt at K Kt 6th.)	
12.	B to Q R 2nd
13. Q Kt to K B 2nd	B takes Q Kt
(We are inclined to prefer the following line of play:—	
13.	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)
14. P takes Kt	B takes Q Kt
15. Q B takes P (best)	B to Q R 2d, &c.)
14. R takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
15. Q to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
16. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
17. P to Q R 5th	Q Kt to K B 3rd
18. P to Q B 4th	K R to K sq
19. B to Q 2nd	B takes Kt
20. K Kt P takes B	Q to Q 2nd
21. Q R to K Kt sq	K to R sq
(If Mr Thorold had ventured to check with the Kt, the following variation was probable:—	
21.	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)
22. R takes Kt	P takes R
23. Q takes Kt	P takes R
24. B to Q B 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
25. K to Kt 2nd	
And White must win.)	
22. B to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 6th
23. B to K B sq	
(R to Kt 4th would also have been a very good move.)	
23.	Q to Q 2nd
24. P to K R 4th	Q to K B 4th
25. P takes P	R to K Kt sq
26. P takes Kt	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
27. R takes Kt	R takes R
(Black, even now, would have obtained an embarrassing attack by taking the Rook with his Pawn.)	
28. R to K R 2nd	P to K R 4th
29. B to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
30. B to K sq	Q R to K sq
31. B to K B 2nd	K R takes B P
32. P to Q 6th	Q takes Q R P
33. P to Q Kt 4th	Q takes P
34. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
35. P to Q 7th	R to Q sq
36. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
37. B to K 4th	K to Kt sq
38. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
39. B to K Kt 6th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq
40. B takes P (ch)	

And White wins.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

The following Game, an unusually entertaining one, which has been pending for some months by correspondence, between the clubs of Rotterdam and Gouda, was brought to a conclusion a short time since.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Gouda).	BLACK (Rotterdam).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to his B sq	P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
8. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K R P
10. Kt takes K Kt P	R to K B sq
11. Kt takes K B P	Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)
12. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to K B 3rd
13. B to K 2nd	
(The smart attack and counter-attack render this part of the game a very pleasant study.)	
13.	Q to K Kt 2nd
14. B to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
15. Q to K Kt 4th	R to K Kt sq
16. B to K B 7th	Q takes Kt
17. B takes Q	B takes B
18. Q takes R	B takes Q
(The Rotterdam players have now some superiority of force, but their inferiority hardly compensates for their cramped position.)	
19. Q R to K B sq	P to Q 3rd
20. B to K Kt 8th	
(An odd-looking move, but one of without purpose.)	
20.	Kt to Q 2nd
21. B takes K R P	Kt to K B 3rd
22. K R takes P	K to his sq
23. K to his Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
24. P to K 5th	Kt takes B
25. K R takes Kt	P takes P
26. P takes P	B to K Kt sq
27. K R to K R 8th	K to Q 2nd
28. Kt to K 4th	B to K 6th
29. K to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
30. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
31. R to Q sq	B to Q B 4th
(Intending, if not prevented, to play the other Bishop to Q 7th, giving check, &c.)	
32. P to Q B 4th	R to Q B sq
(That they may be able to release the imprisoned Bishop.)	
33. K R to K R 6th	B takes Q B P
(Supremely daring!)	
34. Q R to Q B sq	
(This appears to be better play than moving P to Q Kt 4th, or than discovering check.)	
34.	Kt to K B 4th
35. Q R takes B	Kt takes K R
36. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
37. R takes B (ch)	K takes P
38. R takes Q B P	R takes R
39. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q R 6th
(K to Q B 4th would have been better.)	
40. Kt takes R	K takes P
41. K to his 4th	K to Q Kt 6th
42. K to Q 4th	K to Q Kt 5th
43. P to K 6th	P to Q R 3rd
44. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q R 5th
45. K to Q B 5th	Kt to K B 4th
46. P to K 7th	Kt to Kt 2nd
47. Kt to Q B 7th	P to Q R 4th
48. K to Q Kt 6th	K to Q Kt 6th
49. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
50. K takes Q R P	K takes Kt

And the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

THE FARM.

"RAIN and wool are the great elements of gladness with the farmers at present," and, barring the fly, turnips must go on well. The season for sowing is somewhat late, but the land is in prime condition. The season of shows is here once more, and the Bath and West of England show has been held at Exeter this week. There was a fine show of Devons, particularly the cows and yearling heifers, which classes were generally commended. The first-prize bulls in classes 1 and 2.—Mr. W. Treffrey's Sir Colin, and Mr. S. P. Newbory's Prince Jerome—were very good, especially the latter, which was very square in form, and possessed great substance. Mr. Farthing's bull Viscount, which took the second prize in class 1, was an enormously fat and heavy animal, but did not possess that evenness of form and quality of flesh which a good Devon ought to have. Mr. Buller, M.P.'s, yearling heifer and Mr. Charles Hamboro's in calf heifer Lina were the gems of the female classes. Mr. Turner did not shine so much as usual, only taking two seconds; but he came off well with his Leicester sheep. Lady Pigot had two firsts and a second with her shorthorns; and Mr. Stratton two seconds and two thirds in good company. Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., M.P., Messrs. J. Edgcumbe and J. Stannes, and Mr. J. Lane, swept the three first shorthorn bull prizes. Messrs. Taylor, Baldwin (with the renowned Battersea), Mappowder, and Coates were the winning Hereford names; Squire Farquharson was great in Southdowns; Danger in Dorsets; Acland in mountain sheep; and Caming in Dartmoors; and the hunter sire prizes were awarded to Ratan (1), Baldfaced Stag (2). Messrs. Hewer and Yells were supreme with their Berkshires, and so was Mr. Wainman with his "large white boar" yclept Lord of the Wassail. The entries of live stock were 417, or 84 more than last year; and those of shorthorn were 11 in advance of Devon and Hereford put together.

The Royal Cornwall Association have virtually led off the show year of 1863 at Truro. Lady Pigot's celebrated 1 Zingara croupe made their first appearance of the season to some purpose, and swept four first prizes—that for cows falling to Pride of Southwicke. Mr. Stratton took three seconds to her Ladyship, and his Windsor Castle had also to bow in the aged-bull class to Messrs. Hoskens' Prince Frederick, bred by Mr. Langston, M.P., and third at Battersea. Viscount Falmouth followed up his Queen Bertha victory at Epsom by winning the prize for the best Devon cow; and Messrs. Sobey, Tremain, and W. Harvey were also first-prize winners with this breed. Mr. T. Olver was quite the Hereford champion, Mr. Davey, M.P., coming second to him in the heifer class with one he purchased from Mr. Duckham, the editor of the *Hereford Herd Book*. In the Leicester shearlings classes Mr. Tremain "skinned the lamb;" all the Down prizes were swept by Lord Falmouth; and, by virtue of his having won it two years in succession, the £40 silver challenge cup for the best two-year-old hunter colt or filly passed to Mr. Jonathan Guy and his heirs for ever; so the "six gentlemen of the county" must subscribe again.

The Royal Agricultural Society received an accession of 102 members at its last meeting, and among them the Countess of Chesterfield and the Bishop of Worcester. There is still one more meeting at which members can be elected before the council adjourns for its "long vacation." Members are entitled to free admission during the meeting, and thus get back half the subscription on the public-judging day alone. The judges are to be appointed by a special council on Wednesday next. The society had £2297 on hand on May 31, and have voted their usual grant of £200 to the Royal Veterinary College.

We learn from the *Veterinarian* of the current month (which contains a strange account, by "The Ghost of an Indian Vet," of an Examination Board and a veterinary surgeon's struggles in the Indian service) that while the members of the Royal College in practice in the United Kingdom only amount to 1018, those who assume the title are 1244, and the farriers 1189. Professor Dick has succeeded Professor Simonds as president, and the balance on hand is very nearly £300. The deaths during the year, which ends, like the Chancellor of the Exchequer's, in April, have amounted to nineteen; and seventy-one students have obtained the diploma. The annual dinner took place a short time since, and several leading members of the College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons were among the guests. Professor Simonds alluded to Mr. Field's practice during his presidency of "calling together the great and noble of the land, on whom we are, as a profession, partly dependent, and likewise men distinguished in science and in art, to those happy meetings at Red Lion-square, which assumed the character of conversaziones," and expressed the hope that they might be revived during the present year of office.

The Queen's Bench, in "Evans v. Botterell," have confirmed the decision of the Common Pleas in "Brown v. Turner," and decided that the fact of five men being taken at six a.m. on a Sunday morning on a highway with bags containing one hare and fifteen rabbits, as well as nets and stakes for fastening them down, constituted sufficient evidence, in the absence of proof that they had been on any land in pursuit of game, for the magistrates to convict them under the new Game Act. In "Fuller v. Newland," where a cart driven by a man with a wooden leg (poachers are inexhaustible in their devices to throw dust in the eyes of the magistrates) had been seen standing at an early hour in a green lane near a plantation, and was not long afterwards stopped by the police on the highway and found to contain fresh-killed game, the Queen's Bench have also decided, in spite of the appellant's wooden leg, which was, of course, assiduously brandished in their faces, that this circumstantial evidence was sufficient for a conviction.

A very fine horse case point has just been settled in the same court. The defendant went with a friend to look at a horse in the plaintiff's stable and offered £20 for him, on condition that he was warranted sound, and so he was then, to all appearance. The plaintiff agreed to the terms, and the three looked at the horse after luncheon, when he seemed very dull, and required waking up with a whip. The warranty was renewed, the horse died of colic and inflammation a few hours after it reached its new stable, and the defendant refused to pay. An action was brought, and the defence was a breach of warranty of soundness. The jury found that the horse was labouring under the disease he died of when he was received, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. For the defendant, it was urged that the binding bargain was not until the acceptance, and that, as the defendant had pointed out the illness before the last warranty, that must be taken to be the time of the binding bargain; and the acceptance did not relate back to the first conversation. The Court, however, decided that it did, and as the horse was sound at that time they refused to disturb the verdict.

We find from the report of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society that (adding in the recent elections) there are thirty-eight pensioners on the books; and that the increase in donations and subscriptions (the latter more especially) during the year has been £736. After paying all expenses, and investing nearly half their receipts in the purchase of stock, there is still a credit balance at the bank of £469, so that ere long the society may be able considerably to extend its operations. One of the four new female pensioners, Christiana Friend, of Berkshire, aged 86, was nominated by her Majesty.

The regatta arrangements of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for 1863 are as follows:—Tuesday, Aug. 11, a prize of £50, open to all schooners of the R. V. Y. Club. Same day, a prize of £50, open to all cutters of the R. V. Y. Club. Wednesday, Aug. 12, private match day; annual dinners. Thursday, Aug. 13, a prize of £50, open to all yachts belonging to any Royal yacht club. Same day, a prize of £20, open to yachts of the R. V. Y. Club, from twenty to forty tons; fireworks at night. Friday, Aug. 14, boat races and other sports; annual ball. Monday, Aug. 17, a prize of £100, from Ryde to Cherbourg, given by the Commodore of the R. V. Y. Club to all yachts of the R. V. Y. Club. Monday, Aug. 24, a prize of £100, from Ryde to Plymouth, given by T. Broadwood, open to all yachts of the R. V. Y. Club.

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HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for home use and for tropical climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings, and elegantly-japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation of all Mattress Bedding should be elastic, and the usual Spring Mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent Le Sommier Elastique Portatif is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable; and, as it has no stuffing on the top, is cannot harbour moth. Lists of Prices on application to Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing designs and prices of 100 BEDSTEADS, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

WEST-END FURNITURE GALLERIES, 144, Oxford-street (opposite Bond-street). TO PERSONS FURNISHING. Goods Carriage-free to any part of the kingdom.
Drawing-room Suites, complete, from £15 to £50. Dining-room Suites complete, in morocco, from £28. Bedroom Suites from £26. Servants' Bedrooms, from £4. Bachelors' Bedrooms, from £7. Mahogany winged Wardrobes, from 9 guineas. Bedsteads and Bedding of every description and quality; Dining-Tables, in Mahogany and Oak, from 3 to 40 guineas; Chimney-Glasses in endless variety. Persons unable to pay a visit of inspection can receive catalogues gratis and post-free on application. References kindly permitted to former customers. A written warranty if required.
P. and S. BEYFUS. Established 1843.

WALNUT SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE—a Great Bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new, the price 46 guineas, half its original value—consisting of a fine oval loo table, an occasional ditto, 5 ft. 6 in. marqueterie cabinet, or an elegant 5 ft. chiffonier, a large size chimney glass, a settee; two easy-chairs, six small chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle and chintz loose covers; a walnut whatnot, and two occasional chairs. Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 38 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

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SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

REVISION of CATALOGUE.—ATKINSON and CO. beg to apprise their numerous customers, and also persons requiring FURNITURE, that their NEW CATALOGUE is NOW READY, and may be had through the post, or by applying as below. The advantage of this catalogue over many that are published is that the drawings are all made from the pieces of furniture in their showrooms, thus enabling purchasers to judge beforehand the character and style of the goods required, all articles marked in plain figures having reference to the prices given in their books.
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Contractors to her Majesty's Government and the principal public institutions throughout England.
Address 69 to 75, Westminster Bridge-road; the left hand side, after passing the New Bridge, from the Houses of Parliament.

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CARPETS.—Now on hand, a large and choice collection of Carpets of every description. Tapestries at very low prices. Brussels, Axminster, Turkey, and the superb Aubusson—picked specimens, altogether different in quality and as works of art from those made for auctions.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Soho, W.

PATENT SPRING PILLOWS.—These Pillows are strongly recommended by the medical profession for affording ease and comfort to the invalid. They are adapted either for the bed, couch, or carriage. List of prices on application of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge Manufactory, 10 Arthur-street West adjoining.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and operated. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—PRIZE MEDAL.—Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be sound, and improved by recent modifications, these machines maintain the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction. They are adapted for trade purposes and for family use, and the work produced (alike on both sides) is unequalled for strength, beauty, regularity, and durability.—86, Newgate-st., London, E.C.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, Including plain coloured Glacés in every shade, and some great bargains in fancy Chênés and Moire Antiques.
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5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS, 2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality, from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.
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3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
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1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boy's Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PROMENADE, EVENING, and BALL DRESSES.—New and exclusive Patterns for the present season. The Skirts made and trimmed complete.
SEWELL and CO.
invite Ladies to inspect a beautiful collection of Evening Costume, in Tulle, Tarlatan, Grenadine, and other light fabrics, now ready in their Evening Dressroom.
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NEW DRESSES FOR JUNE, in all the new Fabrics, from 3s. 11d. to 2 guineas 12 yards, representing a £10,000 stock. Patterns post-free. All orders to be directed Crystal Warehouses, NICHOLSON and AMOTT, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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NICHOLSON and AMOTT
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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To insure a reply and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

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Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
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COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER (the Original).—A simple invention for giving the graceful wave to the hair worn by the Princess of Wales, in a few minutes, without hot wax or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.
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PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. MOREAU'S CREME DE L'IMPERATRICE.—Also, the Ladies' Oriental Book of Beauty, Poudre de Riz, at T. Moreau's, 88, Regent-street, who was honourably mentioned at the International Exhibition.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled in nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for six stamps).—8, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extraction, stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists, 56, London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's): 134, Duke-street, Liverpool: 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.
One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting invalids (town and country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either establishment.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, &c., of all kinds. The highest price given. Ladies and gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. DAVIES, 2, Crawford-st., Baker-st., W.; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Est. 1800.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1209.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

FOR the last two or three years, and until the present Session, the Speech of her Majesty on the opening of Parliament has contained, with a certain lonely specialty, mention of a single measure of law reform. The vague generalities of that constitutional document were relieved and the specific mind of the Administration declared only by an announcement of that kind. During the years here alluded to those isolated measures thus indicated struggled into actual existence. They were two in number—namely, an amendment of the law of bankruptcy and the establishment of a system of registry of titles to real estate. All of them, as they passed into the shape of statutes, were pronounced by their projector to be but maimed and imperfect representations of the reforms which were intended, while they were put into action accompanied by a confession of their inadequacy to the requirements which they were designed to meet. This was caused by no lack of labour or diligence in their preparation, no want of

STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF LONDON TO THE PRINCE.—SEE PAGE 678.

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comprehension of the principles on which they were founded, no failure in the application of details to the elucidation of those principles; while personal zeal and unwearied attention in the conduct of the bills through Parliament were still less wanting. But a Legislature which was so busy in making new laws was unable to bestow the time and the trouble which were necessary for the remodelling and amending of old ones; and the law reformers, who undertook the onerous task of dealing with the eccentricities of a free, a very free, law-giving assembly like the House of Commons, were fain to take what they could get, and to hazard their reputation by casting their half-completed measures on the troubled waters of judicial criticism. It is not very surprising that the most ardent law reformer, who had found his best efforts thus baffled and his previous labour nearly thrown away, should shrink from again encountering such an ordeal. Perhaps, daily experience of the working of the measures in question, which has been anything but satisfactory, owing to the defective condition in which they were perforce put into operation, tended to increase the natural aversion for new essays on the wisdom and practical capability of Parliament in this line which previous experiments had generated. For it has been observed that a legal reformer, who was active in attempts at the amendment of the law when he was an overworked Attorney-General, gave no sign of persistency in that vocation when enjoying the comparative leisure of a Lord Chancellor. No statement in the Speech from the Throne of contemplated law reform was vouchsafed this year, and no voice proclaiming a crusade against legal abuses issued from the woolsack for the first four months of the Session. It was, therefore, with a sense of agreeable surprise that those who had augured great things from Lord Westbury in the capacity of a Minister of Justice have learned practically that this year is not to pass without some measure of law reform from him.

The scheme which the Lord Chancellor has promulgated has been conceived in the spirit of a statesman rather than in that of a lawyer; for, with a candour which his high position enables him to adopt, he lays down that the amendment of the law had suffered greatly from the circumstance that it had generally been felt to belong exclusively to lawyers. Quoting a great philosopher, who was nevertheless also a lawyer, he declared that lawyers when speaking of legislation discoursed, in chains and shackles, that their views were bounded by their profession, and their horizon limited by reason of their having been so long familiar only with professional objects. Freed from these chains and shackles, with a horizon no longer limited, though a great lawyer, the present holder of the Great Seal proceeds to deal now with the question of law reform as a philosopher. There is unquestionably a certain breadth of conception in a plan which proposes to classify and consolidate both the statute and common law, for such is the object Lord Westbury has in view in a measure which he has introduced into the House of Lords. In this he undertakes no ordinary task; but, difficult as it is, it is not necessarily an impossible one. So far as the statute law is concerned, an attempt has been made at its revision and purgation, and a commission has been nominally at work for some years in removing, from forty three or four thick quarto volumes, which contained the Acts passed from the twentieth year of Henry III. down to the present time, such statutes as are obsolete or repealed, and in arranging them in something like intelligible order. But this important duty having been committed to two gentlemen on such terms as rendered it necessary for them to continue in the active pursuit of their profession, they have only been able to devote their spare hours to the performance of a task which ought to comprehend the undivided industry of a body of active and intelligent men. It is proposed to remodel and to make efficient the agency by which so desirable and, as we think, quite accessible, an object as the putting into one harmonious whole the present chaos of contradictory enactments may be attained. We believe that the body of statute law may be, if not codified, at least classified and rendered intelligible, easy of reference, and reconcilable in spirit, and it is stated that when the purgation has been duly performed the forty quarto volumes will subside into a very modest number of sensible octavos. We hope that this part of the Lord Chancellor's plan will be put into operation at once, seeing as we do no serious obstacle to its being ultimately carried out.

As regards the other part of the scheme—namely, the consolidation of the common law as it is contained in the records of judicial decisions—we confess that we are by no means so hopeful. The history of this system, as it was delivered by the Lord Chancellor in his speech on the occasion of the introduction of his measure, may be studied with advantage by laymen as well as by lawyers. It will be seen how that traditionary, unwritten system, which is known as the common law, has grown up into a vast collection of recorded judicial decisions, which have all the force and power in the courts of legislative enactments. The Judges, in a great degree, made the laws; and, as early as the time of Richard I., the jealousy of the English people for liberty and justice prevailed so far as to cause the reasons for the judgments of the Judges to be entered on the court rolls. At the end of the reign of Edward II., or in the beginning of that of Edward III., the practice of reporting the decisions of the Judges began, and has been continued from that time until now. This was a great security to the public, because it was an approach to certainty in the law. The origin and reason of that arrangement was that distinctive peculiarity of the English mind, a love of precedent rather than of abstract reason. The reports were kept for a considerable period under the superintendence of the Judges themselves, and great care was taken in sifting and ascertaining the grounds of their decisions. In the course of time, as the reports multiplied and the personal superintendence of the Judges was withdrawn, they were characterised by less accuracy, and were not received as the best expositors and the surest evidence of the common law. As early as Lord Bacon's time it was felt that these books of decisions should be revised and authenticated; but nothing was done then, nor in the two hundred and fifty years which have since elapsed has any attempt been made to remedy an acknowledged evil. The mischief works in this way. When the Judges have a new case before them they do not pretend to arrive at what is the law applicable to the case by reason, theory, or philosophical inquiry, but seek only to discover among the records of former decisions cases which are supposed to be analogous; and from them they derive the rule which they apply to the determination of the particular case. Thus it may well happen that the law as administered in a ruder and less learned age binds a highly-civilised and more learned period. It is for the perpetuation of such a system that the lawyer's library comprises eleven or twelve hundred volumes of reports. How many conflicting decisions must be contained in these records it is easy to imagine; and it is not less easy to conceive how, from time to time, one decision is quoted as conclusive because its absolute contradiction has not been laboriously dug out of an undigested mass which has no arrangement beyond that of chronological order.

It is proposed by the Lord Chancellor that competent persons shall be appointed, whose business it shall be to sit down before these numerous volumes of reports, to compare, revise, and expurgate them; to weed them of decisions which are in opposition to each other; to prune out and cut away all matter which is not warranted by the present state of society. Another process is to be the division of the reports into three classes, taking first the old reports, down to the Revolution of 1688 or the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne; the next class embracing the period from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the reign of George III.; and the last class comprehending the period from the accession of George IV. to the present time. Giving all credit to the Lord Chancellor for good intention and for some skill in the development of this part of his scheme, we fear that its aptitude for the attainment of the object in view is at least questionable. As an attempt at codification, it is entitled to every consideration; although it may be considered doubtful whether codification would secure certainty in the definition of the law. Far be it, however, from us to be critical on any efforts which are honestly and conscientiously made towards the simplification of our law, and therefore we wish all possible success to a project which has at least the merit of being based on a good principle, and which has been undertaken by a master hand.

From some hints dropped by the Lord Chancellor, rather than from any actual statement made by him, we gather that, while endeavouring to deal with the statute and common law of the past, as collected in their present forms, he is desirous of making arrangements by which future legal decisions and Acts of Parliament should be better moulded and assume a more regular and uniform shape. We hear of a plan for reducing to something like an organisation the present very wild system of law reporting, which has for its basis the profits of publishers, and for its authority the recognition by the Judges of the professional gentlemen who manipulate the reports. It is believed that an attempt will be made to secure greater responsibility than now exists in reference to the recording of the decisions of the Courts, while means will be taken to prevent the accumulation of conflicting decisions. It may also be inferred that precautions will be taken for the better preparation and composition of bills which are laid before Parliament. This being so, if we do not anticipate immediate results from the propositions which the Lord Chancellor has made to Parliament, we may at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that some movement has been made towards the amendment of those ancient ways in which our sages of the law are too apt to take their stand.

The cost (amounting to £600) of the Bude Haven, Cornwall, new life-boat establishment has been presented to the National Life-boat Institution by the surviving children of the late R. T. Garden, Esq., of Rivers Lyons, Ireland, as a memorial of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Garden.

A society, called the Railway Officers' and Servants' Institution of the United Kingdom, has been formed. The members of the society number already nearly 1000, and, as its name indicates, its purposes are those of a friendly society.

Two telegraphic messages, addressed to Mr. Cyrus Field, which left San Francisco June 2, at 9.20 p.m., were brought by the China, which sailed from New York on the morning of the 3rd, and arrived at Queenstown on Friday night. In the first message Mr. M'Clellish, the director of the Columbia telegraph, San Francisco, congratulates Mr. Field on the encouraging prospect of his final effort to lay the Atlantic cable. In the second message Mr. H. W. Carpentier, president of the Overland Telegraph Company, San Francisco, says:—"We congratulate you on the prospect of the early success of your great enterprise. In the meantime we know the shores of the Pacific are not idle. Already we talk to you across an entire continent, as if face to face. Next year I hope will find you in communication with Oregon, Victoria, and British Columbia; another year with Mexico; and three years with London and Paris by way of the Amoor and St. Petersburg." The substance of the above messages was dispatched to St. Petersburg on Saturday morning, having been sent from San Francisco in the Pacific to St. Petersburg on the Neva, in 10½ days, 9½ of which were consumed in traversing the Atlantic by steamer. The messages in question demonstrate that, when an Atlantic cable is successfully laid, St. Petersburg and the great telegraphic system of Russia, reaching almost to the frontiers of China, will be able to communicate with San Francisco and the British possessions on the Pacific within twenty-four hours.

BREADALBANE PEERAGE.—(From a Correspondent).—Touching the note on this subject in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the following additional information may throw light on the mode of proving Scotch peerages. It is true that the Scotch Act of Union is silent as to the mode in which Peers should establish their right; and until 1822 no check whatever was interposed to prevent unlawful assumption, except the general right each Scotch Peer, at an election of Representative Peers, has of challenging the vote, and consequently the right of any Peer to vote. On the 18th of May, 1822, the House of Lords adopted an excellent resolution—viz., that all Peers of Scotland succeeding to their honours otherwise than by lineal descent, or by decease of a brother, should, in the first instance, make good their claim to vote (i.e., their right) before the House of Lords. Now, from the minutes of the House of Lords of last year, it appears that, on the 25th of July, 1862, this valuable resolution was rescinded. Therefore, despite of the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 52, an Act passed for regulating the elections of Scotch Representative Peers, any person, however faint his claim, may at present, on the death of a Scotch Peer without issue or immediate relatives, assume the title and hold it until such time as an election of a Scotch Representative Peer occurs. The evil of this is that it gives a momentary position to a party who may have no right. But to all honourable claimants, in such a case as this of Breadalbane, one straightforward and simple course is still open—viz., to claim the peerage by petition to the Crown, which proceeding will bring the matter at once before the House of Lords; and really no party can be looked on as Earl of Breadalbane until this is done.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* gives the following as the results of the ballotage, or second elections, which have just taken place. In the Charente, the Seine, the Seine-et-Oise, the Rhone, and the Seine Inférieure, the Opposition candidates are returned, M.M. Jules Favre and Guéroult being among the number. The candidates of the Government have been elected in the Gironde, the Nord, and the Haut Rhin. In the Rhone one Imperialist has also been returned, as well as a member of the Opposition.

Count Neuerkerke, Director-General of the Museums, has just published a report of his management for the last twelve years, by which it appears that 20,000 objects have been added to the different national establishments, and this calculation is exclusive of the Museum of Napoleon III.

Monday's *Moniteur* contained General Forey's report on the capture of Puebla, and also a letter by the Emperor to the General, signifying the great satisfaction which the taking of the city had given him, and expressing his appreciation of the perseverance and courage of the army. His Majesty took occasion to add that his "aim is not to impose on the Mexicans a Government against their will, nor to make his success serve to the triumph of any party whatever." On the contrary, he "desires that Mexico may be born to a new life, and that shortly, regenerated by a Government founded upon the national will, the principles of order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she owes her peace and prosperity."

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Queen left Berlin for Brussels, where she paid a visit to the King of the Belgians. On Wednesday she embarked at Ostend for England, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Crown Prince and Princess arrived at Marienburg on the 7th. The authorities and the municipal council had resolved, by a majority of twenty-five to one, that in consequence of political circumstances no fêtes should take place. Some members of the magistracy and of the municipal council went to the railway station to receive the Royal visitors, but no presentations took place. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the palace by twenty-five girls dressed in white.

Notwithstanding the orders of the Prussian Government, the Common Council of Breslau resolved on sending a deputation to the King to petition him to withdraw the press ordinance and convoke the Diet. The King, however, refused to receive the deputation; and a Ministerial journal of Berlin has been instructed, "in the interest of the press," to warn its fellow-newspapers that some addresses and petitions "are partly of a nature to render their publication objectionable in view of the law on the press."

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire was opened on Thursday. The following is a summary of the speech from the Throne, received through Reuter's office:—"The Emperor makes a satisfactory retrospect of the activity of the Reicharath, and expresses a hope that Transylvania will also shortly take part in its deliberations. His Majesty continues:—

The Reichsrath closed its first Session under the blessings of peace, which the Government will endeavour to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal institutions of the empire, its material and intellectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed, and its influence and position as a great Power are continually becoming more powerful.

The financial condition of the empire is becoming more and more satisfactory. The credit of the State and the public currency have most decidedly improved. It has been unnecessary to apply for any extraordinary credit during the current year. The Budget, which will be submitted to you, has been prepared with a view to the greatest possible economy. Bills relative to taxation will be submitted to you, the object of which is to re-establish the currency on a thoroughly sound basis. Bills will also be introduced upon the reform of the administration of justice. As regards the administration of the penal law, more especially, these reforms will comprise oral proceedings, publicity, and trial by jury.

The bills for the reform of the civil law relate to bankruptcy, the private arrangement of debts, and the right of domicile.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Telegrams from Cracow report new successes on the part of the Poles, whilst, according to a despatch from Warsaw, the Polish leader Czachowski, has been defeated and badly wounded.

Various executions by the Russians are reported. The insurgent chief, Abicht, and the Capuchin priest, Konarski, were hanged yesterday week in front of the citadel of Warsaw. It is stated that the National Government, directly after these two executions, conveyed a warning to the Grand Duke Constantine that "they could no longer be responsible for his safety."

Many remarkable proofs appear of the ascendancy of the secret National Government at Warsaw. It is stated, for instance, that the Commissioners of the Exchequer, upon lately examining the Government Treasury in that city, discovered that Russian bank-notes, Polish bonds, and gold half-imperials, to the amount of 5,000,000 silver roubles (£700,000) had been abstracted. In their place was left a receipt signed by the National Government. Four officials, and the books in which the numbers of the missing bonds were entered, had also disappeared.

The women who were imprisoned at Warsaw for singing religious hymns to the national air have been set at liberty after having been flogged.

A telegram from Stockholm informs us that Colonel Lapinski's Polish expedition, which had so long been lying at Malmö, had hired a Danish vessel and had proceeded to the coast of Courland. A landing was attempted, during a storm, near Polangen, but the attempt was fruitless, and twenty-four Frenchmen were drowned. The expedition has since returned to the Swedish island of Gothland.

The *Morning Post* states that the notes of the three Powers have been dispatched to St. Petersburg, and that they are nearly identical in terms, the only marked difference being that Austria does not suggest, in the form employed by the others, a suspension of arms.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Canadian mail screw-steamer Hibernian we have telegrams from New York, by way of Farther Point, to the evening of the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

General Lee has evacuated Fredericksburg and abandoned the line of the Rappahannock. It is not known where he is gone. General Hooker has crossed the river and occupied Fredericksburg.

The intelligence from Vicksburg reaches to the 2nd inst., at which date General Grant had planted siege-guns close to the works. One division of General Grant's army has gone up the Yazoo River. Confederate General Johnstone is at Jackson. On the 26th ult. the gunboat Cincinnatti, while attempting to pass Vicksburg, was sunk by the fire of the Confederate batteries. More than twenty of her crew were either killed by the enemy's shot or drowned when the vessel sank.

The Confederate defences at Port Hudson were assaulted on the 27th ult. by the Federals, under General Banks. The defences were completely invested, while gun-boats co-operated from the Mississippi. The assault, however, we are told, was only "partially successful," and 3000 Federal soldiers were killed or wounded, but "fighting was still progressing."

Letters from New Orleans, of the 23rd ult., report that two Confederate ironclads from Mobile had run out of the harbour and captured the Federal ship of war Vincennes and sunk the store-ship Relief, which were lying at Ship Island.

A body of Federal cavalry was making a successful inroad into Alabama, had captured some prisoners and supplies at Florence, and was destroying all stores, mills, granaries, &c., as it proceeded through the country.

The vanguard of General Price's army crossed the Arkansas River at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, on the 20th ult., but was met and forced to fall back by the Federals, under Colonel Phillips. In the skirmishing that occurred Colonel Phillips lost thirty men killed.

General Hunter is reported to have notified to the Confederates that, unless the order for the execution of white officers of negro troops was immediately rescinded, he should execute every Southern officer and slaveholder in his possession.

Blockade-running at Charleston is said to be very active. Several captures of blockade runners are reported.

Admiral Foote is to relieve Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Commodore Lardner is to supersede Admiral Wilkes in the West

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Indies. It is asserted that Wilkes has been superseded in consequence of representations made at Washington by Lord Lyons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Eastern sailed from New York on the 6th inst.

A great Democratic meeting, held in New York, has passed resolutions, declaring that the Federal Government had no right to coerce the States by military force, and recommending that hostilities should be suspended, and that a convention should be summoned to settle existing differences. Fernando Wood was the chief speaker.

Large Vallandigham meetings have been held in Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, and other places.

General Burnside is carrying matters with a high hand in his command, and some of his proceedings in regard to the *Chicago Times*, which he had suppressed, had caused apprehensions of a collision between the people and the military at Chicago. President Lincoln, moved, no doubt, by the warmth with which the Illinois Legislature was proceeding to act in the matter, has revoked General Burnside's order; and the *Chicago Times* has consequently reappeared.

The Chicago convention for the construction of a canal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic was very largely attended, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements for carrying out the undertaking.

That the sympathies of the Dissenters of the South are with its struggle for independence is shown by a document published this week by the London Confederate organ, the *Index*. It is entitled "An Address to Christians throughout the World," and is signed by ninety-six ministers of various Christian denominations—including Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, German Reformed, and some smaller bodies—of the Confederate States of America, with the annexed notice, that "its origin was from no political source whatever, but from a conference of Ministers of the Gospel in the city of Richmond." The subscribers condemn the Northern President's "emancipation proclamation" as a violation of the laws of civilised warfare and an attempted barbarity. They ask if it be possible that extermination can be desired by Christians; and finally go on to condemn abolitionism in terms as strong as those lately adopted by the Bishops of the American Church.

JAPAN.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Jeddo, Colonel Neale, delivered, on the 6th of April, to the Government of the Tycoon, in the form of an ultimatum, a statement of the demands of his Government for the reparation of the outrages of last June and September committed on British subjects. The terms consisted of a large pecuniary indemnity to the sufferers or their surviving relatives, and the trial and capital punishment of the murderers of Mr. Richardson. Up to the 20th of April no answer had been given, and great excitement existed among the European community at Yokuhama. Colonel Neale had warned British subjects to be on their guard, and means for an early retreat to the shipping by the boats of merchant vessels had been organised, in addition to the aid that would be given by the men-of-war.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Parliament reassembled on the 21st inst., after the Easter recess. From the decision of the Supreme Court, on a point raised during the trial of two men for conspiring to evade the provisions of the Land Act, the belief has forced itself upon Parliament—and even upon Mr. Duffy, the framer of the Act—that the land system of 1862, from which so much was premised and so much hoped, is practically inoperative. Under these circumstances, the bill for the amendment of the Act, notice of the introduction of which was given before the adjournment, has been postponed; and it is not improbable that in the meantime we may have a change of Ministry, as there are symptoms of disaffection amongst some of the most influential and independent supporters of the present Government.

The Governor's Salary Reduction Bill has passed the Assembly, and is now under the consideration of the Upper House. By this bill the salary of future Governors is fixed at £10,000 a year, inclusive of all expenses, except a residence, which will be provided by the State. The bill will not affect Sir Henry Barkly, whose salary will continue at £15,000, no matter how long may be his tenure of office.

The sittings of the Intercolonial Conference terminated about a fortnight ago. From what has transpired of its deliberations, it is expected that all the colonies will be practically benefited by the conference.

Mr. Bruce, the railway contractor, died suddenly on the 5th inst.

Mr. Duffield, who left this place for Peru about twelve months ago, for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing to the colony a flock of alpacas, has arrived, and reports that he has been successful in his mission. The vessel, with a flock of 550 of this valuable animal, may be expected here in the course of a month. As this climate is deemed admirably suited for the alpaca, we may soon expect to materially increase the value of our exports, the wool of this animal being in such demand at home.

Among the "new industries" about to be established here may be mentioned a woollen cloth manufactory and a paper manufactory. There are ample demand and plenty of the raw material to encourage the projectors of both enterprises to go on with their undertakings.

The Great Britain, regarding the safety of which there were fears beginning to be entertained, arrived on the 3rd inst., after a passage of sixty-four days. She is appointed to sail on the 1st of May. On her return voyage it is arranged that Parr's All-England Eleven cricketers will be passengers. I need scarcely say that their reception will be quite as hearty as that of the former Eleven.

The thirst for Bishop Colenso's work is as great here as at home; as an instance of which I may mention that at a book sale the other day the second volume fetched eighteen shillings, the London publishing price being seven-and-sixpence.

The sportsmen of Victoria have originated the novel idea of challenging their brethren in England to a match, to be run in Victoria, for £10,000, between English racehorses and the racehorses of Australia. England is to find half the stake, and Australia the other half. The project has been warmly espoused by our sporting men, and already a considerable amount of the required sum has been subscribed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, April 25.

Parliament met on the 9th inst., but little business has been done.

The total value of the cereal exports from all parts of South Australia, for the first sixteen weeks of 1863, amounts to £260,000. An increase to the extent of £80,000 has taken place in the exports from Adelaide alone, compared with the same time of last year.

Mr. Gisborne has tendered to construct a telegraph across the Cambridge Gulf for a subsidy of £35,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, April 25.

Parliament has been prorogued by proclamation to May 12.

The scab disease is prevalent among the sheep, and a deputation of gentlemen has waited upon his Excellency to present a memorial praying that the Parliament may be summoned without delay for the purpose of adopting some remedial measures for arresting the spread of the disease. The Governor promised to lay the memorial before the executive council at the earliest opportunity.

New South Wales is still the scene of bushranging, mail-robbing, and bloodshed, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to suppress the evil.

The annual commemoration of the Sydney University took place on March 28, in the Convocation Hall, and was numerously attended. Several of the students took their academical degrees with all the customary formalities. The Chancellor and the Governor (in his capacity as visitor) delivered suitable addresses.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, April 24.

Parliament recommenced its sittings on the 21st inst. On the 23rd the Assembly passed a resolution condemning Mr. Herbert, the Chief Secretary, for his long-continued absence from his Parliamentary duties—the House deciding that it was unconstitutional for Mr. Herbert to absent himself without first having received the consent of Parliament. The Governor's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament was full of promise for the future of this young colony. It is proposed to have a railway between Ipswich and Dalby, to be provided for by a loan. The land-order system is to be revived; and it was stated that an increase of 100 per cent had taken place in the land under cultivation last year. The electric telegraph is to be extended to Port Denison. Addresses in reply to the speech were passed by both Houses.

There has been a charge made against Lieutenant Carr of shooting a number of peaceable blacks. The matter is to be officially investigated.

NEW ZEALAND.

Affairs in New Zealand remain in an unsettled state. The Maoris having refused to surrender certain land which they had been permitted to occupy since the termination of the war, General Cameron at once adopted a bold line of policy. He dispatched a force of 200 of the 70th Regiment to Omata, one of the areas in dispute, and occupied it in the face of the natives, the troops intrenching themselves without any delay. The General has since been strongly reinforced, and the Maoris had not made any hostile demonstration. Although the general belief is that there will be no war, yet in some quarters it is thought that the Taranaki tribes are only waiting to be joined by others to recommence hostilities. A disturbance also recently occurred in the Waikato district. A newspaper printed in the Maori language had been established, and a party of the natives, feeling offended at the tone of some of the articles, attacked the printing-office and carried off the press. They have since made restitution, however, and the district is again quiet.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The election of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The council of the Society of Arts gave a conversazione yesterday week at the Kensington Museum, which, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have issued a precept for the abolition of the subordinate names of terraces, &c., in the Manor-road, Walworth, and have directed that the road shall be renumbered throughout.

The second show of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday at their gardens at South Kensington, and was most successful.

The Dundonald peerage case was decided in the House of Lords on Monday. The petitioner, Lord Dundonald, is declared to have proved his title to the peerage.

Sir Charles Locock was thrown from his horse on Tuesday in Rotten-row. His right arm was fractured, and he sustained other serious injuries. No fatal result is, however, anticipated.

A grand fancy bazaar has been held at the residence of the French Embassy in aid of the "French Charitable Association." We understand that the society, by the receipts at the doors and the proceeds of the sales at the stalls, will be benefited to the extent of about £2500.

Last week the births of 1995 children—995 boys and 1000 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1791.——For the first time in the present year the weekly deaths in London have fallen below 1200. In the week that ended last Saturday the number was 1186. The average number of deaths as obtained from the corresponding week in each of ten years 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, is 1143. The mortality from small-pox shows a decrease.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.—The annual City meeting in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, yesterday week. The Lord Mayor, M.P., presided. In the abstract of the report it was stated that the severe and long-continued pressure of distress in the manufacturing districts had largely affected the most important division of the society's income—namely, that which was derived from annual subscriptions and collections. It was, however, a matter for thanks that this deficiency had been more than covered by an augmentation of receipts under the head of legacies. The account for 1862 stood as follows:—General fund at the disposal of the society, £77,023; appropriated funds (administered by the society), £9725; special funds (not administered by the society), £6577: total, £93,326. The Rev. Edward Twells, D.D., had been consecrated Missionary Bishop for the Orange River Free State, South Africa; the Rev. Dr. Tozer had been consecrated Bishop for the oversight of the missions in Central Africa; and the Rev. W. Griffiths had been appointed to head the long-projected mission in Kaffraria. The number of missionaries assisted by the funds of the society had been increased since the last report by 36. The total number, exclusive of catechists and lay teachers, was now 488. The Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Armagh, Canon Champneys, Earl Nelson, and others spoke; and resolutions pledging the meeting to support the society were carried.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was celebrated last Saturday by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. Beach, M.P. The Artists' Fund was established in 1810, and received a charter of incorporation from George IV. in 1827. It consists of two distinct branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund, which is raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members, and the Artists' Benevolent Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Annuity Fund, which is supported by the donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts and artists, as well as by the annual contributions of the members of the other funds. Since the formation of the Benevolent Fund a sum of £24,721 had been distributed in relieving widows and orphans of British artists, and during the past year fifty-three widows received annuities amounting to £765, and fifteen orphans the sum of £61 5s. Subscriptions were announced, including her Majesty's customary donation of 100 guineas, amounting to nearly £600.

The report of the board of management of the Asylum for Idiots for the past year has been just issued. It states that since the last anniversary meeting the grant of a charter has been obtained, by which important advantages to the charity have been received. The number of the idiotic and imbecile inmates at Earlswood is at this time 337, in addition to which 25 have been elected to receive the advantages of the institution for five years. The report gives a favourable account of the condition of the inmates generally, and especially of the healthful activity, cheerfulness, and improved sensibility of the children. Among the numerous legacies bequeathed to the society since the last annual report were recorded that of the Rev. Dr. A. Reed, £1000; Mrs. A. Cutto, £1000; C. Rogers, Esq., £260; six of £100; one of £75; two of £50; and one of £25. The contributions at the anniversary dinner, presided over by Mr. Alderman Abbiss, amounted to £1980. The report contains very interesting details in connection with the management of the charity, to which the Prince of Wales has recently accorded his special patronage.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum took place at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, the Duke of Cambridge occupying the chair. This charity is established for the purpose of giving support and education to the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or have been disabled in the service of their country, and also children of indigent Scotch parents resident in London not receiving parochial relief. The company numbered upwards of two hundred. The children of the school were introduced and marched round the room during the evening, to the music of the Earl of Dunmore's piper. They presented a fine appearance. The Duke of Cambridge, in proposing the "Prosperity of the Institution," paid a high tribute to the excellence of the Highland regiments in the Army. He said that the asylum has now within its walls sixty-two boys and fifty girls. The institution will hold about 150 inmates; but the reason the asylum is not filled is because the funds of the society will not admit of this increase in the number. Various other toasts were afterwards given. Subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £1000 were announced by the secretary.

The eleventh anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children was held on Thursday week at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. About one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The objects of the institution are the medical and surgical treatment of the children of poor parents, the attainment and diffusion of knowledge regarding the diseases of children, and the training of nurses for children. The subscriptions of the past year showed a decided advance over those of 1861, the former having reached £1541, whilst the latter only amounted to £1420. The committee, in their annual report, which was adopted, state that it gave them the greatest pleasure to be able to mention that her Majesty had been pleased, during her stay in Germany, to direct that a large selection of toys should be sent over to the children, thus testifying in the kindest manner her sympathy with some of the most helpless of her subjects. They regretted to be obliged to announce that the receipts did not equal the expenditure. The number of patients admitted in the hospital for the year was upwards of 1100, whilst 9615 out-patients had received medical attention from the staff.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Girls' School and Home was held last Saturday in the grounds of the school, Frognal House, Hampstead, where a spacious tent had been erected for the occasion. Sir John Pakington, M.P., occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Nash, read the report, which stated that the present number of children in the school was seventy, whose progress in education and general health was very satisfactory. The report then went into details respecting the internal economy of the school, and concluded with an earnest appeal for extended support. From the financial statement it appeared that the total receipts for the past year (including a balance from the previous year of £220 and £500 withdrawn from the funds) had been £2568, and the expenditure £2178. Several gentlemen spoke, and resolutions pledging the meeting to support the institution were adopted.

The seventh anniversary festival of the supporters of the Great Northern Hospital at King's-cross took place at the Albion Tavern on Saturday. The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, in the absence of the Lord Mayor from indisposition, presided, and about one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The premises of the hospital at King's-cross having been taken down by the Metropolitan Railway, although they have granted them a house in the Pentonville-road, they are about to remove to new premises in the Caledonian-road, about half a mile from the line of the New-road, and in close vicinity to the Cattle Market, in the centre of a most populous district. During the seven years it has been in existence 350,000 patients have been relieved. One important feature connected with this hospital is that the North London Deaconesses' Institution, which has been established, with the sanction of the Bishop of London, for the purpose of nursing the sick, has undertaken the nursing and domestic superintendence of the hospital. The secretary read the first list of subscriptions and donations, which amounted to about £300.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was held on Thursday week. The report set forth the claims of the society on the ground of the great good it had effected since its establishment, in 1816. A legacy of £50 had been received from the executors of the late Peter Anderson, of Edinburgh, who had formerly been a dispensary patient. The number of patients had increased during the year from 2053 to 2611, and those discharged cured from 546 to 562.

The annual meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society was held on Thursday week, at the premises of the institution, in Gray's-inn-road—Lord Chichester in the chair. The report shows that 198 students have been duly trained as teachers, and that 214 are now in the establishment. In the practising and model schools 650 children are efficiently educated, and a middle-class school of 150 children has been organised, owing to the alterations consequent on the revised code. After the examination of the children, the meeting was addressed by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Bishop of Goulburn, and others prominently concerned in the welfare of the institution.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday at the office in Trafalgar-square—Earl Powis in the chair. Mr. L. Young, the secretary, read the report. During the past year there had been brought under the notice of the society cases of 226 persons successfully rescued from drowning, and 19 beyond recovery; 23 of these were cases of attempted suicide. The society had conferred in various ways 246 acknowledgments of service rendered in rescuing the drowning. Last summer 174,650 persons had bathed in the Serpentine, but, owing to the watchfulness of the society's men, without one fatal accident, and 14 persons had been saved from committing suicide. Her Majesty still continues her patronage of the society. The total income of the society for the year had been £1432, and the expenditure £1382. Medallions were distributed to the following persons who had saved others from drowning at the risk of their own lives:—To Mr. H. H. Costa, Quartermaster of the French ship Dryad; Mr. Young, of Freshwater Bay, Pembroke; Lieutenant Hartop, H.M.S. Edgar; Mr. J. Cuningham, harbourmaster at Dundrum Bay; G. Brooks and J. Dunn, seamen, H.M.S. Mutine; Richard Malone, seaman, H.M.S. Aboukir; George Page, Custom House officer, Southampton.

In the beginning of this month arrangements were made to hold a meeting with the view of making generally known the claims of King's College Hospital to public support. Unfortunately, the day fixed was the 10th inst., that also being chosen for uncovering the statue of the late Prince Consort in the Horticultural Gardens. The meeting was in consequence postponed indefinitely; and the result is, that the opportunity has been lost of bringing the present financial difficulties of the institution prominently before the public. It is to be hoped, however, that this explanation of the cause why no meeting has been held will be made generally known, and that the liberality of subscribers will not be checked. Assistance is much needed. The amount to meet the pressing necessity of the hospital is £15,000, and not more than one-half of this sum is yet subscribed.

The eleventh annual festival of the National Orphan Home, Ham Common, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Star and Garter, Richmond. The Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and was supported by an unusually large assemblage of those who take an interest in the charity, over 200 gentlemen and a number of ladies being present. The home contains 105 orphan girls. For some time the establishment was located in a house hired for the purpose on Ham Common, but by great efforts a suitable building was commenced, and at the present time the centre, the east wing, and the domestic offices are completed and occupied. When the west wing is built the new building will afford accommodation to 200 girls. The chairman advocated the claims of the charity with felicity, and the appeal in its behalf was responded to by a subscription amounting to over £2000.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The third annual festival service of associated parish choirs took place at Stony Stratford on the 4th inst. The singers numbered more than 200, from fourteen parishes.

Three large national schools for 720 children were opened on the 9th inst. in the parish of St. James, Devonport. Previous to the ceremony there was a full choral service in the church, when Archdeacon Downall preached.

On Saturday last the foundation-stone of a new church was laid on the North Hill, Highgate. It is intended in the first instance for the poor of an outlying and scattered district, who will not take the trouble to ascend the hill to the parish church of St. Michael.

On May 27 the Midhurst Choral Association held its second annual festival, in the parish church at Midhurst, under the musical direction of Mr. Webley, choirmaster to the association. The singers, men and boys, were about eighty in number, comprising the choirs of five parishes only, all surpliced.

The magnificent east chancel window of Irnham Church, Lincolnshire, has just been filled with painted and stained glass by Messrs. Baillie and Co., of Wardour-street, of the richest description, at the expense of Mrs. Hervey Woodhouse, of Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and erected, as the inscription at the lower part of the window informs us, "In memory of her much-loved son, William Hervey Woodhouse, who died at IrnhamHall, on the 16th of May, 1859, aged 35 years."

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of new schools in connection with St. Peter's Church, Swinton, was laid by Miss Atherton, of Swinton Park. Prior to the commencement of the ceremony a procession, composed of the Swinton, Worsley, and Eccles corps of rifle volunteers, the building committee and local clergy, and the children from St. Peter's Schools, marched through the town. The ground on which the schools will stand was given to the building committee by the late Earl of Ellesmere. The entire cost is estimated at £1530, towards which about £1150 has been subscribed.

The first gathering of the choirs of the Choral Church Association for the deanery and neighbourhood of Newbury, Berkshire, took place at the parish church of Speen on Tuesday week. This association, which has been in existence scarcely two months, comprises the choirs of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. John's, Newbury; the mother church, Speen; St. Mary's, Speenhamland; St. John's, Stockcross; Greenham, Shaw-cum-Donnington, Thatcham, Hungerford, and Lambourne, and was established through the influence and under the patronage of the Rev. Canon Majendie, Vicar of Speen and Rural Dean. The choir mustered 180. The Bishop of Oxford preached.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the laity of his diocese, strongly urging upon them the duty of making more adequate provision for the spiritual wants of the people of this great metropolis. It has been proposed, he states, that a million sterling should be raised during the next ten years, and he urges all classes to take their share of the responsibility of obtaining this large sum. He asks that the Church should at once be put in a position to send a hundred new clergy into the crowded parishes of London, that these should be aided by a hundred Scripture-readers, and that churches should be immediately erected in districts where they are urgently required. With a view to carry out this great scheme, he proposes to form a Board consisting of a very large body of persons, clergy and laity; and also recommends that an executive committee, consisting of a preponderance of laymen, should be appointed by this body.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. G. Edwards to Llangadvan, Montgomeryshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. P. Banton to Duston, Northampton; Rev. G. H. Harris to Tunstead, Norfolk; Rev. T. W. Harrison to Compton Dundon, near Somerton. [The notice of the appointment of the Rev. J. W. Leigh to the vicarage of Stoneleigh, in last week's Number is incorrect. Mr. Leigh is Curate of Bromsgrove.] *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. H. Douglas to Newborough, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. C. King to St. Katherine's, Northampton; Rev. F. W. Parker to Mochtre, Montgomery. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. P. S. Bingham to Edmonton; Rev. R. A. Blomefield to Spring Grove; Rev. W. L. Bull to St. John's, Bowling; Rev. R. Carrington to Barnes; Rev. H. Monro to St. Ann's, Soho; Rev. W. Drake to Tickenham, Somerset; Rev. C. Walsham to Holy Trinity, Paddington; Rev. A. B. Webb to St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford. The Rev. T. Ratcliffe to be Minister of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation, held at Oxford, on Thursday week, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred, by diploma, on the Prince of Wales, of Christ Church, and on Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Wednesday week Arthur Cayley, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge, was elected to the Sadleirian Professorship of Pure Mathematics.

The distribution of free scholarships and prizes to the deserving pupils at Archbishop Tenison's School took place on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., presided. The report showed an increase of twelve over the previous year. The number of boys, at present, was eighty. The examiners reported that the boys had made considerable progress in general subjects. The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented the school with one scholarship, and Mr. Gladstone with four scholarships.

The annual distribution of the prizes awarded to the successful students at the North London Collegiate School took place on Monday, at the Vestry Hall, St. Pancras-road, under the presidency of the Vicar of St. Pancras.

The 354th anniversary of St. Paul's School was celebrated on Tuesday. After a few words from the Rev. Charlton Lane, Surveyor-Accountant, who occupied the post of honour, Dr. Kynaston, the High Master, distributed the prizes. Mr. Black obtained the prizes for Greek iambics; for Latin hexameters—a tie with Cowie; and Latin prose—a tie with C. Smith. The prize for the English essay was carried off by Mr. Taylor. The Truro prize and medal for an English essay by Upton, who also carried off the Milton prize for an English poem on a religious subject, founded by Sir Charles Clarke. To Mr. Knox was awarded the prize for general proficiency.

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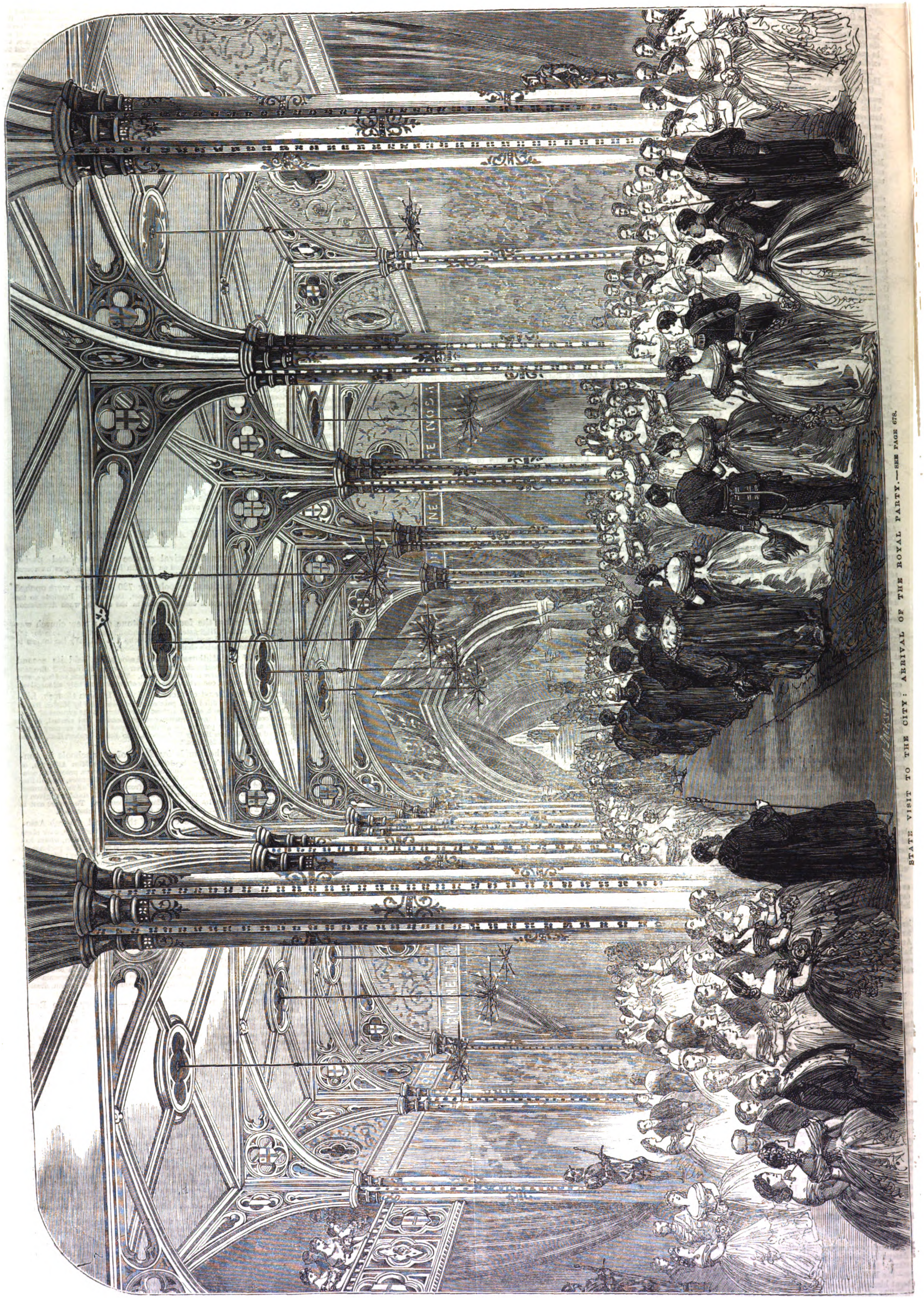

THE ROYAL PARTY.—SEE PAGE 678.

STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: ARRIVAL OF THE

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STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: THE ROYAL QUADRILLE.—SEE PAGE 678.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

SUNDAY, June 21.—Third Sunday after Trinity. Foundation-stone laid of St. Paul's, London, 1675. Battle of Vittoria: the French, under Joseph Bonaparte, defeated by Wellington, 1813.

MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Morat: Total defeat of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, by the Swiss, 1476. Sir Robert Peel's Income Tax Bill passed, 1842.

TUESDAY, 23.—Battle of Plassey; Clive's victory over the Nabob of Bengal, 1757. Sanguinary conflicts at Paris, 1848. Queen Victoria reviews above 18,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day. Battle of Bannockburn: Victory of Robert Bruce over the English, under Edward II., 1314. Battle of Sluys: Edward III. destroys the French fleet, 1340. Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot, 1497. Battle of Solferino: The Austrians totally defeated by the French and Sardinians; present the Emperors of Austria and France and the King of Sardinia, 1859. Moon's first quarter, 10h. 31m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 25.—The Confession of the Reformed Faith presented to Charles V., at Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, 1530. Conference between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France on a raft on the Niemen, near Tilsit, 1807.

FRIDAY, 26.—Death of King George IV. and accession of King William IV., 1830. Oliver Cromwell solemnly inaugurated Lord Protector, 1657. Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill, introducing free trade, passed, 1846.

SATURDAY, 27.—Gibbon completes his great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 1787. Cairo retaken from the French by the British and Turks, 1801.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 56	5 16	5 34	5 53	6 13	6 33	6 55	7 18	7 44	8 13	8 44	9 18	9 50	10 25

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
June 10	29·467	55·9	50·2	·82	8	49·8	66·1	E. SE. SSE.	326	·066
11	29·538	53·4	42·6	·69	8	49·6	61·9	SSW. S. SSE.	451	·093
12	29·496	52·7	46·5	·81	9	48·3	60·3	S.	180	·321
13	29·773	53·9	45·1	·74	6	45·9	62·8	W. WNW.	251	·232
14	..	..	..	..	..	45·3	64·9	..	164	·010
15	29·975	57·2	49·3	·77	10	55·7	66·3	WNW. W.	225	·094
16	29·932	54·8	54·2	·97	10	50·4	64·2	SSW. SW.	333	·003

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·517	29·566	29·464	29·731	—	29·941	29·941
Temperature of Air	60·0°	58·4°	55·5°	58·1°	—	60·7°	59·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	51·7°	50·5°	50·5°	50·8°	—	55·3°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	SSW.	S.	W.	—	WNW.	SSW.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, our special agent.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

THE time will never come when an English journal will need to apologise for mentioning the name of Shakspeare. A time has come when the mention of his name is almost forced upon the journalist. We desire, once for all, to refer to an agitation or demonstration which is at present in hand, and upon which we receive very numerous communications. It is exceedingly probable that, unless a rational and united course of action is adopted, a very ludicrous spectacle will be presented to irreverent Europe by the countrymen of a poet to whom Europe has never presented a rival.

We are happily spared the necessity of going back, as some worthy and intolerable people do in conversation, to first principles. We may assume the greatness of Shakspeare, and also that any demonstration made in his honour should be either worthy of him, or, at least, should have what Mr. Halliwell would call the Shakspeareanity about it. Next year, 1864, three hundred years from his birthday will have been accomplished, and a great number of people have made up their minds that something ought to be done. This, to an English mind, means something with banners, dinners, speeches, and long advertisements. To the actors it means an opportunity of bringing themselves before the public. To the smaller poets it means a chance of getting a reading for execrable verses beginning "Sweet Swan" and ending, if the authors sign, with another ornithological term. To the Shakspeariolater it means some stupendous memorial to which Mr. Durham's shall be as nothing. Now, out of all this chaotic resolve to do something, had we not better try and get a definite idea, and then carry it out with energy and rationality.

As might have been expected, sundry small people rushed to the front as the tercentenary approached, and sought to take possession of the field, with much clamour. The melodramatic rhapsodies in which they urged the consideration of their claims to be heard in favour of William Shakspeare were models of impertinent nonsense. Itinerant lecturers, third-rate actors, and the like, began the cry. But, of course, their "following" was small, and somewhat Bohemian. The real Shakspeareans would not march through Coventry with them. Better things have followed, and a large number of very good names are enrolled as those of men willing to co-operate for a worthy object: but there is, we apprehend, great danger of their energies being frittered away for the want of some one idea, acceptable to all reasonable folks. Without pretending to select such an idea, we may do some service to the good cause by pointing out some of the propositions which, we think, should be at once rejected, and thus the ground may be cleared.

We earnestly hope that there will be no attempt at the trashy absurdity called a jubilee. Let us show that we have made some little improvement, that we have advanced a little in taste since the days of Garrick. The display which he made, the mock enthusiasm, "the rites on Avon's bank," were ridiculed by wise men even in those days, and we surely shall not tolerate a mixture of Lord Mayor's Show and Lady Godiva's procession, as a means of testifying our veneration for the finest intellect the island has produced. Such a thing might have done at Astley's; but certainly we ought not to have it at Stratford, where it should please nobody but the publicans. Then, we think that there is another matter to be taken into consideration. There are thousands on thousands of English people, of the very best class, who read and love the Poet, but who entirely disapprove of the present system of theatrical management. It is of no use to insult these folk, as the organs of their opponents do, and to call them bigots, and Claphamites, and so forth. They care nothing for such abuse, and they calmly point to certain black features of the playhouse system, matters which no sycophant puffing can explain away, and they decline to be mixed up in the smallest degree with a system whence immorality is not even attempted to be removed. A Shakspearean demonstration from which this class should stand apart may be very large, but it will not be national. Let us have a tribute to the great Poet, not a mere homage to the play-writer whose plays cannot be acted for want of artists. We do not think that the proposal to build a Shakspeare Theatre, and ask Government to endow it—so as to give us a school of art like the Théâtre Français—will be acceptable to the country, and we are very nearly sure that Mr. Gladstone, though an enlightened admirer of the old drama, will not lend a favourable ear to the suggestion.

To the foundation of a Shakspeare scholarship there is only the one objection that there is no "Shakspeareanity" about it. Shakspeare himself was not much of a scholar, though he made better use of small Latin and less Greek than anybody of his time did of ampler resources. It would be difficult to prescribe conditions of competition. Who shall be eligible? Must the candidate's name be William, or must he be able to stand a preliminary examination in "Othello" and "Love's Labour Lost," or must he have come out of Warwickshire, or must he undertake to devote his life to editing the Bard. The terms must be arbitrary and fanciful, or you cannot connect the scholarship with the Poet. Otherwise, any educational movement is a good one, and the most resolute opponent of the ballet and its entourage would not object to aid in sending a meritorious young man to a University. Then we are advised to urge that a great sum should be raised, and that a Shakspeare wing should be added to the Dramatic College. This would be an undeniably good work, but not, we think, one that should be effected by an appeal to the admirers of the Poet; besides that, the non-theatrical part of the public would be excluded. For, ably and eloquently as the claims of the actor's family to the charity of those who object to the actor have been urged, the fact that such claims are professional will defeat them with those who believe the profession an objectionable one. Do not let us injure a noble effort by restricting it to a section of the public.

Are we to have a statue? The suggestion has something of terror in it.

> O word of fear, O word of fear,
> Unpleasing to an English ear;

that is to say, criticisms, written or dictated for the most part by unsuccessful competitors for work, have taught John Bull to believe that every work by a successful competitor is a bad one; and until he estimates this sort of carping at its true value he will always be afraid of statuary, though the hideous things that ornament foreign capitals might be numbered by the hundred for his comfort. If he makes up his mind to erect a Shakspeare statue and fountain, there are a dozen men who can make him a grand thing of the kind, but as soon as it is made there will be heaps of critics to tell him that he has been cheated. We see no reason why the tercentenary should not be commemorated by the erection of a statue; but it will take a great deal of money, and we must all work together for it. Of course it must be in London, or country people will never see it. On the whole, and unless something better be suggested forthwith, the greatest of artists may fairly be adjudged an art-tribute.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Windsor Castle. On Friday last her Majesty paid a second visit to South Kensington; and after an audience with the Royal Commissioners of 1851, Mr. Bowring, secretary, Captain Fowke, who designed, and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, who erected the building—from whom her Majesty listened with interest to explanations respecting the mode in which, if purchased by the Government, it was proposed to appropriate the edifice—the Queen again passed by the Prince's statue to the conservatory, and left by the Kensington-road, then proceeding to the studio of Baron Marochetti, where her Majesty remained some time, thence returning to Windsor Castle.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, visited Queen Marie Amelie, at Claremont.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. W. R. Jolly officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove in the grounds. Prince Arthur returned to Greenwich Park. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Victoria Wortley, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, was present at the Philharmonic Concert in Hanover-square.

On Tuesday his Serene Highness Prince Reuss-Schleitz visited the Queen. The Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who was attended by Major Cowell, went to Dover to meet her Majesty the Queen of Prussia. Lord Methuen and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros also left the castle to attend the Queen of Prussia to Windsor. On arriving at Dover, Prince Alfred and his suite proceeded direct to the Lord Warden Hotel to await the arrival of the Queen, where her Majesty passed the night, and where the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff arrived to pay their respects to the Queen. Her Majesty is expected to remain a fortnight the guest of the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Twickenham on Friday to visit the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. The Prince and Princess honoured with their presence, in the evening, a magnificent entertainment given in their honour at Northumberland House.

On Saturday his Royal Highness had an interview with the New Zealand chiefs at Marlborough House. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess attended the military concert in aid of Princess Mary's Fund. During the day a deputation, representing the ladies of North Wales, waited upon the Princess to present the jewels offered by the ladies of the Principality, which were graciously received. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On Monday the Prince of Wales accompanied the Duke of Cambridge on a visit to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Princess honoured Mr. Heath with a sitting for her photograph, and took a drive in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess had a dinner party at Marlborough House in the evening. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

On Tuesday morning their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite, left Marlborough House for the Paddington station, and travelled by the Great Western Railway to the Fulham station, en route for Oxford, to attend the Commemoration—one of the most brilliant festivals ever held on the banks of the Isis. Oxford was gaily decorated, the streets were crowded, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the Prince and Princess were greeted with a hearty welcome. The august visitors proceeded at three o'clock to the Sheldonian Theatre, where the Prince received from Lord Derby, the Chancellor of the University, his diploma of D.C.L. The same degree was conferred on Prince Louis of Hesse, and on the chief officers of the households of the Prince and Princess of Wales—namely, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Harris, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. In the course of the afternoon the Royal party went to Trinity College, entering by the grand garden gates, which have not before been opened since George III. passed through them.

Wednesday was the great Commemoration Day. The Sheldonian Theatre was again crowded to excess, and again there were the noisy demonstrations of the Undergraduates. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle; M. Torben de Bille, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark; the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. James Whiteside; Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.; Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, and William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald. Each recipient of the honour was vociferously cheered as he was presented to the Chancellor, and so also were the more distinguished of the visitors, without much distinction of party; but the loudest cheers of all were reserved, as on the previous day, for the Prince and Princess—cheers being called for and given in their honour, again and again, all through the proceedings. There was afterwards a boat-race, a banquet at Exeter College; and a grand ball given by the members of Christchurch wound up the festivities of the day.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess, in spite of their fatigues through the week, prolonged till an early hour at the Christchurch ball, were early astir. They drove off to Blenheim Palace, and breakfasted with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; on their return they paid short visits to the chief colleges and the objects of the greatest interest at Oxford, attended by the Dean and their suite. A public luncheon was given at two o'clock at Christchurch, at which the Prince and Princess were present; and at 3.30, after taking an affectionate farewell of the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, the Royal pair drove to the railway-station, up St. Aldate's and down Queen-street, along both of which flags were flying and the houses decked out with wreaths, carpets, and artificial flowers round the windows.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has been pronounced convalescent. His Majesty has submitted to operations by Mr. Henry Thompson, of University College, which have resulted in perfect success, and King Leopold now takes daily exercise.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Royal Artillery will give a grand banquet on Wednesday next, at the messroom, Woolwich, to a distinguished party, including several of her Majesty's Ministers.

The Duke and Duchess De Chartres have arrived in Scotland, on their bridal tour.

Earl Cowley, Ambassador at the Tuileries, is expected in London at the end of the present month, on short leave of absence from Paris.

The marriage of the Hon. Georgiana Susan Copley, youngest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Du Cane, M.P., will be solemnised on Thursday next. A marriage is also arranged between Captain Alfred Byng, of the Grenadier Guards, and Miss Emily Tottenham, second daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The first stone of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden was laid yesterday week by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Dublin Corporation has resolved to present an address to the Queen praying for an inquiry into the condition of Ireland.

The Queen has approved of Mr. James Smith as Consul at Dundee for the United States of America.

The tower of Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Duke of Portland, was struck by lightning and destroyed on Saturday last.

The Conway and Llanrwst Railway was opened, on Tuesday, by a passenger-train conveying the directors and a large party of guests.

It is stated that the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will make Liverpool the seat of their next annual session.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, which is in course of erection at Salisbury, will take place on the 29th.

Major Gordon, M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, died on Tuesday, after a painful illness of some days.

The Prince of Wales will be present at the opening of the new Townhall of Halifax in July next, and it is expected that his Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Princess.

The Oxford local examinations have been going on in various towns and cities throughout the country during the past week. There is an increase in the number of candidates, the total being 1071, of whom it was expected more than 1030 would present themselves.

The Worsley, Wigan, Bolton, and Rochdale troops of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, about two hundred in number, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Algernon Egerton, have been trained at Lancaster during the present week.

At a town meeting held at Stratford-on-Avon last Saturday, a resolution was adopted strongly urging the Tercentenary Festival Committee to reconsider their decision against erecting a statue or monumental memorial of Shakspeare in honour of the approaching tercentenary.

Captain Speke and Captain Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, have arrived in England. They are to be present at a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening next.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday night to Viscount Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers. The banquet was the most magnificent of the series given by the present Lord Mayor during his mayoralty. The guests were about 250 in number.

Two candelabra, worth £250, were presented on Wednesday night by the inhabitants of Bishopsgate Ward to Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq., M.P., as a grateful acknowledgement for the exemplary manner in which he has discharged the important duties of Alderman of that ward for thirty-four years. Mr. Alderman Copeland was Lord Mayor thirty years ago, and is the oldest member of the Court of Aldermen.

The Bromley Collection of ancient pictures was sold on Friday and Saturday last. The whole realised £13,958 5s. Posselli's magnificent picture, "The Holy Trinity," was knocked down, on Saturday, amid loud cheers, to Sir C. Eastlake for the National Gallery. The price paid for this great work was 2060 guineas.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London held last Saturday—the President (Earl De la Warr) in the chair—his Lordship announced that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales had signified their gracious pleasure in becoming vice-patron and vice-patroness of the society. At the same meeting several noblemen and gentlemen joined the society. Professor Bentley presented to the society, from Mr. Hills, some fine specimens of the Chinese edible birds'-nests, and learnedly described the same.

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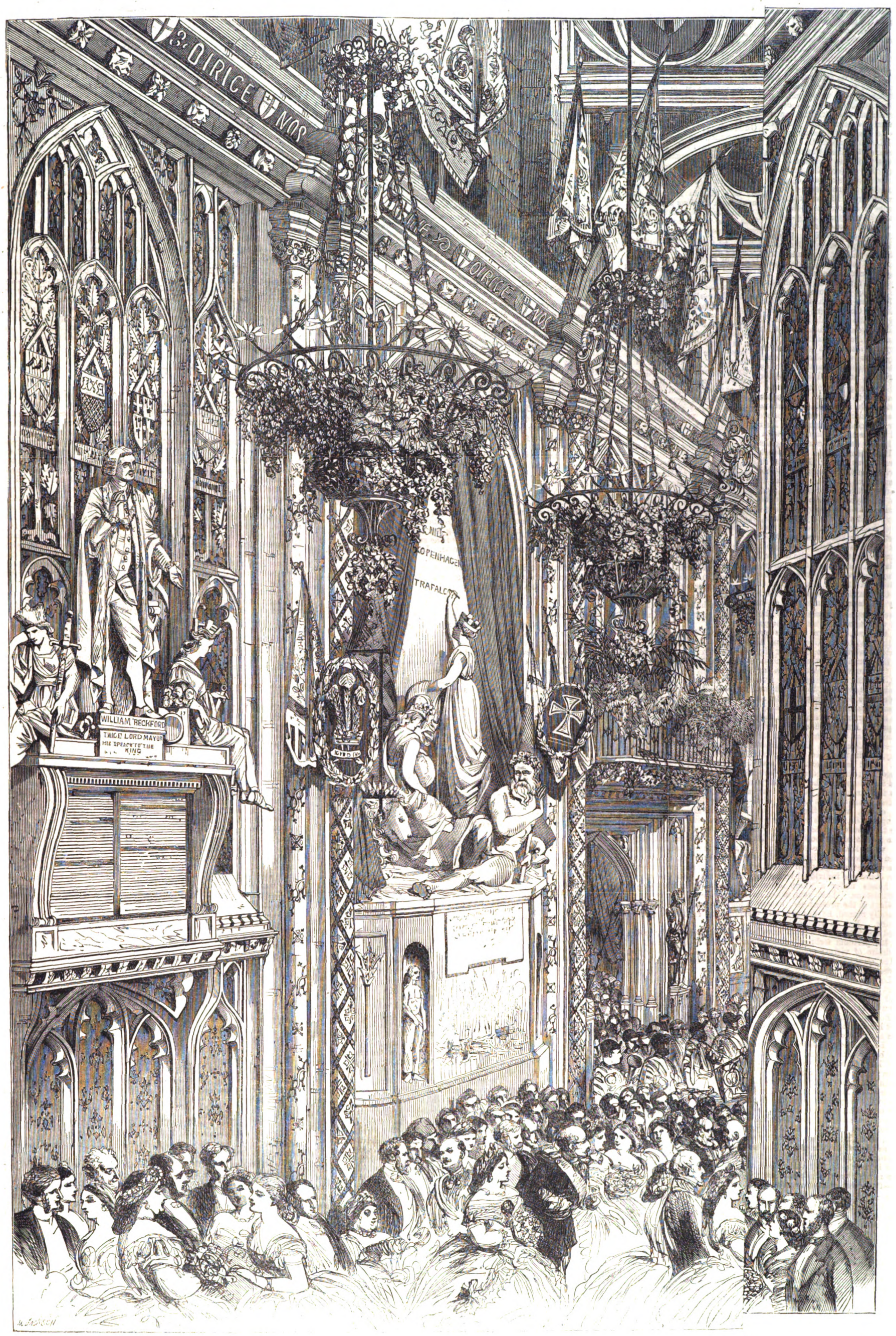

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

VERY feverish and excited has the House of Commons grown, and the notion of "humdrum" has been effectually dissipated. Everybody seems in a state of pressure; everybody wants to get his own particular business on; and in this Session, in which it was supposed that there would be nothing to do, or at least to talk about, constant discussions are going on as to the fixing of days for particular motions, and not a day seemingly is to be had. Take Mr. Dillwyn's motion on the Irish Church, with Mr. Osborne's "annexe" to it. The adjourned debate on that subject has been floating about for a month, and passionate and pathetic are the pleadings to the Premier to give a day. Indeed, poor, weak, mild, meek, shrinking Mr. Osborne was moved to—ironical—tears the other evening, because Mr. Hennessy, in a grand and condescending manner, was so good as to allow Lord Palmerston precedence on a subject which the whole House was anxious to argue, the result being that all other motions had to be postponed. Thereupon Mr. Osborne, whose earnestness on behalf of the reform of the Irish Church is so palpably evidenced by the serio-comic tone which he assumed in several preliminary palavers about bringing the subject on, flung himself with an air of virtuous resignation into his seat, with a pensive declaration that he—of all men—had been made a "miserable dupe!" He never elicited such genuine laughter by any of his most elaborately-prepared jokes. But generally the House is in confusion, the order of business is confounded, rules which everyone supposed clear and established by long custom are questioned, and the Speaker, whose chief merit is his long-suffering and patient prolongation of his sittings in the chair, is always being badgered on points of order which are so plain that he will not condescend to expound them. The fitful mood of the House is shown by its resolute sitting till any hour in the morning upon matters of minor importance on one occasion, and forcing on a division on an important question before dinner, and then collapsing by a count out on another. Then, too, we have the Prime Minister in such an exceptional position that his management of the Government is simply a case of shuffle and cut; now turning up the Liberals and now the Conservatives; his conduct altogether presenting him in a shifty and unstable character. If one was to give an opinion as to what Lord Palmerston's Parliamentary *tactique* is, it would be that he is anxious only that on Monday arrangements should be made to keep things going with a reasonable smoothness until the following Friday. His policy seems to be ordered, not for all time, but for his own time.

But, to bring something specific out of that which we have endeavoured to indicate as a rather chaotic state of things, the quietest Irish affair of the last week or so was the debate on distress in Ireland. It was introduced by Colonel Dunne in a new manner, especially differing from his usual rough-riding style, and he seemed to be seriously impressed with the gravity of the question with which he was dealing, considering the mutually contemptuous way in which Irish members and Sir Robert Peel treat each other. It was judicious to put up Mr. Gladstone first in this debate on the part of the Government, and certainly he showed how capable he is of refining away even such a fact as physical distress. But his demeanour and tone were gentle and conciliatory, and he was quite undeserving of the studied misrepresentation of the best parts of his speech by Mr. Whiteside, who—the subject being the sorrow and suffering of his country—was remarkably vivacious, not to say hilarious and jocose. Another melancholy subject has been brought almost to the verge of the ludicrous by bad management. It would be difficult for anyone to look at the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley from a ludicrous point of view, but really the spasmodic fury of Mr. Coningham, his odd gestures, and his wild inconsequent language, impress hearers and beholders in a way singularly inappropriate to such a subject. The object is the demolition of Colonel Crawley and the displacing from his high office of the Commander-in-Chief; but the result is only a probability of the loss by spontaneous combustion of one of the members for Brighton.

These are episodes merely, but the grand feature of the early part of this week was the debate on the purchase of the International Exhibition building. There was, as everybody knew, to be a direful opposition, led by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, it was understood, were to mount their highest hobby-horses and to run a tilt at the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the uttermost. There was accordingly a largish but not an overwhelming House, and the pervading sense was evidently that of serious and determined antagonism to the scheme. Messrs. Gregory and Osborne sat side by side, looking smiling and grim respectively; and their wonderful unanimity was evinced by the derisive, not to say offensive, cheers and comments with which they simultaneously and in unison accompanied Lord Palmerston's speech. That noble Lord was calm, but graver than usual, and he put forth all his art as a Parliamentary manager in his address. He commenced, like the rhetorician in the comedy, but in this case only figuratively, with the creation of the world. That is, his exordium was apparently as far as possible removed from the immediate subject-matter, but the argument converged ingeniously to the practical point in due time. It may have been a false impression, but it did strike one that Lord Palmerston in his secret heart did not approve of the whole proposition; he, like many others, wanted the land, but he could not really tolerate the building. Still, he was evidently pledged to put the whole scheme before the House, and he did it. When, however, he came to dwell on the merits of the building, it did seem to us that he described them with scarcely covert irony; and that his style of persuasion was something like that of the gentleman who earnestly, but with a suggestive expression of face, implored an excited crowd not to put an obnoxious individual whom they held in doubtful durance in their hands under a pump convenient to the locality. Not so Mr. Gladstone. Last year, when he made a proposition which was equivalent to the present one, except that no land or building were specifically named, he was not very earnest nor very pressing in his advocacy. But on that occasion he was put so scornfully into a decided minority that he must have been stung by such treatment; and, his personal feelings being enlisted in the matter, from the mere desire of victory point of view, he flung himself passionately into the question this time, and was nearly bullying in his tone. Unconsciously, perhaps, he was playing what we believe to have been Lord Palmerston's game—namely, to set the House so strongly against the building as to give him an excuse for withdrawing that part of the proposal. The cue was to bring on a division at once, and only on half the scheme—that is, the purchase of the land. Members were hot and excited, and they yelled at Sir John Pakington, who placed himself in an attitude such as he probably believed Horatius Cocles assumed when that hero stood between Rome and her foes; while he interposed himself between a division determined to be taken before dinner, and the clock "just chapping" seven. Even one of Mr. Osborne's loudest "shrieks of liberty" scarcely pierced the din; and, but that Sir Henry Willoughby, with his hands placed beneath his coat-tails, looked so like the popular picture of Mr. Pickwick that he caused a burst of laughter, he would have been swept down by the very windage of the shouts of impatience when he intervened on a point of form, on which, by-the-by, he was wrong. When a tremendous majority gave Lord Palmerston what he really wanted, he adroitly set aside the rest of the proposition to a more convenient season, which may be, and probably will be, never; and, before they were aware of it, the Committee were voting money for the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. Indeed, it was some little time before it was generally understood what was going on. The result was a notable proof of Lord Palmerston's skill, for he jockeyed both sides—those who wanted everything and those who wanted nothing.

The noble family of Berkeley has been noted for its histrionic capabilities and tendencies. Mr. Henry Berkeley, if he could and did do on the stage exactly what he does in the House of Commons, would take rank as one of the very best comedians, in the dry, humorous style, that ever lived. His annual monologue (for it is very nearly that, and people would like it to be altogether that) on the ballot is the pleasantest event of the Session. This time fears were entertained that Mr. Berkeley was going to be dull, and, if so, the subject would probably be never even mentioned in the house—the ballot without jokes has no meaning for members. He seemed physically weaker than of yore, and he began with something very like an intimation that he was getting tired of his one great part. The fact is, that within the first twenty minutes or so members ceased to listen, and talked; and ominous cries of "Divide!" and other symptoms of impatience were manifested. The only support Mr. Berkeley seemed to receive was to be found in Mr. White's attitude of deep attention, the faith beaming in his countenance, and his genial cheers of the most commonplace sentences. But, by-and-by, Mr. Berkeley warmed up and gave tastes of his humorous quality which were as racy as ever, and even more so than ever; and when he sat down one felt as if he had artfully made the first part of his speech dull in order that the latter part might stand out more strongly. One impression he left behind him, and that was that this was the last of his ballot speeches. The Lord Mayor, of course, did not mean to be comic; his pretension was to impassioned denunciation of an unholy thing like the ballot, which might have prevented his return for Southampton if it had been in operation. But the appearance of a high civic functionary, as he might be supposed to look if he were struggling with a whirlwind in which he had been caught, was not suggestive of dignity, and rather provocative of mirth; so that the Lord Mayor must have been content to fall back on this occasion on his good intentions. The most really humorous part of the affair, however, was to see Lord Palmerston standing in front of a little phalanx of members of his own Government, who were ranged on the Treasury Bench for the purpose of voting for the ballot, and half denouncing, half joking it out of the House. Indeed, when he said broadly that all Governments had resisted its introduction into our Constitutional Government, he put Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Stansfeld, and half a dozen more into the position of dummies, and, by implication, declared, in Louis XIV. fashion, "I am the Government!"

Mr. Cox spoke to an unreasoning and boisterous crowd, who signified palpably that they did not appreciate him; and in a jocular but decided manner the motion for leave to bring in a bill to establish vote by ballot was tossed into the Parliamentary waste-basket of the year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In Committee on the Prison Ministers Bill, Lord Lyveden moved an amendment, making the appointment of additional ministers to prisons obligatory instead of permissive.—This was opposed, on the part of the Government, by the Duke of Somerset, and a debate ensued, in which the principle of the bill was again elaborately discussed. The amendment was eventually negatived without a division, and the bill passed through Committee.

The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Duchy of Cornwall Management Bill. The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Lord Russell contradicted the statements which have been made respecting the health of Mr. Bishop, who is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in Italy, for carrying treasonable correspondence between Naples and Rome. The Marquis of Normanby, however, asserted that Mr. Bishop, since his incarceration, had suffered from the rupture of three blood vessels.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.—SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought forward a motion for papers in regard to the protection of British merchant-vessels in the West Indian waters. In a speech of some length he condemned the conduct of the Federal cruisers in capturing British vessels, and contended that the British Government ought to interfere, even though war should be the result.—Earl RUSSELL denied that the Federals had shown any animus against British commerce. The trade of which the Marquis of Clanricarde had spoken was not altogether of an innocent kind. Representations had, however, been made to the Federal Government against a reckless seizure of ships, and those representations had met with every attention.—The Duke of SOMERSET also read a letter from Admiral Milne, in which he stated that all the officers who had anything to do with Admiral Wilkes spoke of his courtesy.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to institute any further inquiry into the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and Sergeant-Major Lilley?—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE explained the part he had taken in the matter to the effect that it was not usual for the Commander-in-Chief at home to interfere with the Commander-in-Chief in India; but in this case the circumstances were so exceptional that he had thought it his duty to intervene, and on the information he had first received he had issued a memorandum on the subject. Subsequent knowledge of the matter had induced him to fulfil an intention he had expressed in the memorandum, that further steps would be taken if it was found necessary, and accordingly he had directed a court-martial to be held on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley.—Earl DE GREY and RIPON made a similar statement as to the course to be taken; and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed a hope that the court-martial would take place in England and not in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Coningham gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on an early day on the subject of the Mhow court-martial.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Lisburn, in the room of Mr. Barbour, whose election has been declared void.

On the motion for the third reading of the Volunteers Bill, Mr. Hennessy moved the recommittal of the bill, for the purpose of omitting the 21st clause and substituting for it one giving the commanding officer power to suspend a volunteer for three months, and in case of dismissal that it should be done by sentence of a court of inquiry. An animated discussion ensued, and on a division the amendment was lost by 138 to 31. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Regimental Debts Bill was read a third time and passed.

The London, &c., Dioceses Bill was read a second time.

The Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill was recommitted, upon which Lord Richard Grosvenor moved that so much of the bill as relates to Rhyl Pier, and the provisional order referring thereto, be struck out. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to without a division.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Charitable Uses Bill were read a second time.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Metropolis Turnpike Roads Acts Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, with the following addition to clause 3:—"Provided, further, that the said commissioners shall expend the tolls to be collected by them up to the 1st day of July, 1864, in respect of the roads which are now maintained by them, and will then cease to be so maintained, in maintaining, repairing, lighting, watching, and watering such roads, and managing and superintending the same, up to the 1st day of July, 1864."

The Trout, &c., Fishing (Scotland) Bill was lost on the second reading.

The Innkeepers' Liability (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

JAPAN.—In reply to Mr. Liddell, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had demanded £100,000 of the Japanese Government as a penalty for the outrage on British subjects in which Mr. Richardson was killed. They had also demanded that the damio whose adherents had perpetrated the outrage should pay £25,000 to the families of the injured men, and that the men who actually committed the assault should be tried and executed. Another demand of £10,000 had been made for the families of two marines who were killed in June, 1862, while on guard in front of the British Legation at Jeddo.

SUPPLY.—PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING SITE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Sir H. Willoughby, said that a sum of £177,500 was voted by the House as part of the purchase money of the land at South Kensington, which was purchased by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851; but it had been repaid by the Commissioners, £121,000 being paid in money and the remainder in land to the Exchequer, and the commissioners became sole possessors of the estate in question.

In Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON rose to propose a vote for the purchase of the land covered by the International Exhibition of 1862. He urged that the very wealth and population of this metropolis had tended to diminish its architecturally-ornamental character; and this was owing to the great value of the ground on which any structures, public or private, can be erected. He cited instances of London improvements in which land cost £67,000, £90,000, and £119,000 an acre. When it was necessary to acquire land for public purposes, the question was whether it should be sought not in the centre of the town, but at a point a little distant from the centre—and the land at South Kensington was in this respect available. In the first place, a Museum of Patents was wanted; additional accommodation was required for the collection in the British Museum; there was no proper place for the National Portrait Gallery; and additions were required to the building for the South Kensington Museum. If land were bought for these purposes in the centre of the metropolis, the cost for the land and buildings was calculated in the gross at sums varying, according to the quantity of land required, at from £1,500,000 and £1,300,000 to £750,000. For the land covered by the Exhibition building, amounting to 16½ acres, a sum of £120,000 would be accepted by the commissioners. For the purchase of the existing Exhibition building a sum of £80,000 would be taken by the contractors, being the bare value of the materials. The building thus obtained with the land was at present larger than required, but would be applicable to future increase of collections. The building being in its nature temporary, a sum of £284,000 would be necessary to render it substantial, altering, and eventually completing it; and even with this additional sum it would be found that the whole expense would be far under any calculation of that which would be necessary for the purchase of other land and the erection of buildings, as it would amount only to £484,000. It was the opinion of some persons that it would be better to buy the ground only, and to let the building be cleared away; but it would be a far more expensive plan to erect new buildings than to adapt the present building to the purposes required. It was not proposed to remove the National Gallery of Pictures to South Kensington, nor to send the learned bodies lodged in Burlington House thither. It was intended for the purposes of discussion to move the sums required for the purchase of the land and the building separately. The noble Lord concluded by moving a vote of £67,000 on account for the purchase of the site of the Exhibition building.

Mr. GREGORY moved the rejection of the vote. He complained of want of information on the details of the plan, and contended that, if the Government assumed that the H... collection of the Bri... sington, and that th... against a gigantic p... taken. He especia... natural history d... position to such ... scientific professio... removal, and decla... was unnecessary. ... the Patent Office, wh... it was intended to t... he was strenuously ... well go to Burlingto... of the Exhibition bu... fact, enormous, whe... that the building co... order to render the fi... without speaking of ... half a million would ... unfitted, from want ...

The CHANCELLOR ... against some strictu... surveyor of the Gov... estimates in prefere... As to the inconveni... collections, by the sy... of the metropolis wo... at the present momen... those to the British ... He contended that ... history collection of ... obtained on the pr... Exhibition building ... question to be decide... not of the building.

Some further discus... the vote of £67,000, ... 267 to 135.

Lord PALMERSTON ... House did not object.

The other votes w... with the Estimates in... cation in Ireland, £3... in Scotland, £2296 fo... Colleges in Ireland, £... Gallery of Ireland, a... to; and the House re...

On the report of Su... Sir S. Northcote calle... of Council for Educat... give certificated teach... that it was not cons... come to last year, the... on accidents.—Mr. Lo... with the terms of agr...

On the vote for Sc... £10,000, being part o... Kensington Museum.

The Vaccination (I... Bleaching and Dyeing... The sitting lasted but...

HOU...

At a morning sitti... with, and two or thre...

At the evening sitti... for leave to bring in a... rates.

Mr. Ayrton gave no... vote for the purchase ... ment that the commis... property it might pos...

Mr. H. BERKELEY ... Parliamentary elector... the fifteenth occasion ... professed to adduce n... having remained unan... the ballot was unman... the rule, and open vot... As to the objection ... franchise was a trust ... were responsible, it ... and statesmen that el... ever. He gave inst... electoral trust had bee... elections. The experi... Devonport, Totnes, a... ballot, since he last ad... fruit all over the world ... was the best institutio... the system in France, ... the very teeth of the G...

Mr. AYRTON briefly ... Lord PALMERSTON ... under the impression ... opinion on the questio... ballot the vital princip... to public opinion—was ... of private societies did ... conceal his political ... even if it was taken b... of the ballot-box. He ... vinced that this system ...

After some observati... a brief reply from Mr. ...

HOUS...

Mr. Dillwyn withdre... and Mr. Lowe expresse...

The Election Petitio... of one, the numbers be...

The Marriages Regis...

The Civil Bill Court... second time.

The Offences (South ...

The Navy Prize-mon... avail themselves of th... distribution of the pri... was read a second time.

HOU...

THE EXHIBITION B... the International buil... purchase the building, ... would be altogether im... were effected, to the pu... quite out of the questio... building being offered ce... was far more than the ... rials of which it was co... best thing that could b... erect an entirely new on... to alter the one now sta... it would be necessary to ... permanent.—Earl GRA... thought the House was ... it would be the better ... the matter that could ... to taste, he did not ... he understood that ... were the finest in th... noble Duke, he could ... to the ground to ma... Earl of DERBY said h... vided, when the price ... understood that the con... did not purchase it, a... HARDWICKE said the G... a bad article, and they ... of it.—The Duke of AR... dence; that evidence sh... RUTLAND said a few wo...

VACCINATION.—Earl ... question as to whether ... was necessary was unde...

Several bills were adv...

HOUSE ...

LONDON CITY TRAF... reading of this bill Mr. ... a second time that day t... was withdrawn, and the ...

FORTIFICATIONS.—L...

Musicale given by Signor ARDITI and Signor ... day last, at the residence of the Marchioness of ... ark-lane, was (as may be supposed, both from its ... character of the givers) one of the most fashionable ... tainments of the season. It consisted chiefly of the ... ocal music of the Italian school, sung by the prin... r Majesty's Theatre. Signor Arditi's immensely ... Il Bacio," was sung by Mdlle. Artôt. The instru... e Rubinstein's trio for the piano, violin, and violon... Mdme. and Signor Piatti and Signor Arditi; and a ... ncello on airs from "Marino Faliero," played by ... e need scarcely add that the rooms were crowded by ... shed audience.

RIE'S first Soirée Musicale took place on ... with a programme of varied attractions. The vocal ... m various schools, was relieved by several excellent ... formances, including a violin solo by Herr Goffrie, ... forte quartet, in which Herr Gollmick proved him... nist; and Beethoven's trio in B flat, op. 11, in which ... old sustained the pianoforte part with admirably... and intelligent reading of the author. This young ... two solo pieces—a study by Henselt, and a gavotte ... ach, being loudly encored in the latter piece. Miss ... ances proved her to be a pianist of great executive ... is much more rare, possessing a distinctive style, ... refined and graceful expression, an elastic and equal ... tone combine to give a peculiar charm to her ...

IE PAPE, the young American pianist (whose ... rief memoir, we give in this week's Impression) ... noforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms on ... g. He played an excellent selection of music, in ... inary powers as a performer were fully displayed, ... of a crowded and fashionable audience. He had ... using a magnificent instrument of Kirkman, ... and powerful tones, often produced the effect of a ...

THE THEATRES.

'S THEATRE.—If we may judge from the ... ionable audience of Monday, Mr. Mapleson has ... an engagement with Mdme. Ristori; and, in the ... ns of the subject, his conduct deserves the highest ... a London audience, in the present deep want of ... nd the indifference of our metropolitan managers, ... that of "Medea" on Monday suggest the loftiest ... HC... ic art, and tend to create a public taste in the ... We are glad to find that Mr. Mapleson himself ... service he is rendering to the more elevated lite... in the employment of the great Italian actress. ... ore satisfactory than her acting on the night of ... Great as had been her Medea on previous occasions, ... is. Time, which has matured the genius of the ... ened, as it were, her manner of presenting this ... . Passionate, vehement in declamation, pointed ... was; but now we recognise a repose, an intensity, ... developments of every phase at which the ... eviously arrived. A perfect command of all ... art, and a sustained dignity in the midst of the ... parent, and determines at once the rank of the ... performer. Both stand on the highest level; and ... with the reverence of students who are at once ... whelmed by the feeling of the sublime. The ... of the argument offers no impediment to the ... natural situations, but merely invests them with ... d spiritual correspondents that lead the mind at ... vulgar and familiar to those more majestic rela... y which we feel ourselves connected with mys... her worlds. Both the poet and his admirable ... the noblest recognition that can be rendered, and ... istori series of representations with the liveliest ...

whimsical farce, taken from a French ... produced at this theatre, under the title of ... Messrs. F. C. Burnand and Montagu Williams ... that Charles II. once found refuge in a barber's ... gton" during the time that he was a fugitive ... hop in question was kept by one Ninette (Miss ... has inherited from her father the art of shaving; ... les, in the character of a cavalier, applies for the ... mself, and, in return for the service rendered, ... behalf of a Cornet in his Majesty's Dragoons, ... ed his leave of absence, has rendered himself ... She succeeds, and obtains the young Cornet ... e same time relieving him from a troublesome ... schoolfellow who has married a Puritan. She ... kind of shaving process to which she subjects ..., by removing his lovelocks and moustache on ... akes him look so ridiculous to the demure wife ... 's worthy that he is cured of his foolish passion ... Miss Keeley plays the part with her charac... btains an encore in a ballad composed by Mr. ...

... his theatre has now rendered itself remark... effect, which promises to attract attention for ... t is, we should premise, of a scientific character, ... ted to the invention of Professor Wheeler, who ... e performance. It consists of a Fairy Fountain, ... liquid streams variously-coloured showers of ... ppear now as liquid fire, now as jets of water ... he Iris and sprinkled with golden spangles, and ... d shapes in perpetual change. It is, indeed, a ... pectacle. Mr. Cave introduces it by a charming ... The Burgomaster's Daughter," in which he ... rascible father, and sings some capital songs ... He is well assisted also by Miss Ellen ... orus with him contributes greatly to the good...

...UB.—On Thursday evening Miss Edith ... erous audience, with complete success, the ... which some time ago she sustained the cha... at Sadler's Wells and the National Standard ...

...pointed Edward Rogers Griffiths, Esq., to ... or the Falkland Islands.

...s the nomination of Earl Grey to be a ... Order of the Garter.

...hambers have closed without having ... dget.

...of the Belgian elections are now known. ...ties to be named, and of the members going out ... Liberal party and twenty-eight to the Catholics. ... thirty-four to the latter and only twenty-five to ... votes have been taken from the Parliamentary ...istry.

...slab monument has just been erected in ... of the only daughter of the late Lord Byron. It is ... border, and the "Byron arms" near the top, and ... :—"In the Byron vault below lie the remains of ... of George Gordon Noel, sixth Lord Byron, and ... Lovelace, born 10th December, 1815; died, 27th ...

... returns for the month and four months ...ril last have been issued. They show a con... The exports during the four months amount to ...246,651 in 1862, and £38,574,462 in 1861. In the ...ted to £11,897,177; in round numbers being two ...me month last year, and one million more than in ...uring the four months were £35,084,677; in the ...2 they were £27,833,166; and in 1851, £35,424,949.

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proposed to bring in a bill on the subject of fortifications very shortly, and he would then state the intentions of the Government.

BREAN DOWN.— In answer to Sir W. Miles, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had purchased land in Brean Down, and intended to proceed with the erection of fortifications there.

BRITISH SALT IN FRANCE.—In reply to Mr. Tollemache, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had been in communication with the Government of France with respect to the admission of British salt into France, but the Commissioners appointed to make an inquiry had not yet made a report.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.—In answer to Mr. Heygate, Mr. COWPER said the Government had under consideration a plan for erecting a National Gallery at the back of Burlington House, leaving the present gallery to the Royal Academy. While the matter was pending he had given permission to the volunteers to assemble there.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Mr. C. BENTINCK asked whether Captain Fowke had made any estimate of the cost of repairing and completing the Exhibition building?—Lord PALMERSTON said that Captain Fowke had made a report, and it would be produced if the hon. member would move for it.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired whether the noble Lord would proceed with the vote for the Exhibition building next Thursday?—Lord PALMERSTON said he would.

PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) BILL.—Mr. VILLIERS, in a speech of some length, moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to enable the local authorities in the distressed districts to obtain loans of money, to be appropriated to the employment of the suffering people of Lancashire and Cheshire. The bill was only permissive in its character.—After a brief discussion the bill was read a second time.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CALLER OU'S Queen's Plate victory created quite a furore among the Hampton audience, who felt highly honoured by the presence of a St. Leger winner. Odiham had, as usual, a pleasant plating festival; and The Doctor, whose Chester running made him first favourite, was nowhere in a field of seventeen young ones at Bibury, where Master Richard's defeat by Hengist in the Champagne Stakes had the effect of detracting considerably from the merits of Scottish Chief's Ascot performance. Coastguard, by Saunterer, won the Bishop Burton Stakes by a head at Beverley; and Borealis, who ran on very bad terms with Venison and Flytrap, got rid of both by the same distance for the Cup. Newcastle-on-Tyne and Chelmsford begin on Wednesday, but there is no Lanercost, Slashing Harry, Van Tromp or Sir Tatton Sykes in the Northern Derby this year. There are thirty-four acceptances for the Goodwood Stakes, and eighteen for the Cumberland Plate,—a very different handicap to what it was last year.

Professor Varnell, of the Royal Veterinary College, has been appointed Veterinary Inspector of Horses, vice Professor Spooner, who retires, to the Royal Agricultural Society, and will commence his duties at Worcester.

Although the Kent v. Nottingham match ended in a draw, the former had 241 runs to rub off, and only four wickets to fall. R. Daft, 39 and 80 (not out), played splendidly on behalf of his county, and C. Brampton and G. Parr did well. A most unworthy U.A.E. team have got well beaten at Lord's by the M.C.C. and ground; and Surrey has made a fearful example of Sussex in one innings, to which "Stonewall" Mortlock furnished 106, and Mr. E. Dowson 87. Surrey was, however, fairly collared in their first innings with fourteen of Hampshire, a gallant team, well worthy of the mother county of cricket. The batting of Holmes, Mr. Wallace, and W. Humphrey; the bowling of Mr. Frere, the all-round play of Captain Walton, the wicket-keeping of Mr. Stewart, and the general fielding were very good. The Surrey fielding was dreadfully loose during the latter half of Hampshire's first innings, but Caffyn and Mortlock bowled remarkably well, and Julius Cæsar, 94 in both, and Humphrey, 61 in one innings, helped on Surrey's final victory by 168. Mr. Grace, Parr, Lockyer, Carpenter, Hayward, Anderson, Jackson, Caffyn, Cæsar, G. Tarrant, Tinley, and another, probably Willsher or Griffith, for the sake of the left-handers, are the Australian team, and woe betide the stumps of the colonists!

Chambers retains the Thames championship, which he wrested from Kelly on Sept. 29, 1859, and has maintained in three more contests. The Australian, who rowed in a very flash style, was overhauled by Bob's "long pull and strong pull," and out of the race at the end of seven minutes (not one-third of the time generally required for the distance); but he attributes his defeat "solely to an accident" (cramp), and has deposited £5 for a new match with Chambers. London got a slight pull against Newcastle-on-Tyne with Drewitt, who beat Teesdale Wilson almost as easily next day; but on Thursday Newcastle was triumphant—Cooper beating Everson, having won just as he pleased. Mather, the Manchester swimming champion, has defeated Gardner, of London, very cleverly for the challenge cup. The winner's style was so beautiful that he and Chambers bid fair to be as completely "Household Words" on one element as Sam Rogers, Hayward, Roberts, Teddy Mills, and Tom Sayers are on another.

The equally-famous Mr. Rarey has been varying his attendance on the sick horses of the Federals with a trip in a reconnoitring balloon. The sensation was, for "purely strategic reasons," not long indulged in, as a rifle-ball through the edge of the car gave him sharp notice to quit cloudland.

A newspaper in the English language, the *Rio Mail*, is now published in Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on the 12th ult. The Minister of War, General Polidore Gordao, has been replaced by Senhor Antonio Manuel de Mello.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE imports of the precious metals having been on a full average scale, and some rather large parcels of gold having been disposed of to the Bank of England, the market for National Securities has ruled somewhat firmer, and prices, generally, have been well supported. There has been more doing in the Unfunded Debt than for some time past.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The minimum prices were:—On Calcutta, 1s. 11 1/2d.; on Bombay and Madras, 1s. 11 3/4d. per rupee. Within these limits the tenders amounted to £1,200,000.

The International Financial Society have arranged to purchase the rights and property of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving £300 for every £100 stock held by the shareholders. The total capital is £500,000; consequently, the purchase-money will amount to £1,500,000. The value of the shares is now about 200.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed financial companies have continued numerous. London Financial have realised 6 1/2 to 6 1/2; General Credit, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; and International, 5 1/2 to 6 prem. Those of the Egyptian Trading Company have been 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 premium.

American Securities have commanded rather more attention. Erie Shares have sold at 61; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 73 1/2; Ditto, 100-dollar Shares, 30 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 60 1/2.

The report of the directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company recommends a dividend of £3 10s. per share, leaving £2652 to be carried forward.

The agents for the Crown colonies have offered £400,000 in Six per Cent Debentures. About £300,000 was disposed of, at from 105 to 113 1/2.

On Thursday prices declined:—Consols, for Money, sold at 91 1/2 to 92; for Account, 92 1/2 to 1/2; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 3/4 to 1/2; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem; India Five per Cents, 108 1/2 to 1/2.

Greek and Mexican Bonds have been in good demand, and a further advance has taken place in the quotations. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. Confederate Scrip is somewhat firmer, at 1 to 1/4 dis.; Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 1/2 ex div.; Equador, 17 1/4 ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 9 3/4; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85 3/4 ex div.; Danish Three per Cents, 85 1/2; Egyptian, 100 1/4; Greek, 40 1/2; Ditto, Coupons, 20; Italian Railway, 81; Mexican Three per Cents, 38 1/4; Moorish, 95 1/2; New Granada, 16 3/4; Ditto, Two per Cents, 8 3/4; Ditto, Deferred, 9 3/4; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49 3/8; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49 3/8; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94 1/2; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 92; Ditto, 1862, 93; Ditto, Three per Cents, 58 1/2; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85 1/4; Spanish Three per Cents, 55; Ditto, Passive, 5 7/8; Ditto, Certificates, 12 3/8; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92 1/2; Ditto, 1858, 70 3/8; Ditto, Small, 72 1/2; Ditto, 1862, 71 1/4; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25 1/2; Ditto Six per Cents, 60; and Italian Five per Cents, 73.

There has been less activity in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have, in most instances, ruled firm. Alliance have sold at 35; Australasia, 75 1/4; Ditto, New, 31 1/2; Bank of New Zealand, 11; British and American Exchange, 8 1/4; Continental, 4; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23 1/4; English and Irish, 4 1/4; Imperial Ottoman, 19 1/2; London and Brazilian, 42 1/2; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 34 1/2; London and Birmingham, and South Staffordshire, 5 1/4; London and County, 44 1/4; London and South-Western, 42 1/4; London and Westminster, 81; New South Wales, 52; and Union of Ireland, 14 1/2.

About an average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 108; Ditto Five per Cents, 98; Cape Six per Cents, 1890, 113 1/2; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 103 1/2; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 104 1/2; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111 1/2.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Crystal Palace, 37 1/4; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5 1/2; Great Ship, 1/2; English and Australian Copper, 1 7/8; International Financial Society, 9 1/2; Joint-Stock Discount, 4 1/2; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 45 1/2; London General Omnibus, 1 1/2; Natal Land and Colonisation, 5 1/2; Oriental Inland Steam, 4 1/2; Rio Janeiro City Improvements, 3 1/2; Royal Mail Steam, 63 1/2; South African Irrigation Investment, 4 1/2; South Australian Land, 34; Van Dieman's Land, 14 1/2; East and West India Docks, 146.

The opposition bill having been thrown out, the shares in the London and Brighton Railway have advanced 4 per cent. Otherwise, the Railway Share Market has ruled inactive. Prices, however, may be considered firm. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 53 3/8; Ditto, A Stock, 49 1/2; Great Northern, A Stock, 81; Great Western, 66 7/8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111 1/8; London and Brighton, 120 1/2; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43 1/2; London and North-Western, 102 3/8; London and South-Western, 105 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46 1/2; Metropolitan, 11 7/8; Midland, 128 3/8; North British, 51 1/2; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102 3/4; Ditto, York, 89 1/2; South Devon, 33; South-Eastern, 91 1/2; West Midland—Oxford, 47; Ditto, Newport, 39.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111 1/2; Great Western Four per Cent, 92 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 138 1/2; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 140.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 96 1/2; London and Greenwich, Preference, 117; Preston and Wyre, 46 1/2.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Cape Town and Dock, 110 1/2; East Indian, 110 1/2; Great Indian Peninsula, 110 3/8; Great Western of Canada, 11 1/2; Madras, 108; Delhi, 2 3/4; Punjaub, 108 1/2.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8 1/2; Bahia and San Francisco, 20; Eastern of France, 19 3/4; Recife and San Francisco, 16; San Paulo, 9 1/2; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22 7/8.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 15.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with home-grown wheat, but its general quality was good. As there were several inquiries on French account, the demand for both red and white parcels ruled steady, at fully last week's currency. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—was in somewhat improved request, at full quotations. Fine barley was a dull sale; but grinding and distilling sorts were quite as dear as last week. No change took place in the value of malt. The oat trade was in a very inactive state, at 6d. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas sold at full prices. American flour sold freely, other kinds slowly, at late rates.

June 17.—The wheat trade was tolerably firm to-day, at prices quite equal to Monday. All other kinds of produce sold slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280lb. American, 21s. to 28s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 720; malt, 1020; flour, 390. Irish: oats, 560. Foreign: wheat, 8,790; oats, 32,130; flour, 250 sacks, 12,550 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed seems somewhat freely, at full prices. Otherwise the seed trade is very inactive, at about previous quotations. In cakes only a limited business is passing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7 1/2d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5 1/2d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 32s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 8d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 75,642; barley, 1756; oats, 6157; rye, 103; beans, 3029; peas, 181 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous quotations. Privately, the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities have been mostly disposed of at full prices; but other kinds have met a dull inquiry, on rather easier terms. Barbadoes has changed hands at from 33s. to 38s. 6d.; Jamaica, 31s. 6d. to 36s.; Demerara, 40s. to 44s.; and fine Berbice, 37s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 87,334 tons, against 69,383 tons last year.

Coffee.—Prices are supported, but the demand for all kinds is inactive. Stock, 8606 tons against 7429 tons.

Rice.—Most kinds move off slowly; nevertheless, prices may be considered steady. The stock is 47,663 tons against 36,673 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at last week's currency. The best foreign is steady, at 88s. per cwt. Bacon is firm, at extreme rates. Most other provisions are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is inactive, at 43s. 6d. to 42s. 9d. per cwt. The stock comprises 38,183 casks, against 36,384 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 40s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is selling at from £46 5s. to £50; olive, £51 10s. to £60; cocoanut, £46 10s. to £49; and fine palm, £36 10s. to £37. American turpentine is worth 97s., and French 91s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is inactive, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for Proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. for East India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; English spirit, grain, 1s 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are not very favourable; yet the demand is inactive, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s to 135s.; Sussex, 70s. to 120s.; and foreign, 70s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is rather heavy, yet prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—Old qualities sell slowly at from 75s. to 140s. per ton; new ditto, 8s. to 12s. per cwt. The supplies on offer are only moderate.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 18).—There was a full average supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day, in good condition. Prime Scots, &c., sold steadily at full prices, but other breeds moved off heavily, at barely late rates. The highest quotation was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately extensive. Downs and half-breds were firm in price; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lb. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy request, on former terms—viz., from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves; the supply of which was large at previous rates. Pigs were rather cheaper. In milch cows very little was doing. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1200; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 9750; calves, 410; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep and lambs, 1100; calves, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied with meat, and the trade rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BILTON, Gough-street, Gray's-inn-lane, auctioneer.—E. SIMON, Park-walk, Chelsea commission agent.—J. GLOVER, Gracechurch-street, commission agent.—J. B. SMITH, Regent-street, artist and photographer.—C. SUTER, High-street, Borough, furniture dealer. J. BARNS, Staverton-row, Walworth-road, dealer in game.—J. WHITE, Wells, butcher.—T. SHOBTLAND, Floore, Northamptonshire, tailor and draper.—W. AUNGIER, Montpelier-street, Montpelier-square, Brompton, tailor.—T. B. LINSEY, Railway-place, Shoreditch, silversmith and jeweller.—H. S. BANKS, Queen-street, Mile-end New Town, carcase-butcher. R. TERRINGTON, Stanhoe, Norfolk, cordwainer and farmer.—F. PILBRAM, Croydon, builder.—C. J. SMITH, Hounsditch, oil and colour man.—J. HUNT, Freston, Suffolk, builder and wheelwright.—C. BOWMER, Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, commission agent.—J. DUDLEY, sen., Cottage-row, Bermondsey-wall, smith and boiler-maker.—F. G. SALTMER, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, boot and shoe maker.—M. WEISS, King William-street, Strand, accoucheur and medical agent.—T. HALL, David-street, George-street, New Kent-road, carpenter.—T. S. JONAS, Millman-row, King's-road, Chelsea, commission agent.—G. N. V. M. MASSARENTI, Frith-street, Soho, commission agent.—E. M. NASH, Strand, tobacconist.—J. WAINWRIGHT, King David-lane, Shadwell, base-broom maker.—H. S. MASTERMAN, Warner-place, Hackney-road, hearthrug manufacturer.—J. DAVIES, Great Coram-street, lodging-house keeper.—T. ARROWSMITH, Stafford, shoe manufacturer.—J. GARDINER, Queen street, Golden-square, envelope-stamper.—T. N. WILSON, Woolwich, dock clerk.—J. PERKINS, Thomas-street, Newington-causeway, commission agent.—J. H. JEANS, Southampton, medical practitioner.—T. LLOYD, Birmingham, timber merchant.—W. COOKE, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, grocer.—E. WALL, Birmingham, shoemaker.—J. SMITH, Birmingham, manufacturer of electo-plated goods.—W. BEALL, Holmsdale, Surrey, butcher.—M. J. FOX, Rotherham, Yorkshire, cordwainer.—T. GIBSON, Bedworth, Warwickshire, sawyer.—J. KERSHAW, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen weaver.—G. B. CAPES, Burton-on-Trent, engineer.—T. REEVE, Coleshill, Warwickshire, wheelwright.—H. RAFTER, Coventry, artist.—A. BARNES, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer.—J. LORD, Halifax, accountant.—W. H. PEARSON, Kingston-on-Hull, slater.—R. CRAIG, jun., Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. WALKER, Over, Cheshire agent to a salt manufacturer. G. JACKSON and C. SAUNDERS, Oldham, coachbuilders.—J. SHAW, Manchester, provision dealer.—J. RICE, Cheadle, Cheshire, brickmaker.—J. STEINTHAL, Gorton, Lancashire, chemist.—J. CLEMMET, Stockton-on-Tees, attorney-at-law.—MATILDA MARY WESTLEY, Derby, milliner.—J. FISHER, Golcar, Yorkshire, cloth dresser.—J. FIELD, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, general shopkeeper.—W. PEARSON, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, shoemaker.—T. HODGES, jun., Huddington, Worcestershire, hallier.—ANNA HOWARD, Southampton, opticia.—J. N. DUMBRILL, Eastbourne, Sussex, baker.—J. POWELL, Silvington, Salop, farmer.—R. GELDERD, Girlington in Manningham, Yorkshire, carrier.—E. HILL, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, haulier.—G. WILLIAMS, Maidenhead, Berkshire, blacksmith.—W. CUMBERLAND, Nottingham, maltster.—MIRIAM GOLDSMITH, Brighton, milliner.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. R. YOUNG, London-road, Southwark, importer of fancy wood.—E. H. ELDRID, Horsham, Sussex, veterinary surgeon.—J. SHAW, Bristal, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

R. L. WOODS, Warwick-street, Pimlico, clerk in a public office.—T. TASSELL, Erith, Kent, victualler.—T. CULL, East Farleigh, Kent, farmer.—J. OSBORN, King's-road, Bedford-row, general shopkeeper.—EMMA HASTINGS SCOTT WARING, Westbourne Park-road, Bayswater, spinster.—J. LOUYS, Great Winchester-street, City, commission agent for wines.—S. HAYMAN, Spencer-terrace, Islington, late provision merchant.—C. BOURNER Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, commission agent.—C. L. KLINDWORTH, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, professor of music.—T. GARDNER, Brunswick-street, Blackwall, butcher.—J. NEWMAN, Shirley-wick-place, Old Kent-road, builder.—J. GOCHER, Low Leyton, Essex, butcher.—S. ENGLAND, Featherstall, Lancashire, joiner.—A. METEYARD, Manor cottages, Kensington-oval, warehouseman.—J. B. GRODME, Peatonville-road, builder.—J. PAGE, Mount-row, Islington, confectioner.—J. C. BERNER, Hop-alley, Farringdon-street, baker.—H. F. HOHNE, Upper-street, Islington, master mariner.—H. WEST, Leather-lane, bootmaker.—J. FLEWELLEN, Bermondsey-street, leather-dresser.—J. TURNER, New Cross, Kent baker.—S. BROWN Charles-place Hampstead-road, mason.—J. JOHNSON, Wheathamstead, Herts, victualler.—A. G. REW, Fulham-road, coffee-house keeper.—W. H. JONES, Piccadilly, upholsterer.—J. POWELL, Abergavenny, coal merchant.—W. C. MORRIS, Neath, Glamorganshire, lime-burner.—R. H. BROWN, St. David, Devonshire, clay merchant.—J. ALDERSLEY, Leeds, beerhouse-keeper.—A. G. WAITHMAN, Leeds, cloth manager.—J. GILCHRIST, Birstal, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist.—A. C. HART, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, millwright.—J. BROGAN, Manchester, painter.—J. STELFOX, Barenden, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. E. GLEDHILL, Rochdale, plumber.—R. RUNNALLS, Philluck, Cornwall, butcher.—O. O'HARE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, hawker.—J. BROWNE, Southsea, Hampshire, builder.—J. M'LAUGHLIN, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer.—R. T. GUILE, Chichester, butcher.—J. BARLOW, Bury, Lancashire, cart sheet maker.—B. STUCKEY, Keun, Somersetshire, beer retailer.—T. WARDLE, Bristol, glassdealer.—J. LANCASTER, Northwich, Cheshire, tea-dealer.—T. BURGESS, Lawford, Essex, farrier.—Z. R. PATTEN, Tollesbunt D'Arcy, Essex, dealer in pigs.—J. ORMEROD, Bradford, warehouseman.—S. FORSTER, Leek, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—J. HEDGES, Bursiem, Staffordshire, bandmaster.—R. RYDER, Bury, Lancashire, provision dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. E. ROSS, Killearnan, Ross-shire, farmer.—G. REID, Monkton and Prestwick, farmer.—T. BUCHAN, Glasgow, commission merchant.

YACHTING.

THE PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.

THIS club commenced their season on Tuesday, the 9th instant, with a match for yachts of fifteen tons and under. The first prize, valued at seventy guineas, was a handsome silver centrepiece, designed and executed by Benson, of Ludgate-hill. On one side of the base were the English and Danish arms and the crest of the Prince of Wales, and on the other a ship and emblems of yachting, finely chased. These were on rockwork, springing from which were bulrushes supporting the handsomely-chased dish. The silver weighed upwards of 70 oz., and the prize was much admired. The second prize was a handsome silver cup, value ten guineas. Course from Erith to the Chapman Head and back; time for tonnage, half a minute a ton. The prizes attracted a fine entry of eleven vessels, all of which started.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Wasp	12	Col. A. Stanton	Vision	9	G. Harrison
Violet (schooner)	13	P. Bennet	Folly	12	W. L. Parry
Aerolite	8	J. P. Dormay	Violet (cutter)..	9	Lord De Ros
Red Rover ..	14	S. Nightingale	Alexandra ..	15	G. Harrison
Octorcon ..	12	C. Long	Bessie	9	J. H. Hedge
Quiver	13	Capt. Chamberlayne			

The first gun was fired at 11h. 3m. 40s.; the second at 11h. 8m. 35s. Bessie, being all clear, got a famous start; Alexandra and Folly were, we believe, in contact, and Violet not far off. However, in a few seconds all were clear, and got off pretty well, the rain pelting down pitilessly on them.

Many changes took place in the positions of the boats in the run down, and the Folly sprung the head of her mainmast. The little vessels tore fast through the water, every stitch drawing and doing its work. Alexandra gained fast and steadily, and passed her antagonists successively to leeward. The steamer anchored about a mile below the Chapman Light. The vessels all sent down their topsails to make snug for the beat back, and rounded her as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Alexandra	1 40 20	Wasp	1 44 0	Violet (schooner) ..	1 48 40
Quiver	1 41 0	Bessie	1 45 20	Aerolite	1 51 30
Octorcon	1 41 10	Rover..	1 45 40	Violet (cutter) ..	1 52 30
Folly..	1 43 20	Vision	1 46 20		

Only twelve minutes between the first and last of eleven vessels.

The breeze held strong and steady, and they ran through the upper reaches at a tremendous rate, passing the flag-boat off Erith Pier:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Octorcon	4 15 15	Quiver	4 23 0	Bessie	4 50 0
Alexandra.....	4 21 0	Vision	4 40 10	Aerolite.....	4 51 0
Folly	4 22 5	Violet (schooner) ...	4 40 20	Violet (cutter).....	4 56 0
Wasp	4 24 30				

The first prize was duly presented by the Commodore, Mr. R. Hewett, to Mr. Long, the owner of the Octorcon; and the second to Mr. Parry, of the Folly. The Queen of the Thames was engaged by the club, and was well filled. The start from Blackwall and the starting of the vessels were both managed with exemplary punctuality and expedition, and the prizes were presented without any delay. In fact, the speed of the match and the admirable management had positively brought the day to a close too soon for the tastes of many of the members, and the steamer was taken a trip down to Greenhithe after the prizes had been presented.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The second and concluding match of the season took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst.; the Queen of the Thames accompanied the match. This club followed the plan adopted last year, and had two separate matches—one for third-class yachts, under 10 tons, and the other, called the Extra Match, for vessels built before Jan. 1, 1863, to sail in their usual cruising order, no balloon sails allowed. The time for tonnage in the Third Class Match, was one minute a ton. The Extra Match was to be sailed in two classes—viz., yachts from 20 to 35 tons, and above 35 tons; each class to allow between themselves half-minute time; the larger class, in addition to the half minute, to allow the smaller class one quarter of a minute time for every ton above 35 tons. The prizes in the Third Class Match were, for the first boat a very handsome claret-jug, value 20 guineas, for the second boat £10; in the Extra Match, first boat a silver-gilt jug and dish, value £50; second boat £10. The course proposed was, for the Third Class Match, from Erith to the Chapman Head and back; for the Extra Match, to the Nore and back. The following admirable entry was made, all the more remarkable as the Extra Match in the R.T.Y.C., on very similar terms, to be sailed on the following day, did not fill:—

EXTRA MATCH.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Mars	37	G. Haines	Emmet	32	W. W. F. Hay
Queen	38	Capt. J. W. C. Whitbread	Glimpse	36	J. Clark
			Avalon	38	W. Goodson
Amazon ..	46	H. F. Smith	Volante	60	H. C. Maudsley

THIRD-CLASS MATCH.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Vision	9	G. Harrison	Violet	9	Lord De Ros
Bessie	9	J. H. Hedge	Aerolite	8	J. P. Dormay

The vessels were anchored in two lines off Erith Church, the little boats highest; and it was arranged that the second gun for the extra match should be the first gun for the other match. The morning was gloomy and lowering in the extreme, with a strong wind from the E. or E.S.E. The first gun was fired at 11h. 16m. 50s., the second at 11h. 22m. All made a trip to the north shore, and the Volante, as soon as she had way on her, came about and got her mainsail up nicely in stays, and then crossed the bows of the fleet as they tacked at different times and places. It was a glorious sight to see all these fine cutters beating down Erith Rands in short tacks, and many changes took place. Volante soon had to give the lead to Amazon, and then to Glimpse, but afterwards regained her old position. Gravesend was reached at 12h. 55m., Volante leading by two hundred yards, reminding one of old times, and showing that there was life in the old boat yet. Glimpse was about one hundred yards ahead of Amazon, the other four all together about a quarter of a mile astern, Mars last, and looking as little likely to win as any vessel ever seen. Suddenly she made a start, passed the Queen, shot to windward of the Emmet, and, after a short tack under Tilbury Fort, came out from the lee bow of Avalon, tacked, and passed across her bows into the fourth place; all these four were here close together, and formed a very pretty race. Near Hole Haven the steamer anchored, tide having then nearly done. The vessels rounded her as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Volante ..	2 25 0	Queen ..	2 30 0	Mars	2 33 0	Emmet ..	2 35 30
Amazon ..	2 26 0	Glimpse ..	2 30 40	Avalon ..	2 33 30		

This was another of the remarkably close matches which this season has exhibited, and most exciting it was, every vessel having believers. Volante kept her lead for a long way, but was at length passed by the Amazon. Volante came up again in Long Reach, and, in trying to get to windward of her old rival, both went ashore shortly afterwards in Erith Rands. Under similar circumstances with the Avalon, the Queen took the ground about half a mile from the winning-buoy, and the small remainder rounded the buoy close together, as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mars.. ..	4 46 20	Emmet ..	4 47 20	Avalon ..	4 47 26	Glimpse ..	4 47 40

Several yachts running in to their moorings and not under control recklessly crossed the bows of the racing vessels; one of them actually drove the Emmet and Avalon out of their course and struck the Emmet's boom.

The third-class boats, after rounding a boat off the Mucking Light, finished as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Bessie ..	4 23 45	Vision ..	4 33 30	Violet ..	4 35 30	Aerolite ..	4 40 0

The first prize in this match was delivered to Mr. Hedge by the Commodore, Mr. Arcedeckne; and the second prize to Mr. Harrison; the prizes in the other match being withheld for the present,

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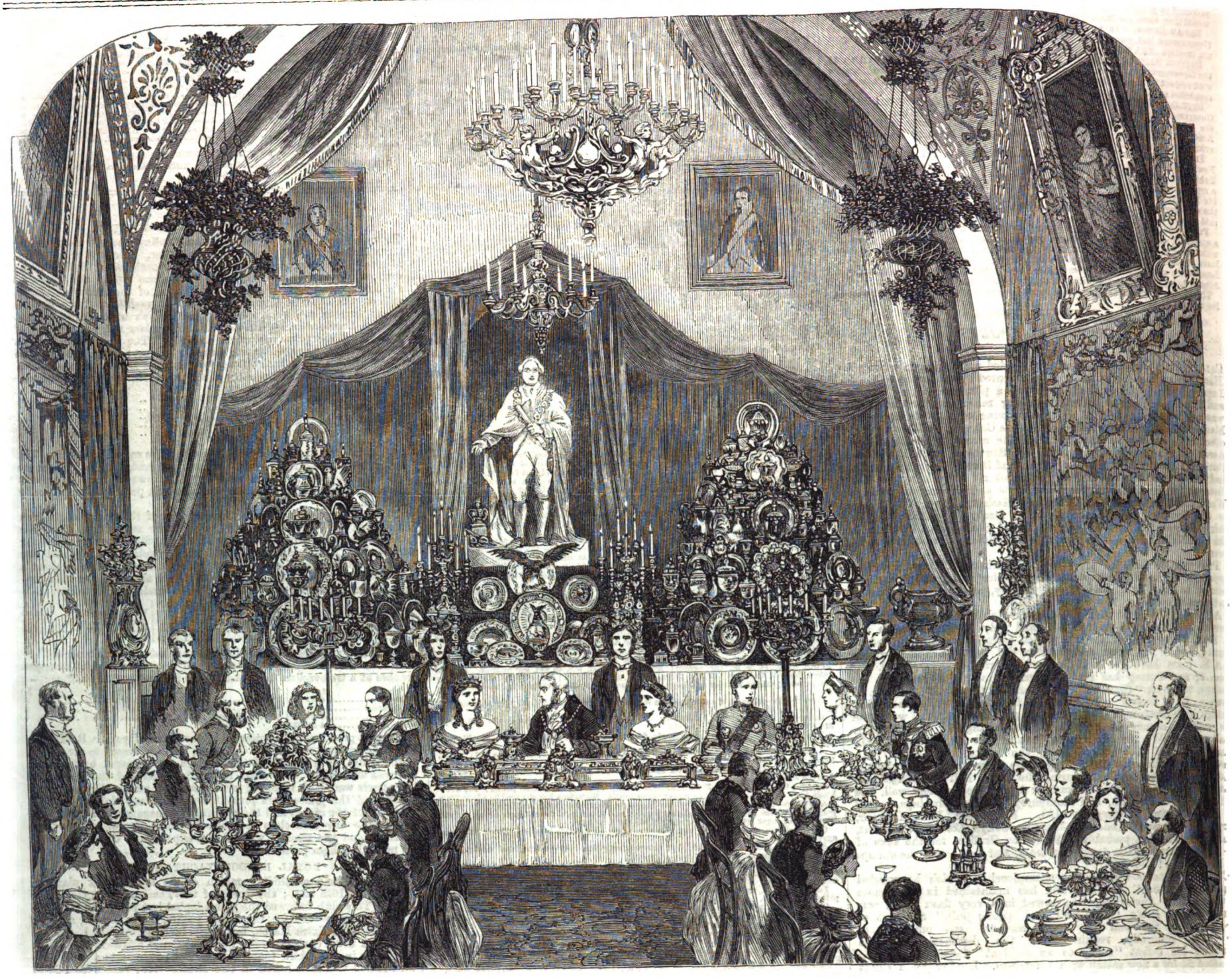


STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: THE ROYAL SUPPER-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 673

in consequence of some difference of opinion as to the tonnage of the Emmet.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

This was the last cutter match of the season of this important club, and the usual liberal prizes had been offered for three matches. The first match was for second-class vessels, above 20 tons and not above 35 tons, the prizes being, for the first boat, a handsome silver tankard, value £50; for the second boat (if more than three started), a silver cup, value £20. The second match was for fourth-class yachts, below 12 tons, the prizes being, for the first boat, a silver jug, value £30; for the second boat, a somewhat diminutive silver cup, value £10. Prizes were also offered for an extra match between vessels which had never won a prize in the club; but, somehow, this did not fill. Course, from Erith, round the Nore Light and back; time for tonnage, half a minute a ton. The following vessels entered:

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
SECOND CLASS.		
Vampire	21	Capt. J. E. Commerell
Emmet	32	W. W. F. Hay
Phantom	27	S. Lane
Waterlily	26	T. M. Dodington
FOURTH CLASS.		
Violet	9	Lord De Ros
Octoroon	12	Cecil Long
Aerolite	8	J. P. Dormay
Wasp	12	Col. A. Swinton
Bessie	10	J. H. Hedge
Folly	12	W. L. Parry
Quiver	12	Capt. Chamberlayne

The Vampire, Violet, and folly did not start; Folly, because her mast was sprung on Tuesday, and the others probably because they thought they would be over-matched. The starting-gun was fired at 11h. 43m. 10s.

Octoroon took the lead at once, and kept it. Quiver was driven all to leeward. Wasp's bowsprit broke in Erith Rands and she at once gave up. Off Thames Haven the Phantom and Emmet passed the little boats. The air was singularly clear, the sun shone brightly, and the yachts tore along fiercely, heeling over in the heavy puffs; and in Sea Reach the weather compelled the little Aerolite to retire from the match. Off the Chapman Head Phantom at last passed the Octoroon, and the vessels rounded the Nore Light in slack water, or rather before it:—

	H.	M.	S.
Phantom	2	24	20
Emmet	2	25	20
Waterlily	2	36	50
FOURTH CLASS.			
Octoroon	2	29	30
Quiver	2	34	30
Bessie	2	35	20

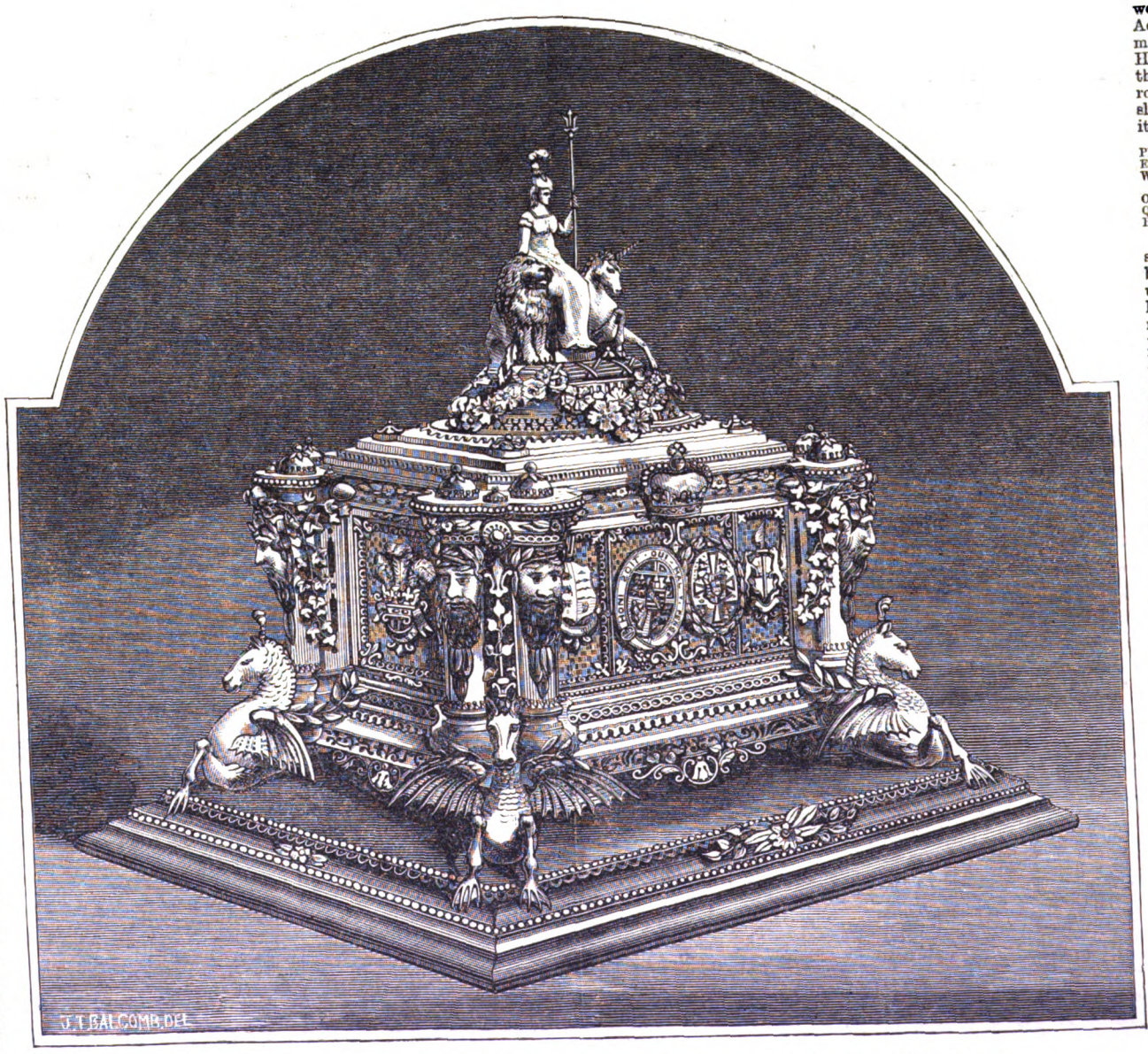
In Sea Reach Emmet seemed to gain on Phantom, but in the half-dozen boards up Lower Hope Phantom must have got more than half a mile ahead. In the lower part of Gravesend Reach the wind increased and the vessels heeled over fearfully, but soon got the wind more free, and no further change took place till they reached Erith Pier.

	H.	M.	S.
Phantom	5	18	20
Emmet	5	21	10
Waterlily	5	46	25
FOURTH CLASS.			
Octoroon	5	38	20
Quiver	5	42	25
Bessie	5	44	3

This is the fastest run on record, the whole journey out and home having been accomplished in 5 h. 27 m. 50 s. by the Phantom; and as, including the tacks in the Lower Hope, the distance must have been 64 miles, and she had to get her sails up at starting, it follows that she ran nearly at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Immediately after the winners had come alongside, Mr. A. Cox, who officiated as president of the match, delivered the first prize to Mr. Lane, this making the *fiftieth* won by the Phantom. There was no second prize in this class, as only three vessels started. Mr. C. Long received the first prize in the fourth class, and Captain Chamberlayne the second.

The Prince of Wales steamer accompanied the match; and in Sea Reach the Waterlily yawl was descried, and on nearing her Lord Alfred Paget was discovered steering his noble vessel, and was welcomed with loud cheers.



CASKET IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY WAS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE.—SEE PAGE 678.

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See Illustration on the 13th inst.

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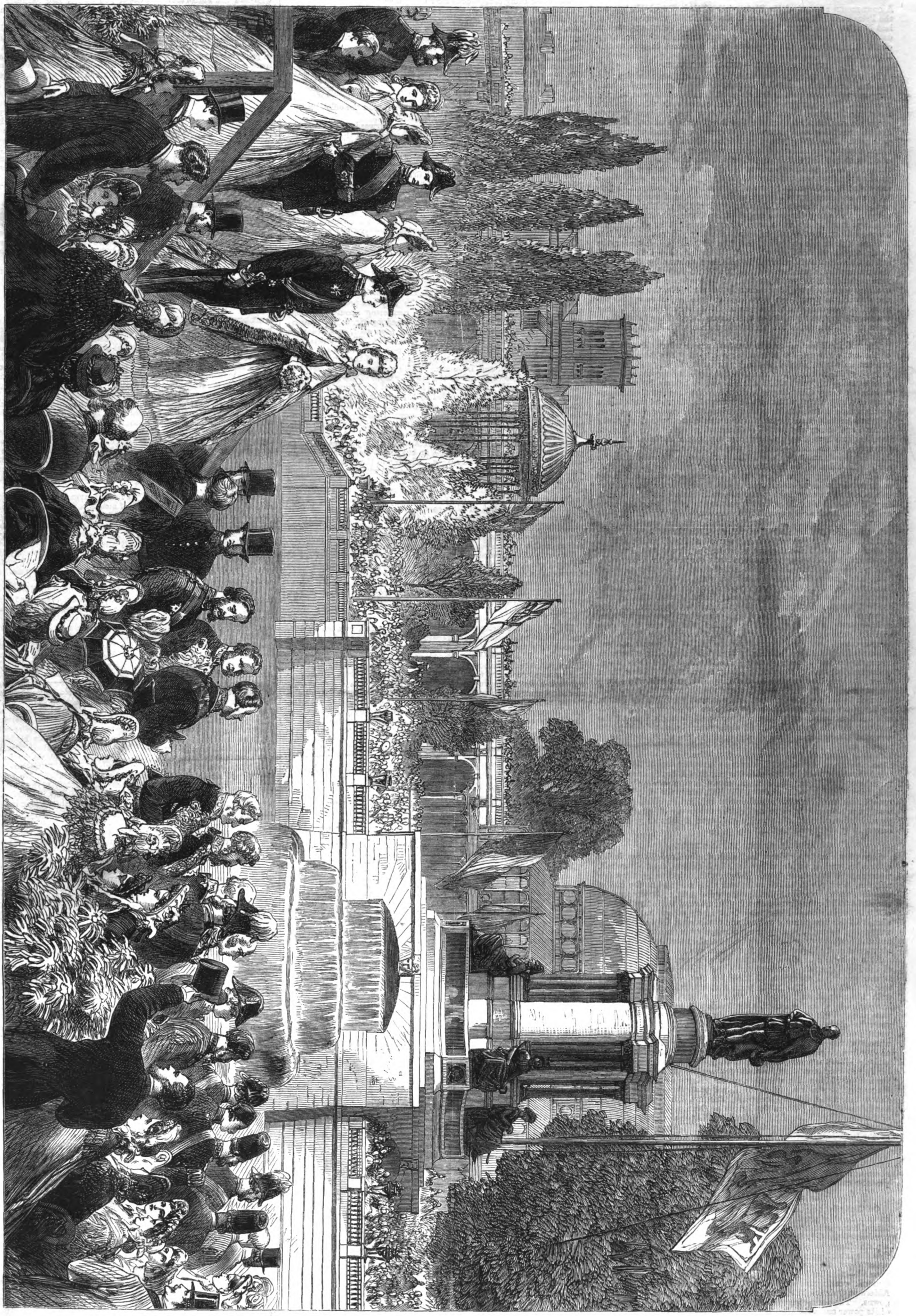

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION MEMORIAL OF 1851: THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 681.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

A CONDENSED account of the State visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Guildhall was given in our last Number; we return, however, to the subject, selecting from the daily journals, chiefly from the *Times*, further details supplementary of the Illustrations of the auspicious event contained in this week's Impression.

THE GUILDHALL.—THE DECORATIONS.

To secure most ample accommodation, both for receiving the visitors, for dancing, and for supper, a temporary reception-hall, large enough to cover all Guildhall yard, and two stories in height, was built. Two passages along this hall, one on each side, were set apart for the general visitors; the centre avenue, inclosed by ropes of purple silk, was reserved for the Royal visitors alone. All the decorations of this room were of a light cream or stone colour, relieved with gold. The ceiling was a pale blue, dotted over with golden stars, while the groining of the arches which sprang from the groups of columns was just sufficiently relieved in colour to mark their graceful sweep, and give an appearance of lightness to what was a framework of the strongest and most solid kind. Handsome stars of gas suspended from this ceiling gave a brilliant light, showing off to perfection the decorations of the hall, which were relieved and heightened to the utmost by the dark rich groundwork of the crimson and black carpet. The side paths were draped with crimson and white, and the side bays forming the walls were alternately filled in with mirrors draped with crimson velvet and superb tapestry pictures.

From this noble reception-hall the visitors passed under the richly-carved pointed arched roof, which led to the hall itself, and which had been relieved in gold and colours by Mr. Crace (to whom the decoration of the Guildhall had been confided) with such admirable good taste that, while the main features of the architecture were brought prominently forward with the best effect, the decorations themselves were kept so subdued as to appear the natural accompaniments of the quaint old stonework, and as if they were contemporaneous with the walls themselves. They harmonised, in fact, not less with the architecture than with the age of the building.

The hall itself was, of course, the great centre where the splendour of the scene was made to culminate; and really the old building did present an aspect worthy of the greatness of the City and the fête. It is very difficult to describe the aspect of any ballroom, and especially so to describe this, with all its richness and its colours, its masses of flowers and heavy silken draperies, and, above all, the effect of the assemblage of distinguished visitors which thronged its floor and made such a glorious mass of varied tints as quite subdued the decorated walls above, lofty and brilliant as they were. It was a wonderful scene, where beauty of form and beauty of tint and design were pushed to their highest excellence; where the eye ranged from cool, green banks of feathery ferns and rich exotics to the bright tones of the stained-glass windows lit from behind, and so on down the storied walls, dimmed with the sombre heraldry of bygone times, to the rich throne on the daïs. The flat, unsightly panelled roof was no more to be seen, but in its stead rose from the coloured cornice above the columns a fine series of oaken-looking carved ribs or principals, with their quartrefoils filled in with City shields, and giving support to the great baskets of ferns and flowers in which the chandeliers were concealed, though not quite so artistically as could have been desired. At the east end, on a raised daïs, covered with a rich carpet, stood the throne for the Prince and Princess. It was of crimson velvet and gold, backed by a "cloth of estate," bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess, shown on a noble tapestry, reproduced from one made for Henry VIII. Above it rose the Prince's coronet and feathers, the latter nine feet long, and executed in the finest spun glass, like drooping silver. Beneath the velvet canopy were placed two chairs of State, richly decorated in rock crystals, angular in appearance, hard and uneasy—in fact, strictly Gothic, even to the minutest carving of their legs and arms. The windows just above this were filled with rich tapestry adornments, while behind the throne, on each side along the walls, were the arms of all the sovereigns, English or Continental, whom the City have entertained. At the west end was the orchestra, built up with mirrors and crimson draperies, with figures in brilliant armour standing in the niches, and the colossal statues of Gog and Magog glaring grimly down into it. Above, from the walls, hung the banners of the companies, and half-way up the gilded columns were trophies of flags and shields, beautifully grouped. The rich line of gold and colours here was most appropriately broken by the gilded gallery over the south entrance, which was filled with soft banks of palms and ferns. The stained-glass windows at the east end were lit from behind, and shone with a quiet rich light that was exceedingly fine, and which was set off to the utmost by lines of minute gas-jets round the arched cornices of the windows, twinkling like little diamonds. At the west end only part of the window was illuminated, and the rest left in darkness that the tones of the stained windows might not interfere with the glitter of a huge glass star, lit from behind with gas. Such, then, as we have recapitulated, were the changes which were made in the hall, such the details of the ornamentation which went to make up so brilliant an effect. But one would need to write in form and colour to convey an adequate impression of what the effect really was, even if it were possible to convey it by description at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL GUESTS.

Soon after the first visitors had arrived, the Lord Mayor, in his state robes, and accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, entered the hall, when all rose to receive them. They remained, however, only a few minutes, talking with Miss Coutts, and then returned to the hall of reception to receive their guests, who were arriving in what might almost be called a continuous crowd. The titles of the highest officers of State, of the most distinguished members of either House, of almost all the foreign ambassadors, and of the great City magistrates, were called in rapid succession as carriage after carriage set down, and their occupants pressed forward to make their bow to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and then passed onward to the ballroom.

At a quarter past nine o'clock the trumpets announced the arrival of the Royal guests. Foremost came the Prince and Princess, the former wearing his uniform of Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Garter. The latter wore a rich but simple white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, but with the superb City necklace of brilliants. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style with which her portraits have made us all so familiar, setting off her fair young features and fine expressive intellectual forehead to the utmost advantage. She looked, if possible, even younger than on her marriage day—quite girlish, in fact, in her simple white attire. With them came Prince Alfred, in his Lieutenant's uniform, his face looking bronzed and almost weather-beaten, in contrast with the fair complexion of his brother, or the still more delicate bloom of his young sister-in-law. With the Royal party came the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince of Reuss Schleiz, the Prince of Orange, and the Princess of Servia. Upon their alighting the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress advanced to receive them, and the Princess of Wales, taking the arm of the Lord Mayor, while the Prince gave his to the Lady Mayoress, the party, headed by the entertainment committee, entered the hall. The band played the National Anthem as they entered, but beyond this there was no manifestation, and nothing but the prolonged deep reverences from all sides as they passed to the daïs marked the presence of the Prince and his young bride.

THE PRINCE TAKING UP HIS FREEDOM.

On the arrival of the procession at the daïs, where the whole Court and all the chief guests were arranged in a semicircle to receive it, the formal business of the evening commenced—the presentation of the freedom of the City to the Prince. The City officials mustered round a plain office table placed at the foot of the throne. At the head of this the Lord Mayor took the chair, and the official elements of the assemblage at once resolved themselves into a Court of Common Council—the Lord Mayor, as president of the Court of Common Council, wearing his magnificent official robe and gold chain; the Aldermen their bright scarlet robes, and the Councillors their mazarine gowns. The ponderous sword and mace of the Corporation (emblems of its power and antiquity) lay piled in front of the Chief Magistrate. The Town Clerk, the Chamberlain, and the Clerk of the Chamber (the ministerial officers on whom the duty of conducting the ceremony devolved) wore each his official robe, that of the Chamberlain in particular being conspicuous for its elegance.

The routine ceremony of taking up the freedom, the same with his Royal Highness as with any other entitled by birth to the privilege, then began by Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk, reading the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council at their meeting on the 12th of March last, as follows:—

Resolved unanimously,—That his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, be very respectfully requested to take upon himself the freedom of this City, to which he is entitled by patrimony; and that upon his acceding to this request his Royal Highness be presented with the copy of the freedom, inclosed in a casket, in testimony of the affection and profound respect entertained by this Court for his person and character.

After which Mr. Sewell, Clerk of the Chamber, read the official record of his Royal Highness's title to the freedom.

His Royal Highness then read aloud, and afterwards subscribed the usual declaration. The Chamberlain then addressed the Prince, and handed to him the record of freedom, which was inclosed in a casket of pure gold and of rare workmanship. His Royal Highness said, in reply to the Chamberlain:—

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with a privilege which, for the reasons you have stated, you are unable to confer upon me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the greatest city of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the citizens of London, more especially when I connect with that list the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my freedom of the city of London. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the past—for your loyalty and expressions of attachment towards the Queen, for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness.

THE GOLD CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM RECORD.

The casket in which the freedom of the City was presented to the Prince of Wales is of an oblong shape, measuring about 7½ in. long, 6 in. wide, and 8½ in. high. It was designed by Mr. J. W. Benson, Ludgate-hill, and manufactured by him in pure gold, enriched with enamel, and decorated in the cinque-cento style. The front is composed of a ground of blue enamel, in the centre of which are raised shields surrounded by wreaths, bearing in enamel of the proper colours the arms of England and Denmark. These are supported on one side by the arms of the City, and on the other by those of the Lord Mayor, chased in pure gold. Above these is a model of the Prince's crown of State. The reverse side is occupied by the initials of the Prince and Princess in fine gold, on a ground of blue enamel, and a plate bearing the following inscription:—"Rose, Mayor. Presented by the Corporation of London, with the freedom of the City, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Monday, June 8, 1863." At each corner are two pillars divided by a trident, wreathed with ivy leaves chased in green gold. On each pillar is placed an enamelled mask representing a water deity crowned with bulrushes. The top of the casket, which is opened by means of a secret spring, is ornamented with pierced-work and wreaths of flowers chased in gold of various colours. Surmounting the whole is a figure of Britannia, represented as seated and armed with her trident, supported by the lion and unicorn. At each corner of the top is a forget-me-not in blue enamel. The casket rests on four sea-horses chased in pure gold; and the whole is mounted on a highly-polished slab of Californian onyx. The weight, exclusive of the marble stand, is about 50 oz. The design and workmanship reflect great credit on the establishment which produced it.

The copy of the record of the freedom was of itself a work of art of its kind, not less than the casket containing it, the wording of the document being illuminated upon a scrip of vellum, with the City arms at one end and the seal of the Chamber of London at the other, while the Prince's plume, the arms of the Lord Mayor, and that of the Chamberlain were also worked into the fabric.

THE BALL.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to the hall at half-past ten o'clock, and the ball was immediately opened. In the first set the Lord Mayor danced with the Princess, the Prince taking the hand of the Lady Mayoress. The Duke of Cambridge and the Countess De Grey, and Prince Alfred and Princess Mary of Cambridge danced in the same set. For nearly two hours the dancing was maintained with unflagging spirit, her Royal Highness occasionally joining, and the Prince still more frequently. On one occasion the Prince of Orange engaged the Princess for a partner in a quadrille, Prince Alfred dancing with the Lady Mayoress and Princess Mary with the Lord Mayor. At times the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Reuss-Schleiz, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Granville, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Bury, and other distinguished persons joined in the dance, which was conducted in an open space in front of the daïs, kept with difficulty from the eager crowd of guests who pressed forward to witness it.

The following is a list of the dances, which were regulated by Mr. Frampton and assistants:—

"Freya's Gift." By G. A. Macfarren.
English and Danish National Hymns.
Polonaise de Réception (Roch Albert).

1.	Quadrille, "Semiramide"	Rossini.
2.	Valse, "Letitia"	Verdi.
3.	Lancers, "The English"	Jullien.
4.	Galop, "Sans Souci"	Strauss.
5.	Quadrille, "The Denmark"	D. Godfrey.
6.	Valse, "Amorettanze"	Gung'l.
7.	Quadrille, "Masaniello"	Auber.
8.	Galop, "La Forza del Destino"	L. Jullien.
9.	Lancers, "Mélée"	H. Laurent.
10.	Valse, "Orange Blossoms"	L. Jullien.
11.	Lancers, "The Original"	Mariott.
12.	Galop, "Parepa"	Hargitt.
13.	Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord"	Meyerbeer.
14.	Valse, "The Ravenswood"	Donizetti.
15.	Lancers, "De la Reine"	Jullien.
16.	Valse, "La Forza del Destino"	L. Jullien.
17.	Quadrille, "Faust"	Gounod.
18.	Galop, "Chant d'Opéras"	Verdi.
19.	Lancers, "New Lancers"	D'Albert.
20.	Galop, "The Derby"	Bulles.

Conductor—M. Jullien.

THE ROYAL SUPPER-ROOM.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the Reception Committee, amid a flourish of trumpets, led the way for the Royal party to supper in the Council Chamber, the Lord Mayor conducting the Princess, and the Prince the Lady Mayoress.

The Council Chamber on this occasion presented a grand and Royal aspect. Its pretty lantern and tapering roof had been exquisitely gilded and decorated by Mr. Crace, and from the four columns on which the dome rests depended large gilt baskets filled with flowers. The lights from above were so arranged as to fall softly upon the portrait of her Majesty in her coronation robes. The east end of the chamber was filled in with mirrors, which were just sufficiently seen between the tall, rich, green banks of heaths and ferns and palms to make this most beautiful end of the room seem like a wild luxuriant garden in the tropics, in the centre of which a scented fountain cast its fresh cool spray into the air. The sides of the chamber were hung with two of the richest and finest of the series of Giulio Romano's tapestries. The north end of the chamber was devoted to a display of the almost untold wealth of the wealthiest corporation that the world has yet seen, and from the floor almost to the ceiling this side of the chamber was hidden by massive gold plate, which in glittering array rose, tier above tier, in one great pile, over which the statue of George III. seemed to keep watch with outstretched hands. Here were salvers as large as baths, quaint beakers, and flagons formed like dragons, bears, and cocks; tall old tapering cups of the time of the Tudors, with finely-pointed lids like spires; salts as big and massive as modern footstools, made at a time when they were really used to mark distinction as to rank, when the Court sat above the salt, and the Livery below this ancient emblem of hospitality and welcome. The City companies all poured forth their wealth of cups and salvers to place them at the service of the Lord Mayor on this occasion; and the silver plate was sent literally by tons, but scarcely any but gold was allowed a place on this magnificent buffet. Almost the only exception made to this rule, as regarded the City plate, was in favour of the Pepys cup—a cup which, from its chasing, was ten times more costly than if it had been made of the purest gold. Between the groups were arranged tall candelabra filled with lights, some of ten and twenty branches, and all of the same costly metal and workmanship, while just between the masses of goldwork Messrs. Garrard, who had the entire arrangement of the buffet, had skilfully broken the glittering line by the introduction of some noble works in silver of their own.

Beneath this grand trophy of centuries of well-preserved wealth the table for the Royal party was spread in horseshoe form, and this, too, like the buffet, was almost covered with the finest specimens of art in gold and silver which the City possesses, while over the seat of honour hung the great silver chandelier belonging to the Fishmongers' Company. At this almost regal table the Lord and Lady Mayoress presided, the Princess of Wales being on the right of the Lord Mayor and the Prince on the left of the Lady Mayoress. On the left of the Prince of Wales sat the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Alfred; on the right of the Princess the Prince of Orange, Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge. The other visitors who had the honour of supping with the Royal party, about forty in number, were members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors, and distinguished persons of the Royal household.

The general company supped in a lofty and commodious apartment over the reception-saloon, and of precisely the same dimensions, designed to accommodate nearly six hundred people at supper at one time; and immediately contiguous to it were three smaller rooms, adapted for the occasion by flooring over the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and capable of accommodating about three hundred more. These several apartments were prettily lighted by star-shaped gaseliers, suspended from a raftered roof, and the walls were draped with a material of pink and white, cool and agreeable to the eye. About sixty or eighty of the more distinguished guests supped in the Court of the Exchequer, and some of the general company, unable to find room elsewhere, took refuge in a tent erected in the open space in front of the Town Clerk's office. The whole company was about two thousand in number.

THE FARM.

ALTHOUGH the rain has exercised a most beneficial effect on all vegetation, it scarcely came soon enough to make the spring crops so uniformly good as they ought to be. Like old cows, they are terribly patchy, and, as a consequence, there will be "a latter harvest," of which, in some districts, October will hardly see the end. Wheat in many places looks sickly, and "the sere and yellow leaf" betokens that the rain was rather too late even for this crop, which looked so luxuriant in the early months of spring. The grasses were so thoroughly dried up that even the general and genial rains cannot make heavy meadows, and, as yet, the scythe lies quite idle in the North and midland counties. Wool continues slightly on the advance, and prices have nearly reached that happy climax of 2s. a pound, which we predicted some weeks since. Mutton continues low by comparison with beef, which is becoming rather scarce, and hence the throne of the long-popular potentate, the beef-steak, is in jeopardy from the cheap chop. Turnip-sowing is now progressing, to the entire satisfaction of the great growers of the north. The ground had got so thoroughly dry that the late heavy rains have not "poached" it, and the till was never better.

"The Shorthorn Parliament" is fairly convened for Wednesday next at Babraham, and the attendance of members from all three kingdoms round the ropes and stakes is certain to be very large. Everything is looking very well, and none better than the Battersea gold medallist First Fruits, Lord Chancellor, and Prince Gwynne, the three young bulls which have been principally used. Four calves have been dropped since the publication of the catalogue, which, by-the-by, states that England's Glory was calved in October, 1860, instead of 1861. The Essex Agricultural Society hold their meeting next day at Witham.

We hear from Weatherby that Duchess 70th, the 310-guinea calf in arms at Tortworth and dam of Duchess 77th, has dropped a rich roan heifer-calf by Duke of Clarence. She has had seven calves, all of them heifers, and Captain Gunter has sold nothing from her. Nearly all the Weatherby calves are by Duke of Clarence, who is let to Mr. Barber, of Sproatly Rise. The white twin, Duchess 79th, has just dropped a fine white bull-calf to him, and Duchess 77th and Duchess 69th are both due to him in the course of a few months. Duchess 78th has been sent to Duke of Weatherby, a son of Duchess 77th. Nothing goes from this herd to Worcester; and Fancy Boy, by Sixth Duke of Oxford, from Flirt, who was intended for the aged bull class, has been sold to go to Hamburg. The Duke of Wharfdale, a son of Grand Duke of Weatherby from full sister to Duchess 77th, has left Towneley (which is said to be very strong in yearlings), where he has been well dipped into, for Mr. Eastwood's, at Thorney Holme. Rosette has had a roan heifer-calf, and Emma a red bull-calf, by him, in these pastures of the Hodder, and Stella a roan bull-calf by the Grand Duke of Weatherby. Rosette has thus followed suit with Colonel Towneley's Victoria by having a calf after she had won two first prizes at the Christmas shows. When will these societies adopt the great rule of "No knife, no prize?" Rosette is now seven years old, and has perhaps travelled farther by sea and land and won more than any cow in herd annals; and, despite all this knocking about, she has produced four live calves and one dead one.

The Sir James calves are gradually arriving at Knowlmere Manor. Bride, whose dam Bridesmaid comes up to Smithfield at Christmas, has had a capital white heifer-calf to him. There also calves from Blush and Bashful, and Princess Maud, while Blissful's last and Bounteous's only daughter, by The Monk (whose mark is not easily lost), are due in the autumn. Blissful and Bounteous were slaughtered last year. Mr. Booth's Sir Samuel is at Knowlmere at present. In Mr. Langston's herd bull calves sadly predominate, and so far they stand at 24 to 6—all of them by Royal Arch and Lord of the Harem. We believe that the latter enters the Royal lists for the third time in the Worcester bull, cow, and offspring class. At Oxford, last week, Royal Arch won the first prize; and Norman Arch, a bull which Mr. Langston sold as a calf, the second. This herd also won the first prize for dairy cows; but lost the Champion prize—after winning it five years out of seven—to a neighbour, Mr. Taylor, who showed a very fine heifer partly bred from the Sarsden herd.

An amusing letter has appeared in the *Mark Lane Express*, respecting the sheep competition at the Oxford meeting. Mr. Beal Browne recently explained to the public that he was prevented by company at home from attending the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society and ventilating four schemes for its regeneration, one of which was the proper clipping of sheep at shows. Unfortunately, Mr. Beal Browne's own pen was one of those disqualified at Oxford for what the judges considered unfair clipping, and we are informed that the wool had grown nearly four inches about the fore flanks and legs of mutton since the 1st of May, and that on other parts it had scarcely left the skin. We have had Knights of the Order of the Fleece, and why should not Mr. Valentine Beal Oxford be invested with a new order of K.C.B. (Knight of the Clipping Board), and thus be induced to attend the great sheep shows? There would be an end for ever and aye of unfair clipping, if such a Rhadamanthus and Argus, rolled into one, held the censorship.

Percy Mitford, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, has been appointed third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A new Act has been issued to limit the notice during the recess to six days instead of fourteen for the Speaker to issue his warrant for election of members of Parliament.

The International Post Congress has terminated its sittings, and the results of the discussions, which have extended over a month, are of the most satisfactory character. New facilities will be given by conventions with the different Governments to post-office communications, founded on the resolutions of the congress. There will probably be an augmentation granted in the weight of letters, and a diminution in the cost of postage. The heavy charges on transit are likely to be modified. The sittings of the congress were presided over by M. Vandal, the Director-General of the French Post Office, and we hear that the warmest thanks were given to him for the courtesy and ability with which he directed the discussions. A vote of thanks to the American Government for having taken the initiative in this important movement was also passed, and the liberal ideas advocated throughout by Mr. Kasson, the transatlantic delegate, were cordially acknowledged. A graceful allusion was made to the services rendered by Sir Rowland Hill, the great postal reformer, to whom especially the low rate of postage and the enormous increase of correspondence from 80 millions to 605 millions of letters in Great Britain are mainly due. Newspapers, books, and all other articles of postal transport will receive additional facilities among the contracting Governments. The subject is exciting much attention in France.—*Galignani*.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

E. R. PRATT, ESQ.

Edward Roger Pratt, Esq., of Ryston Hall, in the county of Norfolk, who died on the 28th ult., aged seventy-four, was the eldest son (of a family of ten children) of Edward Roger Pratt, Esq., of Ryston, by his wife Pleasance, daughter and coheir of Samuel Browne, Esq., of Lyme Regis, in Norfolk. He was educated partly abroad, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated to the degree of M.A. He succeeded his father in 1838, and was J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant, and served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1850. He died unmarried, and is succeeded in the entailed estates by his next surviving brother, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, Rector of Campsea Ashe, in the county of Suffolk, who married, May 4, 1847, Mary Louisa, fourth daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, late Bishop of Rochester, and great-granddaughter of John, sixth Duke of Athole, by whom he has Edward Roger Murray and other issue. This is one of the only six remaining families in the county of Norfolk out of twenty-five mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman "as living for many generations in the same places in the male line." The Pratts have so existed for 400 years. Of this ancient house, Sir Roger Pratt, of Ryston, was knighted by Charles II., and was a contemporary of Sir Christopher Wren and Evelyn, who mentions in his diary Pratt's being consulted by that Monarch relative to rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. The Pratts, Baronets, of Coleshill in Berkshire, were a younger branch of this family. Alderman Sir Henry Pratt, the first Baronet, purchased, in 1626, the manor and estate of Coleshill, Berks, the birthplace of the poet Waller, who was then living. The late Dowager Lady Rendlesham, who married, secondly, Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., was a sister of the Mr. Pratt just deceased.

CHARLES STANDISH, ESQ.

Charles Standish, Esq., of Standish Hall, in the county of Lancaster, the representative in the female line of the very ancient house of Standish, was the eldest son (by his wife Anastasia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lawson, Bart.) of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, Westmorland, who, on inheriting the Standish estates in right of his mother, the granddaughter of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish, assumed the surname and arms of Standish. Charles Standish was born on the 15th of March, 1790, and was educated at Stonyhurst College. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, and at one time represented Wigan in Parliament. He married, in February, 1822, Emmeline-Conradine, daughter of M. De Mathiesen, and grandniece of the celebrated Mdme. De Genlis, and leaves issue. Mr. Standish died on the 10th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Henry Widdrington Lionel Standish, Esq., now of Standish Hall, who was born in 1823, and married, in 1846, Sabina, daughter of the Prince de Poix. This line of Standish, and that of Standish of Duxbury, both springing from a common ancestor, are among the very oldest families in the realm. One Standish of the race, who was styled Lord John Standish, was by the side of Richard II. at his memorable meeting with Wat Tyler in 1381; and another John Standish proved himself a hero at the battle of Agincourt. Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, fought so well in Scotland at the battle of Hutton Field, in 1492, that he then and there received the honour of knighthood. The Standishes were stanch Cavaliers in the great rebellion, and they have been ever since squires of loyalty and note in Lancashire, their original county. Longfellow, in his spirited poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," takes his hero from the Standishes of Duxbury.

JAMES GERNON, ESQ.

James Gernon, Esq., of Athcarne Castle, in the county of Meath, and Hammondstown, in the county of Louth, the head and representative of the old Irish family of Gernon, was the son of Patrick Gernon, Esq., by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Doran, Esq., of Drogheda. He was born the 14th of February, 1780, and very early in life took an active part in the Liberal politics of his time. He was a determined advocate and supporter of Catholic Emancipation, and was a confidential ally of Grattan, O'Connell, and Shiel. Mr. Gernon latterly confined himself to the public affairs of the county of Louth, where he was much respected. He was a magistrate for that county, and was High Sheriff of Drogheda in 1846. He married, Oct. 26, 1807, Marianne, second daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Higginstown House, in the county of Longford, and has had issue four sons and four daughters. Mr. Gernon died on the 7th inst., at his town house, 4, Seaview-terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin. He is succeeded by his eldest son, James Gernon, Esq., now of Athcarne, who married, first, in 1839, Marianne, daughter of George Gradwell, Esq., of Preston, which lady died, leaving a family. He married, secondly, in 1849, Margaret, daughter of Edmond O'Reilly, Esq., of Sylvan Lodge, in the county of Dublin. William Gernon, Esq., barrister, and joint secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland, is a younger son of Mr. Gernon, just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his only surviving son, heretofore Earl of Shelburne, now Marquis of Lansdowne, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £350,000. The will bears date June 10, 1862; two codicils, July and September, following. His Lordship attained the age of eighty-three. He succeeded to the title in 1809, having married, in 1808, Louisa, daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester, whom he survived. The first Marquis, as Earl of Shelburne, was Premier in 1782-3. The testator, in addition to the provision made for his daughter, Lady Louisa Howard, bequeaths to her Ladyship his residence, The Wick, at Richmond. To his granddaughter, Lady Mary Herbert, in addition to her marriage portion, he leaves the sum of £30,000. There are liberal legacies to servants and the following charitable bequests:—To the Salisbury Infirmary, £3000; the Barrington Hospital, Limerick, and for the use of the natives of Kerry, £3000; and £1000 to a school at Calne, instituted by his Lordship. The residue of his property he leaves to his son, the present Marquis.

The will of Sir Henry Roper, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, late of Stoke House, near Chichester, was proved in London by three of the executors and trustees—namely, Philip Pleydell Bouverie, Alexander Nesbitt, and John K. Wedderburn, Esqrs., power being reserved to Lady Roper to prove hereafter. Sir Henry, who died at the age of sixty-three, was the great-grandson of Baroness Dacre, and the eighth Lord Teynham, and married, in 1847, Charlotte Lydia, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. Pleydell Bouverie. To this lady, his relict, he leaves a life interest in all estates in England, Ireland, and elsewhere, as well as a life interest in all his personalty. The whole of the property upon her Ladyship's decease will be divided equally amongst their children.

The will of Henry Powell, Esq., formerly of Leamington, Warwickshire, late of Tunbridge-wells, was proved in London under £100,000, the executors nominated being his sons, Frederick Powell and Alfred Lomas Powell, Esqrs. The will is dated 1860. His estates, real and personal, he leaves to his sons and daughter in certain proportions, appointing four of his sons residuary legatees.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Ludwig Wiese as Consul at Victoria Hong-Kong, for the King of Sweden and Norway; and of Mr. Walter Graham as Consul at Cape Town for the United States of America.

An eloquent notice of Lord Macaulay's life and works was read by M. Mignet before the Paris Academy of Sciences on the 13th inst.: it was listened to with deep attention, and was warmly applauded.

Prince Napoleon has returned from Upper Egypt to Cairo, where he held a review of the Egyptian troops, at which the foreign Consuls were present. After the review the Prince proceeded to Alexandria, and we learn by telegram that he has left Egypt for Syria.

On Monday, after a sitting of five weeks' duration and vast expenditure, the Committee of the House of Commons threw out the proposed new line to Brighton, promoted by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the chairman stating that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the preamble of the bill was not proved.

A grand hunt has come off at Fontainebleau this week. A great number of visitors are staying at the château. The Empress (says a Paris letter) has made some curious sumptuary edicts this season, one of which is that, with the exception of the *lingerie*, every visible article of ladies' clothing must be of the same colour as her gown. For instance, a lady wearing a yellow dress must wear also yellow boots, yellow gloves, yellow trimmings on her hat or bonnet, a yellow cloak, and a yellow parasol. Those wearing yellow, or lilac, or blue, or green, or pink, must form into distinct groups or regiments, so as to constitute a striking coup-d'œil, and no lady must wear the same uniform twice while staying at the château.

MUSEUMS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.—With reference to the discussion raised on the general question of museums by the purchase of the Exhibition building, a morning contemporary publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor of Austria to his cousin, Archduke Rainer. The Emperor states that he had given orders that an institution, to be named "The Austrian Museum of Art and Industry," be founded as soon as possible, as it is an "urgent want for the elevation of Austrian industry to accord as much assistance as possible to the native manufacturers, who so much and in such large numbers desire to further commercial activity through the medium of art and science, and in particular by the improvement of taste." To carry out the museum till a suitable hall can be erected he has granted the use of the banqueting-hall of the palace. Within the museum are to be gathered collections from his palace, the Belvedere Arsenal, and the University of Vienna, on loan: in fact, it is to be a "loan exhibition" on a great scale, and the Emperor trusts that the national object will be aided by the owners of private collections. The works of art exhibited are to be labelled with proper explanations to assist examination and study. This letter two months ago, was registered as a State document.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. G. A. Curzon to be Captain; Lieut. A. F. A. Lord Sandys to be Lieutenant; C. A. Hughes, A. Cockburn, and C. P. T. Kendall, to be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants.

Royal Horse Guards: G. C. Marquis of Blandford to be Cornet.

1st Dragoon Guards: Capt. H. Alexander to be Major; Lieut. L. W. Atkinson to be Captain; Cornet E. H. Reeves to be Lieutenant.

10th Hussars: Cornets C. B. Ponsonby and J. C. S. Fremantle to be Lieutenants; E. S. Watson and the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton to be Cornets.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-General A. Maclachlan to be Colonel-Commandant; Capt. A. Aytoun to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capts. and Brevet-Majors W. H. Goodenough and R. Pittman to be Captains; Lieutenants J. R. Dyce, J. C. G. Price, and A. Carey to be Second Captains.

Military Train: Lieut. E. Weston and Ensign T. G. Lockyer to be Lieutenants; F. L. Berthon to be Ensign; Lieut. J. Milne to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign and Lieut. H. R. Brand to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. J. R. W. Vesey to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. H. T. Fraser to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lord C. J. Innes-Ker to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Lieut. H. R. Tucker to be Captain; Ensign R. T. Gwyn to be Lieutenant; J. Campbell and N. Roger to be Ensigns; Ensign G. H. Woodard to be Adjutant. 20th: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 21st: Major F. C. Elton to be Major. 23rd: Ensign G. P. Lowry to be Ensign. 24th: Lieut. C. F. Lloyd to be Captain; Ensign A. F. Adams to be Lieutenant. 27th: Lieut. W. S. C. Pinwill to be Captain; Ensign R. B. R. Glasgow to be Lieutenant; H. B. P. Phillipps to be Ensign; Lieut. R. B. R. Glasgow to be Adjutant. 45th: Lieut. A. Perry to be Captain; Ensign A. H. Lefroy to be Lieutenant; N. H. Reeve to be Ensign. 49th: Ensign P. J. R. A. Barns to be Lieutenant. 52nd: H. C. Adams to be Ensign. 58th: Capt. H. C. Treacher to be Captain; Lieut. H. J. Wynyard to be Captain; Ensign J. B. Deacon to be Lieutenant; O. B. St. John to be Ensign. 60th: Lieut. J. A. Morrah to be Captain; Ensigns J. Miller and C. F. Terry to be Lieutenants; F. C. B. Coulson and H. D. Browne to be Ensigns. 67th: Lieut. R. E. C. Jarvis to be Lieutenant. 74th: Ensign J. F. Darvall to be Lieutenant; E. J. Hamilton to be Ensign. 79th: Lieut. A. Walker to be seconded on appointment as Lieutenant Instructor of Musketry on the establishment of the Schools of Musketry. 83rd: Quartermaster T. Copeland to be Quartermaster. 86th: N. H. B. Verdon to be Paymaster. 87th: Lieut. T. R. Stevenson to be Lieutenant. 90th: Capt. G. E. Perryn to be Captain. 93rd: Colour-Serg. H. M'Cleod to be Quartermaster. 96th: Ensign H. K. Gould to be Lieutenant; R. W. Blackwood to be Ensign. 99th: Ensign G. L. Thompson to be Lieutenant; R. Patch to be Ensign. 100th: A. W. Whitworth to be Ensign. 106th: Capt. A. J. Shuldham to be Major; Lieut. L. Creery to be Captain; Ensign C. J. Dyke to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensigns W. C. Smith and the Hon. T. C. Scott to be Lieutenants; R. Dundas, L. B. Stopford, and the Hon. J. C. Amherst to be Ensigns.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. N. Boldero to be Major; Capt. F. G. King to be Instructor of Musketry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff Surg.-Major J. Stewart to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff Assist. Surg. J. C. Ovens to be Staff-Surgeon.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col and Brevet-Col. G. Maxwell to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Robertson to be Colonel; Paymaster R. Savery and Quartermaster P. Hayes to have the honorary rank of Captains. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. R. Jones, R.A.:—Major-Gen. H. W. Gordon to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Sir. W. F. Williams, Bart., K.C.B., to be Major-General.

The annual banquet of the Nulli Secundus Club (Coldstream Guards) took place at the London Tavern on Saturday evening.

The Royal yachts Victoria and Albert, Fairy, and Elfin, have each received a thorough renovation and embellishment at Portsmouth, in readiness for the service of her Majesty and the Royal Family during the remainder of the summer.

The new iron-cased frigate Royal Oak, 32, Captain F. A. Campbell, made an official trial of her speed at Stokes's Bay on Monday, the result being satisfactory in every respect. She realised an average speed of 12½ knots at full boiler power, making six runs.

Mr. G. Tyrrell, of Yarmouth, who is at present erecting extensive forts for the Government in the Isle of Wight, has contracted, for £70,000, to erect Hurst Castle Fort, in Hampshire, with casemate batteries, new lighthouse, &c.

Last Saturday there was a grand field-day of all the troops in garrison at Chatham, by Major-General H. Eyre, commanding the forces. A variety of evolutions and the combined movements of the different battalions were seen with advantage by the numerous spectators.

The half-yearly inspection of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, by Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant, took place yesterday week. At the termination of the evolutions, the Commandant complimented the officers and men of the division upon its soldier-like appearance and the efficiency and skill which had been displayed.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, and Horatio Nelson Lay, Esq., employed with the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China in the years 1857 and 1858, to be Companions of the Bath.

The whole of the troops belonging to Chatham garrison were on Tuesday assembled in review order on Woolwich Common, and were minutely inspected by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., in preparation for a field-day to take place on the 24th inst., after the distribution of the prizes to the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy by his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge.

The 4th Dragoon Guards, renowned as one of the regiments which took a conspicuous part in the disastrous cavalry charge at Balaklava, was inspected on Wednesday week, on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, by Brigadier-General G. W. Keys, commanding the cavalry brigade in the Dublin division. Major Chaplin took command of the regiment, and General Keys, before dismissing it, complimented Colonel Shute and the officers on the efficiency and discipline of the men.

A general Horse Guards' order has been promulgated announcing that the commanding officer of a regiment must be present at every monthly muster-parade of officers and men under his command. Should the commanding officer, however, be on leave, or engaged on any duty of importance requiring his attendance elsewhere, such circumstance is to be notified against his name in the muster-roll, and the officer next in command will superintend the muster and sign the official documents.

Lieutenant his Royal Highness Prince Alfred joined her Majesty's screw-corvette Racoon, 20 guns, Captain Count Gleichen, at Portsmouth, yesterday week, as her junior Lieutenant. His Royal Highness paid a visit to Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief; Rear-Admiral G. Elliott, superintendent of the dockyard; and to the Royal Naval College. The Prince afterwards returned to town on short leave. About the 20th inst. the Racoon will sail for a three months' cruise on the coast of Scotland, at the close of which Prince Alfred will commence his course of study at the Royal Palace of Holyrood.

The annual award of cadetships and distribution of medals and prizes at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, took place on Tuesday, before a numerous assemblage of visitors—President, Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., in the chair, who distributed the prizes as follows:—The marine cadetship, W. Miller; the first naval cadetship and "Yarborough scholarship," I. G. M. Field; second naval cadetship, Gamble, 2; Admiral Frederick's naval cadetship, H. B. Boxer; Duke of Somerset's extra naval cadetship, H. P. Dawson; Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Gray's naval cadetship, R. R. M. Hall; the clerk's assistant, R.N., W. E. Brand; the gold medal, Laverty; the classical silver medal, Pitman; the mathematical silver medal, Gamble, 1; the Cookney silver medals for industry and good conduct to Gulston, Fox, and Davies. Valuable books, &c., were awarded to various others of the scholars.

An order has been received at Chatham garrison by Major-General Eyre directing reinforcements to the number of 400 men of all ranks, with a proportionate number of officers, to be selected from the various dépôts attached to the three battalions of infantry, and held in readiness to embark for India. The corps from which the detachments will be selected are the 4th (King's Own), 19th, 20th, 51st (King's Own Light Infantry), 77th, 91st, and 94th Regiments, at this garrison. Orders have also been received at the camp at Colchester for about 300 men to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India to join the service companies of various regiments. The officers who will accompany the draught will be Major Brown and Ensign Wickham, 88th Regiment; Major Margesson and Ensign La Motte, 56th Regiment; Captain Torrens, 66th Regiment; Captain Pugett, 34th Regiment; Captain Irby and Ensign Treacher, 90th Regiment; Captain Knott and Lieutenant Hall, 1st Battalion 1st Royals; and Ensign Bain, 44th Regiment. The draught will comprise men from each of these regiments, the 90th contributing the largest proportion (119).

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

It is announced that as the rifles issued by the National Rifle Association to the competitors for the Queen's prize have been all made short in the stock there will be no objection to lengthening the stock if required, provided it is done without injury to the butt and the regulation length is not exceeded.

The Grand Metropolitan Rifle contest at Wormwood Scrubbs, which commenced on Thursday week, was concluded last Saturday. The arrangements made by the committee were most satisfactory. Some good shooting was made. In the first competition of the Metropolitan Stakes, value £100, there were about 200 competitors for the eighteen prizes. The first prize, £25, was won by Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol Rifles, 46 marks; the second, £15, by Lieutenant Marriner, West Middlesex, 45; and the third, £10, by Private Seymour, Queen's (Westminster), 44. The following were the other chief prizes:—Fourth Competition—Five shots at 500 yards, all comers, any rifle; first prize, £10, to Private Symons, South Middlesex, 20. Sixth Competition—Five shots at 500 yards, long Enfield rifles; first prize, £10, Private Kennedy, 29th (North Middlesex), 18. Seventh Competition—Five shots at 200 yards, all comers, any rifle; first prize, £10, Ensign Banting, St. George's, 19. Ninth Competition—First prize, £10, Captain Cooper, 16th Middlesex, 15 marks. Tenth Competition—First prize, £10, Ensign Banting, St. George's, 17 marks. Eleventh Competition (Sweepstakes)—First prize to Private Sandford, St. George's, 19 marks. The first series of extra prizes were competed for at 500 yards:—First prize, Sergeant Andrews, 11th Middlesex, 16 marks; second, Lieutenant Kerr, 7th Surrey, 16 marks; third, Private Mackenzie, St. George's, 16 marks; fourth, Private Kennedy, 29th Middlesex, 16 marks; fifth, Sergeant Anderson, Queen's (Westminster), 15 marks. The other extra prizes were shot for at 200 yards, and resulted as follows:—First prize, Captain Sarsons, Queen's (Westminster), 19 marks; second Sergeant Andrews St. George's 16 marks; third, Private Leete, Queen's, 16 marks; fourth, Private Fellowes, Victorias 16 marks; fifth, Lieutenant Marriner, West Middlesex, 15 marks.

The third annual prize meeting of the Sussex Volunteer Association was held at the Littlehampton Fort Government ranges on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. The shooting arrangements were excellently carried out under the direction of Major Pipon. Captain and Adjutant Taylor acted as umpire, and Sergeant-Major Dibbin as secretary. The competitors for the prizes on the first two days were enrolled volunteers and the disembodied militia of the county. All the prizes were shot for with three-groved Enfield rifles of Government pattern (1853), Government ammunition, Hythe position, Wimbledon scoring. The following is a list of the prizes:—200 and 300 yards ranges, five shots at each distance—Private Street, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, £10, 28 marks; Sergeant May, 5th Sussex (East Grinstead) Rifles, £5, 28 marks; Bugler Leaney, 17th Sussex, £3, 25 marks. It will be seen from the foregoing that Private Street and Sergeant May each made 28 marks, and in shooting off the tie Street made a "centre," and May missed. 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each distance—Private Waggett, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, £15, 24 marks; Private Scott, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, £10, 23 marks; Private Atfield, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, £5, 23 marks. 700 and 800 yards, seven shots at each distance—Ensign Padwick, 7th Sussex (Horsham) Rifles, "County Cup," value £25, with bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, 31 marks; Captain Warren, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, £10, 25 marks; Corporal Sharpe, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, £5, 22 marks. 400 yards, seven shots—Staff Sergeant Daintrey, 6th Sussex (Petworth) Rifles, a cup, value £15, presented by the inhabitants of Littlehampton, 25 marks; Colour-Sergeant Cortis, 11th Sussex (Worthing) Rifles, £5, 23 marks. 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance, open to all comers—Colour-Sergeant Cortis, 11th Sussex (Worthing) Rifles, £20, 41 marks; Corporal Livesay, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, £10, 40 marks; for the third prize, £5, Ensign Padwick, 7th Sussex Rifles, and Private Goppy each made 36 marks, and, instead of shooting off, agreed to divide. The competition for the Littlehampton cup was very exciting and extremely good; 37 competitors made more than a point per shot, the winner of the cup four bulls'-eyes and three centres in seven shots.

On Wednesday week two batteries belonging to the 1st Kent Administrative Brigade of Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, proceeded to the fortifications which command the entrance to Chatham Harbour, for the purpose of expending one-half of their annual allowance of ammunition from the garrison guns mounted on the fortress, consisting of 100 rounds of solid shot from 68-pounder and 32-pounder guns, and 25 rounds of common shell. On the batteries being manned, a rapid course of firing with solid shot was commenced from the 68-pounders and 32-pounders at a target moored to seaward, at a range of 1800 yards. After the expenditure of the supply of solid shot, practice was made with the common shell. Some estimate may be formed of the efficiency of the corps in the use and management of heavy ordnance when it is stated that the target was on several occasions during the firing, both with shot and shell, shivered to atoms, and the framework on which it floated considerably damaged, while the opinion was freely expressed by competent judges that the practice was equal to that of the regular artillery.

A review of the first brigade of Kent Volunteer Artillery, comprising the batteries at Gravesend, Woolwich, Faversham, Blackheath, &c., will take place during the present summer on Woolwich-common.

Last Saturday the 1st Manchester Regiment (6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers) assembled at Old Trafford for their annual inspection. The regiment was under the command of the Colonel (Lord Grey de Wilton), and Major Heywood and Captain Hartahorn (the Adjutant) were also present. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was the inspecting officer. The regiment performed numerous intricate manœuvres with accuracy and precision.

On Monday afternoon, at Shaftesbury, Colonel Mansel, who was in command of four companies of riflemen practising, having placed himself too near the line of fire during volley-firing, one of the cartridges struck him in the eye, and injured it so seriously that it is feared it will become permanently blind.

THE BALLAST-HEAVERS OF LONDON AND THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE ballast-heavers of the port of London have sent a "birthday address" to the Queen, in which they laud the virtues of the late Prince Consort. They say:—"Before he came to our aid we could only get work through a body of riverside publicans and middlemen, who made us drink before they would give us a job, made us drink while we were at it, and kept us waiting for our wages and drinking after we had done our work, so that we could take only half our wages home to our families, and that half too often reached them through a drunkard's hands." They could get no help till they appealed to the Prince Consort. He got a clause inserted in the Merchant Shipping Act which put them under the control of the Corporation of the Trinity House, passed rules for their employment, got their wages paid in money, gave them a house to wait in for their work, supplied it with papers and books, and encouraged them to form a sick and benefit society. The address concludes as follows:—"We celebrate our deliverance by an annual treat on your Majesty's birthday; and your Majesty will not wonder that we then think with special gratitude of our deliverer. He year by year asked after us, and rejoiced to hear of our improvement while he lived on earth; and, now that he is in Heaven, we trust that he knows of us still. But, your Majesty, we should like to have a representation of him in the room that he and the brethren gave us; we should like to see his kind and earnest face looking on us as we daily partake of the boon he has secured us; we should like to have a framed engraving of him in our waiting and reading room; and we should be very glad if you, whom he loved so truly and served so well, would give us this gift in remembrance of our benefactor, and as a reminder that we, in our humble way, should strive to be, as husbands, fathers, and men, what he was. We hope your Majesty will excuse our boldness in asking this favour, but we feel we may speak to your Prince's wife; and therefore, praying you to grant our humble request, we are your Majesty's most obedient and faithful servants."

The following reply has been returned to their letter:—

"Windsor Castle, June 12.

"My dear Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before her Majesty the Queen the address from the ballast-heavers of the port of London, which you have forwarded to me for presentation. Her Majesty has been deeply touched by this spontaneous testimony to the active benevolence of her beloved husband; and amongst all the tokens of sympathy in her grief, which she has gratefully received from all classes of her people, no one has been more gratifying to the Queen, and no one more in harmony with her feelings, than the simple and unpretending tribute from these honest hard-working men. I am commanded to request that you will assure the ballast-heavers that the interest in their welfare so usefully displayed by him whose life was employed in endeavouring to benefit the people of this country is fully shared by her Majesty, and that her Majesty rejoices to hear of the happy change in their moral and social condition. The Queen has the greatest pleasure in complying with the request contained in the address, and has ordered two prints of the Prince Consort, one in uniform and one in ordinary dress, to be framed and presented, to be hung in the room in which the ballast-heavers wait; to these her Majesty has added one of herself, as the Queen would wish, in the remembrance of these grateful men, to be associated with the memory of her great and good husband, whose virtues they have so highly and justly appreciated.

"Believe me sincerely yours, C. B. PHIPPS.

"Fredk. J. Furnivall, Esq."

The Queen has approved of Mr. B. R. Hebelar as Consul-General in Great Britain and Ireland for the Duke of Nassau.

The *Austrian Gazette* announces that numerous veins of sulphur have just been discovered in the Island of Corfu.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General stating that, on the 1st of July and thenceforward, the combined British and French postage upon all letters addressed to Egypt, forwarded viâ Marseilles, whether conveyed between that port and Alexandria by British or by French packet, will be 6d. for a letter not exceeding ½oz. in weight; 1s. for a letter above ½oz. and under ½oz., 6d. being added for each additional ½oz. Letters for Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, posted unpaid, will be chargeable at the rate of 9d. per ½oz.; but no unpaid letters can be forwarded to any other part of Egypt.

We continue to receive alarming accounts of the ravages committed by the locusts. The swarms have in many cases lodged on the Ottoman Railway and compelled the engine-drivers to proceed with great precaution. The locusts on being crushed by the engine on the rails make them excessively greasy and slippery, so that the wheels will scarcely bite. The consequence is some degree of danger, and sand has to be dropped on the rails to give the wheels a hold. Several trains from Ephesus have been considerably behind time through the locusts taking possession of the line.—*Smyrna Mail.*

The new Income Tax Act has been issued. From the 5th of April, for one year, the tax is as it was last year—7d. on £100, and 9d. on £150 and upwards. An abatement is, however, to be made on incomes less than £200 a year. "Any person who shall be assessed or charged to any of the duties of income granted by this Act, or who shall have paid the same either by deduction or otherwise, and who shall claim and prove in the manner prescribed by the said Acts, that his total income from every source, although amounting to £100 or upwards, is less than £200 for the year of assessment of his profits or gains, shall be entitled to be relieved from so much of the said duties assessed upon or paid by him as an assessment or charge of the said duties upon £60 of his income would amount unto, and such relief shall be given either by reduction or abatement of the assessment upon such person, or by the repayment to him of so much of the excess as shall have been paid, or by both of these means, as the case may require."

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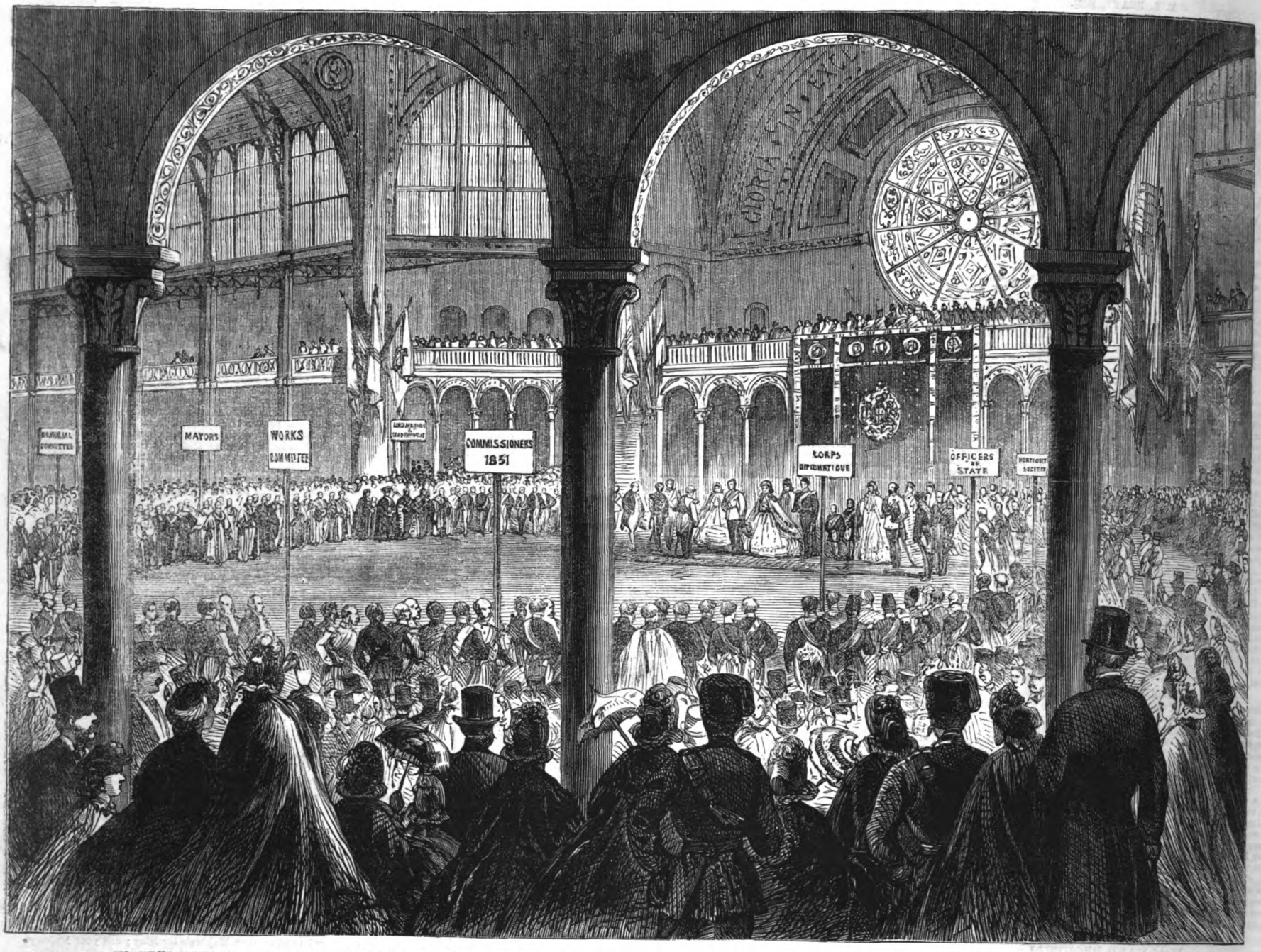
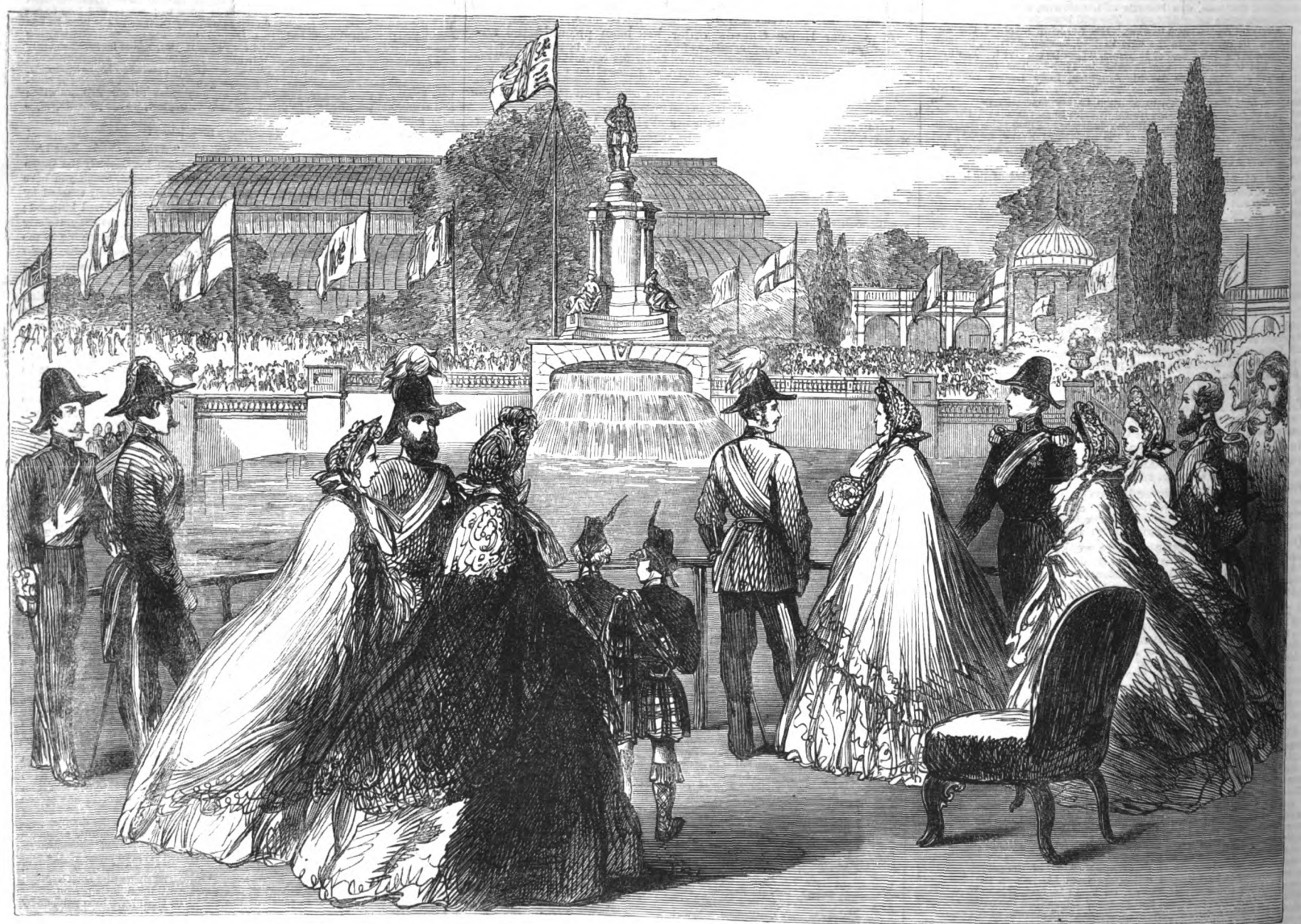


INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION MEMORIAL OF 1851: THE PROCESSION ASSEMBLING IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING—SEE NEXT PAGE.



INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION MEMORIAL OF 1851: THE ROYAL PARTY VIEWING THE MEMORIAL FROM THE PLATFORM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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MASTER WILLIE PAPE, THE AMERICAN PIANIST.

WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE was born at Mobile, Alabama, on the 27th of February, 1850. His talent for music was noticed when only four years old. In 1854 his father commenced giving him instruction, and such was his progress that he played at an exhibition of the new organ of St. John's Cathedral, in Mobile, one of Bach's voluntaries, before an audience of over 2000 persons. In 1858 he was admitted a member of the Alabama Philharmonic Society, and up to January, 1861, he had the honour to be a soloist at every concert given by that society.

At this time his father was advised to place him under some distinguished master in Europe, and for this purpose he left Mobile in January, 1858, and was about taking passage for England when the intelligence arrived of the secession of Alabama from the Union. This determined his father to remain for a time in New York, until the result of this disunion sentiment should be known. In the meantime the boy was placed under the tuition of Sebastian Bach Mills, a graduate of Leipsic, with whom he went through a course of classical study.

Master Pape appeared publicly in New York for the first time in May, 1861, in a course of soirées at the Stuyvesant Institute, with Mdme. Anna Bishop, and astonished the public by his extraordinary execution and wonderful memory.

In July he made his first appearance at the Academy of Music, New York, playing pieces by Beethoven, Thalberg, and Liszt. In February, 1862, he accepted an engagement in Havannah, where he secured the patronage of the Captain-General, Count Serrano. After spending a few weeks in Havannah he returned to the United States, and was invited by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn to be their soloist at their concert of the 8th of May, at which he met with the most marked success, both from the audience and the press. After a short engagement in New York with Mdlle. Patti and other distinguished artists, he took a tour through Canada, making the acquaintance of the Governor-General, Lord Munck, and other noblemen and gentlemen, who took a kindly interest in the young pianist and gave him introductory letters to many influential personages in England. Master Pape made his first public appearance in England at Mdme. Pussi's matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms on April 27, where he made a most successful début, and was highly spoken of by all the leading journals. He has since played again at the Hanover-square Rooms and at St. James's Hall with great applause, and he has altogether, during the short time he has been in England, achieved a most legitimate and marked success.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, THE AMERICAN PIANIST.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE CHAMPIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you portraits of the New South Wales volunteers who recently engaged in an intercolonial rifle contest with ten volunteers of Victoria. The idea of an inter-colonial rifle match originated with the Victoria Rifle Association, and immediately afterwards the South Australian volunteers suggested that representatives of the other colonies should come to Adelaide and shoot the first match there. Melbourne, however, claimed precedence in the matter, and maintained that, as the idea had originated there, the first match should be shot there. Communications passed between the secretary of the Victoria association and the secretaries of the associations in the other colonies, and eventually arrangements were completed for shooting a match between ten Victorian volunteers and ten of New South Wales, in Melbourne. In Tasmania the volunteers were not sufficiently advanced in the use of the rifle to have any chance of success in an intercolonial contest, and therefore declined the proposal. Queensland, being similarly situated with regard to her volunteers, also declined; and New Zealand was too far away to take part in the projected tourney. South Australia also refused to join in the friendly contest.

The conditions finally agreed upon between Victoria and New South Wales, were, that each colony should contribute £50 per annum for three years, for the purpose of purchasing a challenge-shield, to become the property of the colony whose representatives should be victorious in three matches in succession. The Victorian association also offered, in consideration of having the first match shot in Melbourne, a further sum of £50 to the successful competitors on the first year. The match was to be shot by bonâ fide volunteers, with any rifles, with a pull of trigger of three pounds, each competitor to have ten shots at each of the respective distances of 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards, making seventy shots each in all, Hythe position and Wimbledon system of scoring.

Ten of the best shots in New South Wales were chosen by the association, and as many were chosen by the Victorian association from their shooting in four special practices, and the two parties met at the Melbourne butts on the 3rd of November last, when, after a keenly contested match, especially up to 700 yards, the New South Welshmen were declared the victors, with 64 points to spare. The superiority of the New South Wales party was principally apparent at the long ranges. The scores of both parties were as follow:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.		VICTORIA.	
Corporal Lynch	182	Private M'Naughton	175
Trooper Sharp	177	Sergeant Wright	154
Private Rayner	168	Sergeant Douglas	154
Sergeant Webb	152	Sergeant Sleep	152
Private Wyndham	150	Private Cole	151
Lieutenant Campbell	144	Captain Radcliffe	141
Sergeant Strong	140	Sergeant Templeton	140
Sergeant-Major Hellyer	134	Private Peterson	132
Private Dickson	125	Private M'Ewan	124
Captain Windeyer	125	Private Frost	109
	1497		1432

Majority for New South Wales, 64.

On the evening of the day on which the match was shot the victors were entertained by the Victorian association at a sumptuous banquet, and thus brought this interesting event to an appropriate termination. On the following day the Sydney Volunteers embarked on board the steamer City of Sydney, and when about half way home were cast away on a barren part of the coast, the vessel being run upon the rocks. All lives were saved, but the uniforms, private effects, and valuable small-bore rifles were nearly all lost.

The portraits of the New South Wales party were photographed by Mr. Davis, of Bourke-street, Melbourne. Six of the ten New South Wales competitors were from the Sydney battalion of Volunteer Rifles, one (Sergeant Webb) from the suburban battalion, one (Private Wyndham) from the county corps (West Maitland), and the remaining two (Sergeant-Major Hellyer and Trooper Sharp) from the Mounted Rifles. Captain Harbottle, S.B.V.R., accompanied the ten as Captain, and Sergeant-Major Lees, of the Staff, as marker.

The second Intercolonial Rifle Match is arranged to take place in Sydney in September next, and already the volunteers are looking forward to it with a great deal of interest.

CAMPBELL. WYNDHAM. HELLYER. STRONG. WEBB. LYNCH. HARBOTTLE. RAYNER. WINDEYER. LEES. SHARP. DICKSON.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE CHAMPIONS.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THE commemorative memorial, erected not less as a perpetual record of the Great Exhibition of 1851 than as a tribute to the Prince Consort, to whose untiring exertions its success was due, was inaugurated at South Kensington, on Wednesday week, with every circumstance of stately pomp and Royal ceremony.

The company began to assemble shortly after twelve o'clock, ample accommodation having been provided for visitors, both in the gardens of the Horticultural Society and in the Exhibition Building, which was thrown open for the occasion. It was arranged that the Prince and

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Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family should make the tour of the gardens, and their course was marked out by lines of chairs, the front rows of which were very eagerly seised by the company. In the Exhibition Building a space was set apart under the west dome for all invited guests who were to take part in the procession. Seats were placed in the nave and along the line which the procession was to take, and these were occupied by ladies, whose dresses formed a rich groundwork of colour, contrasting most agreeably with the untenanted portions of the building and the faded flags that drooped from the galleries. Shortly after two o'clock the guests began to assemble under the western dome. Prominent among them was the party of New Zealand chiefs, whose tattoed features and picturesque garbs and feathers illustrated in a striking manner the state of the decorative arts in the Britain of the south. The various Ministers as they arrived were recognised, and Lord Palmerston was warmly cheered. The foreign Ministers assembled in force. The Mayors, Provosts, and magistrates of the cities and towns, which in 1851 formed local committees, attended in their robes and chains of office, and formed a very effective group, a great many towns being represented. There were also present the general committee of the memorial, and representatives of the council and officers of the Society of Arts, and of various learned societies of which the Prince Consort was a member. The commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 were represented by the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Sir C. Lyall, Lord Overstone, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Taunton, and others. The household of the Prince of Wales was also fully represented.

By the time all these had arrived a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to chairs of State, and immediately upon their arrival the members of the executive committee of the memorial committee and of the council of the Horticultural Society were presented to his Royal Highness. The Princess took an evident interest in the strange appearance of the New Zealanders, and, through their interpreter, conversed with them for a short time. Her Royal Highness wore a light grey moire antique dress, a white lace shawl, with designs worked in black lace, and a light bonnet. The Prince wore the scarlet uniform of a General officer, and Prince Alfred the blue uniform and epaulettes of a naval officer. The procession was quickly formed in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Mr. George Eyles, the Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens.
The Sculptor, Mr. Joseph Durham.
Memorial Committee.
Mayors, Provosts, and Chief Magistrates of those Cities and Towns which in 1851 formed Local Committees.
Provost of Perth, the Lord Mayor of York,
Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Lord Mayor of London.
Council of the Society of Arts.
Presidents of Societies of which H.R.H. the Prince Consort was a Member.
Members of Works and Fine Arts Committees.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.
The Household of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
Corps Diplomatique.
Viscount Palmerston, K.G., and other Members of her Majesty's Government and Household.
Council of Royal Horticultural Society.
Executive Committee of the Memorial Committee.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.
Her Royal Highness Princess Helena.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa.
His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The procession passed down the nave, up the gallery stairs, and so on to a balcony erected over the south entrance to the building from the Horticultural Gardens, the Royal party occupying a place in the front, from which a most commanding view could be had of the whole of the gardens, and immediately in front of the memorial to be uncovered.

When all were seated the Duke of Buccleuch, at the head of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, advanced and presented an address, which was taken as read. It contained congratulations to his Royal Highness on his marriage, an expression of profound grief at the loss which the society had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort, and assurances of gratitude for the interest which her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family had manifested in the institution. It also expressed the satisfaction of the society at their gardens having been selected for the site of the memorial, and their opinion of its suitability for the purpose. It concluded with a statement of the satisfactory progress of the society. The Prince of Wales briefly thanked the council for their address, and stated that a reply would be forwarded.

The executive committee of the memorial committee then read the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—In the year 1853 a meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Challis, Esq., M.P., and presided over by him, was held in the Mansion House, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connection with a tribute of admiration to its great founder, your Royal Highness's illustrious and lamented father. The propriety of the step was at once recognised; and it was resolved unanimously, as well by the country at large as by the meeting, that the exhibition "was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting point for the future progress of productive industry and giving it an increased stimulus." The meeting saw, too, with the wise author of the undertaking, that its tendency had been to promote useful intercourse between all peoples, and induce in them feelings of goodwill towards each other. Money was accordingly subscribed for the erection of a memorial, and active steps were taken to obtain a place for the intended monument on the site of the Exhibition in Hyde Park. Artists of all countries were invited to submit drawings and models in competition, and ultimately, out of nearly fifty, the design sent in by Mr. Joseph Durham was selected.

The endeavours to procure a site in the park having failed, we, the Executive Committee, who had met with difficulties that might not have been anticipated, sought the aid of the Prince Consort. This was at once freely accorded, on the condition—characteristic of his Royal Highness's noble self-denial—that the memorial should be in no way personal, but one to which he could himself subscribe. The Royal Horticultural Society granted the fine site before which we now stand, on land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, and therefore appropriate, the commissioners themselves concurring in the grant; and from that time to the very last his Royal Highness continued to give consideration and personal assistance of inestimable value in completing and carrying out the project. Guided by his cultivated judgment and aided by an increase of the funds, the design was enlarged and improved to its present form; and the last public act of the Prince in London was the approval of the statue of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, then intended to surmount the memorial.

A letter from your Royal Highness, after the painful event that had plunged the nation into grief, conveying the will of the Queen that, instead of her Majesty's statue that of her beloved husband should crown the memorial, and offering on your Royal Highness's own part to present the statue proposed to be thus placed—a letter which touched the heart of the country—enabled us to carry out the original desire of the subscribers, which was emphatically to offer a public and lasting tribute in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the good Prince—"to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy" (as now recorded on the face of the memorial) "its first conception was due, and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success."

We take the liberty of expressing our great satisfaction with the admirable manner in which Mr. Durham has executed the commission confided to him. He has produced a work that we believe to be honourable alike to himself and to the country; and we trust this feeling will be generally shared in, especially by those eminent persons who assisted in the Great Exhibition, and whose names he has consequently recorded on enduring granite.

In concluding this brief account of our proceedings, we tender most grateful thanks to the Queen for the interest her Majesty has been pleased to show in the progress of this work, and the all-important assistance thus rendered us in our self-imposed labour. And we pray heartily and devoutly that Almighty God may, in his goodness, long preserve her Majesty's life—a life most precious to her loyal and loving people.

It only remains for us to acknowledge most respectfully the anxious readiness with which you, Sir, accompanied by the illustrious Princess whom all the kingdom welcomes with open heart, and by your Royal brothers and sisters, have graciously taken part in the proceedings of to-day. We offer in the name of the subscribers our earnest thanks, and we solicit that your Royal Highnesses will now be pleased to command the uncovering of the memorial.

The Prince, in reply to the address, said:—

I have listened with an interest which I am sure will be shared by all present to the details which you have given in connection with the memorial to my lamented and revered father, and which we are assembled this day to inaugurate. As a son I cannot but be deeply affected by that part of your address in which you have referred to the beloved parent whose aid and counsel were never wanting when work was to be done, or when difficulties were to be overcome. I am confident that our proceedings in commemorating so proud a year in England's annals would have met with his approval; and I am sustained in the part which, in obedience to the Queen's command, I have undertaken, by a conviction and grateful sense that the sympathy of the entire nation accompanies me. I have now the pleasure of directing that this memorial (of which the artist may well be proud) be uncovered.

When his Royal Highness had concluded, a flourish of trumpets gave the signal for the uncovering of the memorial, which was in a moment admirably accomplished amid the cheers of the assembled thousands. The event was announced to the metropolis at twenty minutes to five o'clock by the firing of a salute from a battery of artillery placed in Hyde Park, to which the signal was communicated by the hoisting of the Royal standard upon the flagstaff which stood behind the memorial, and which served also as a purchase for the tackle employed in the removal of the coverings of the monument. The bands of the Foot Guards, under the balcony, now played Meyerbeer's Coronation March from "Le Prophète," and while it was being performed the procession rearranged itself.

The procession, having filed round the memorial, continued its progress through the garden, following the line of the arcades till it entered the concert-room portico. The procession here drew up in double line to allow the Royal party to pass to the entrance in the Exhibition-road, where the Royal carriages were in waiting to take them up.

The reception of the Royal party, both on entering and leaving the Exhibition, was most enthusiastic on the part of the immense crowds who had assembled outside, while inside and during the procession the demonstration, if more subdued, was equally loyal and affectionate. There were six bands in the garden during the day, and, either alternately or united, they performed a great number of pieces by the most eminent composers. The arrangements were admirable, and not the least incident occurred to mar the success of what was unquestionably an imposing and splendid, though in some respects a sorrowful, ceremonial.

We intend giving, in an early Number, an Engraving of the Memorial Statue.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE FORMER CONNECTION OF NORTH AFRICA WITH SOUTH EUROPE is the subject of a paper by Professor E. Suess, of Vienna, a translation of which is given in the "Annals of Natural History," in which he brings forward geological evidence in favour of this connection from Laurent, who was commissioned to execute Artesian borings, and also evidence from Wagner and other travellers, proving the general identity of the land fauna of the regions in question. The late Edward Forbes considered that what is called the Lusitanian fauna might be connected with the Canary Islands, Morocco, Algiers, South-western Europe, and even, probably, with Cornwall. In June, 1860, M. Anca found, in the bone-caves of Sicily, a number of determinable remains of various animals accompanied by land or sea shells living at this day, proving the existence of a close contact between South European and genuine African types. "Cuvier," says M. Suess, "also sought the nearest representatives of our diluvial fauna in South Africa, even at the Cape; and our rich antilopean fauna of Pikermi and Baltavar has a decided African character." He thus concludes: "We are accustomed to consider climatic variations as the essential cause of all these displacements of land and sea faunas and floras; and some distinguished naturalists in Switzerland, impressed with the great effects which the sirocco produces on their glaciers, have thought that they could explain the greater extension of the ice-masses in former times by its absence. In this way they have arrived at the same result as that obtained by the study of palæontology, geology, and geographical distribution—namely, that the Sahara Desert, the source of the sirocco, was once covered with water. Upon the heights of a continental Europe a more severe climate may certainly have been produced by such a cause; but for Europe broken up into a sort of archipelago (such as we must imagine it to have been at the time when the Senegambian mollusca of to-day were living near Vienna), no great lowering of temperature of the sea could have resulted, and the whole archipelago had, without doubt, notwithstanding the absence of the sirocco, a moderate sea-climate."

MAGNESIUM.—On Friday, the 12th inst., Professor Faraday exhibited to the members of the Royal Institution a fine piece of this metal, which he had received from Mr. Tegetmeier, and which was the largest that had been seen hitherto. It had been obtained by Mr. E. Sonstadt's patented process, which, it is supposed, will be applicable on a manufacturing scale, and which is based upon the two following main facts:—1, That when a mixed solution of the chlorides of magnesium and of sodium is evaporated to dryness and then heated to redness, a fused mass remains, which, heated with sodium, gives magnesium; and, 2, That magnesium does not sensibly act upon iron when air is excluded and the heat is not raised excessively high. Hence it follows that iron vessels may be used in which to effect the reaction of sodium upon the "material" or fused mass obtained as described. The metal magnesium, which was first obtained from the earth magnesia in 1807, by Sir Humphry Davy, by the agency of the voltaic battery, is a pure white, silver-like metal, permanent in the air, but inflammable at high temperatures, as was shown by Mr. Faraday burning a piece in the flame of a candle, and also in the electric light. Like lead, a thin film is formed on its surface by the action of the air, which preserves it from further oxydation. Its specific gravity is less than twice that of water.

MAGNETIC STORMS.—In the report of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. G. B. Airy, F.R.S., to the board of visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, is given a detailed account of the state of the apparatus and the work performed. Referring to the splendid aurora seen on the 14th of December last, he speaks of the notes of the indications of the galvanometers on the two earth-current wires, from which had been obtained, by easy reductions, the numerical values of the currents in the magnetic north and west directions, from which curves were constructed. When these latter were compared with the photographic sheet records of declination and horizontal force made at the Kew Observatory the result obtained was remarkable. The action of the earth-currents upon the magnet was found to have been in the same direction in which the earth-currents flowed, and not transverse to the current direction, as is usual with galvanic currents. "If this should be confirmed," says Mr. Airy, "then, viewing the rarity of disturbances in the vertical direction as produced by magnetic storms, and their great violence when they do occur in the vertical direction, I shall have no hesitation in suggesting, as a general theory of magnetic storms, that the idea of attraction is to be abandoned, and that they are to be referred to currents of a magnetic ether, whose movements are closely analogous to those of air, the vertical movement of which occurs but in few places, but in these places is excessively violent. Much, however, must be done before such a theory can be established."

THE HUMAN JAW AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS recently found at Moulin Quignon formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Prestwich read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society, followed by a long discussion. He referred to the conflicting evidence of the authenticity of these remains and the consequent doubts, which had only been removed by the actual study of the beds where they had been found. He showed that, from the physical configuration of the district, corroborated by the presence of extinct mammalia distinctly of contemporaneous age, the modern age assigned to these beds by some geologists could not be maintained; and that, from the occurrence of fresh-water shells in both the high and low level gravels, their formation must have been due to river action, and not to a wave of translation or other modification of marine action. Mr. Prestwich concluded by stating that, whatever may be the conclusions drawn from the jaw and the flint implements, the age of the deposits is to him perfectly well determined as being of the early quaternary or post-pliocene period, older than the Menchecourt gravels, and anterior to the excavation of the valley of the Somme; and as some flint implements, the genuineness of which is not doubted, have been found in these deposits, the question of the antiquity of man will not be affected, whatever the conclusions arrived at with regard to certain others.

ECLIPSE OF JUNE 1.—During its progress the eminent astronomer M. Goldschmidt observed several small stars of the ninth and tenth magnitude, which the eclipse rendered visible, following the tangent of the sombre disc. They appeared like so many small meteors moving towards the lunar mountains, being successively hid and discovered among the slopes of the eastern edge.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—In the new number of the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Mr. C. Mason states his reasons for believing that on the 15th of April last he was able to see these satellites with the naked eye by watching most attentively for a few minutes. Three times successively he withdrew his eyes from Jupiter, and again on each occasion picked up the little star, and always found it in the same position (west of the planet). On turning his refractor upon Jupiter, he found that the whole of the satellites were on its western side.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S concluding lecture, delivered on the 11th inst., was devoted to the consideration of time as an element in geological investigation; when, by adducing a variety of interesting facts and calculations, he pointed out the necessity of a long period of time for the working out of any one of the geological problems; the time required for the original accumulation of strata, as is now going on in the deltas or mouths of great rivers, such as the Mississippi, Ganges, and Nile; the time needed for accumulation of the immense masses of organic remains, not only of the short-lived lower animals but also of animals which require many years to attain their maturity; and also of vegetation; the time occupied in burying and modifying these accumulations and converting them into rocks—clay, limestone, sandstone, &c.; the time required for their metamorphosis, crystallisation, mineralisation, and, lastly, the time occupied in their successive depression and elevation. In his concluding remarks Professor Ansted adverted to the facts brought forward in his previous lectures, testifying to the value of the results of modern geological researches, aided by the study of the allied sciences. As we all admit that there can be no limit to creative power, so we should equally admit that there can be no limit to preserving power. The march of events in the history of our earth is manifested to be slow and stately; but still it is a march. Although the first steps are at present hidden from our view, still there must have been a beginning. Matter is not eternal; and if the progress of research compels us to give up much of the romance of geology, we shall assuredly be greatly recompensed by the knowledge we have really acquired being made so much the more accurate.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., gave an account of his latest Researches on Radiant Heat, which he defined as an explorer of the condition of the ultimate particles of matter, and in the investigation of which exceedingly delicate apparatus are indispensably requisite. The Professor employed as the source of heat a plate of copper heated by a gas flame, and compensated by a cube of copper containing boiling water. A brass tube was employed (having portions adapted to receive the gases and vapours to be examined), the tube being stopped air-tight at its two ends by plates of rock salt, and attached to an air-pump, by which it might be exhausted at pleasure. Former experiments were made with the same thicknesses of gas and vapours. The experiments, the subject of the discourse, had been made in order to compare the absorption of the rays of heat by different thicknesses of gas. In order to effect this, Mr. Becker constructed a fine piston apparatus, by which the absorption of the 100th of an inch of olefiant gas could be easily measured, and by which the absorption of half an inch of the gas was actually shown to the audience by means of a mirror attached to a delicate galvanometer. On the wall were exhibited the tabulated results obtained by experiments, showing the absorption of different thicknesses of carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, nitrous oxide, and olefiant gas, in long brass tubes, divided into chambers of varying length. The absorption of the 100th of an inch of olefiant gas was 0·99; of the 10th of an inch, 5·22; of 1 inch, 23·78; of 2 inches, 28·65. The results of investigations into the dynamic radiation of the above-mentioned gases were also shown in a table. In conclusion, Professor Tyndall described his experiments on the transmission of heat through liquids, in which he had operated with the obscure rays of a luminous source. The rate of transmission in bisulphide of carbon being 83 per cent; that of iodine in the bisulphide (an opaque liquid) was 81·50; the transmission in chloroform was 73; in alcohol, 30; and in brine only 26·44 per cent. He stated that the radiant power which belongs to the molecules in the gaseous state adheres to it also in the liquid and most probably in the solid states. The Rev. John Barlow, F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR WM. THOMSON gave his last lecture, "On the Electric Telegraph," on Saturday last, the 13th inst. He began by showing in action several practical telegraphs, especially those of Morse, Payne, Wheatstone, and Siemens. He next proceeded to consider the qualities of an electric submarine telegraph cable—viz., insulation, capacity, and absorption, which depend on the dimensions and physical properties of the insulating material; the resistance of the conductor depending also on its mass per foot and its specific conductivity. The cable, therefore, requires accurate testing, the instruments for which are the electrometer, galvanometer, condenser (Leyden phial), resistance, coils, &c. Various electrometers having been shown and explained, it was stated that when a joint in a cable is to be tested, it is immersed in an insulated vessel of water, connected with the interior coating of a Leyden jar, and with an electrometer. The conductor of the cable is connected with one pole of a battery, of which the other is connected with the outside coating of the jar. If the insulation of the joint is not quite perfect, the jar becomes gradually charged. Mirror testing-galvanometers, for use on land and sea, were also shown and explained. The common test for electric capacity was stated to be the deflection of the needle of a galvanometer when the insulated conductor, after being charged by a battery of well-ascertained intensity, is quickly connected with one end of the galvanometer coil of which the other is connected with the earth. The measurement of the resistance of conductors is effected by Wheatstone's balance, Varley's differential galvanometer, and similar apparatus. It was stated in the notes of the lecture that in air lines between Edinburgh or Liverpool and London the insulation may be, in ordinarily bad weather, so low that only 3 or 4 per cent of a constant current entering at one end passes out to earth by the other. In a sound Atlantic cable with gutta-percha as insulator, more than 90 per cent of a constant current entering at Valencia would flow out to earth through the Newfoundland end. The loss on rapid signal currents would be less than 1 per cent. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Thomson explained the methods adopted in testing the cables for faults, devised by Mr. Latimer Clark and others, and especially described Mr. Varley's mode of ascertaining the position of a fault in a submerged cable. He stated that the comparative slowness of signalling through submarine lines depends on their greater capacity for charge produced by the nearness, all around the insulated conductor, of conducting-matter in connection with the earth; and that the speed attainable is doubled by doubling the mass of copper and of gutta-percha, and so in proportion as long as the same proportion of the two materials and the same configuration are used. He exhibited on a diagram curves illustrating the progress of a signal through a submarine cable as discovered by the mathematical theory. Finally, he explained and showed the mode of receiving and recording the signals in the first Atlantic telegraph, and exhibited specimens of its actual work. He attributed failure entirely to the badness of the materials of which the cable was composed, as well as its workmanship; and expressed a strong hope of the eventual success of an Atlantic telegraph, in consequence of increased knowledge and the rigid vigilant testing of every part of the cable to be employed.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester, on Monday, one or two points of great interest were discussed. Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth said Mr. Villiers's Public Works Bill had received the general approval of the executive committee and of the members for Lancashire and Cheshire. Some suggestions, however, had been made to the president of the Poor-law Board, as to expedients which it might be desirable to adopt, for the more general operation of the bill in the outlying districts, and he anticipated that the right hon. gentleman would use every endeavour to render the measure efficient in this respect. Sir James referred to the mistaken impression which he found very general in London that the cotton districts had fairly surmounted their difficulties; and to the equally mistaken notion of many people that the cotton-trade was ruined for ever. In the conversation that followed the remarks of the hon. Baronet much stress was laid upon the gloomy prospects of the district for some months to come; but Mr. Hugh Mason, like Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, was confident that the cotton trade would revive and be based on a more solid foundation. The continuance of loans to boards of guardians was urged as an indispensable necessity; but it was thought desirable to leave the question with the representatives of boards of guardians, who are to hold a meeting on the subject on Friday. Mr. Farnall, in his weekly return, reports a further decrease of 2645 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the distressed unions. A meeting of the central executive committee was held on Monday—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair. The hon. secretary (Mr. J. W. Maclure) stated that the receipts for the week were £1239, and the balance in the bank was £356,587. A further donation had been received of £500 from Leicester, making £5000 in all. A subscription was announced of £500 from Honolulu, to which the King of the Sandwich Islands was a contributor. The committee then proceeded to make grants. Up to this time 6438 bales of clothing, 105 hampers of wine, and 17,835 barrels of flour and provisions have been distributed to the various local committees. The total grants up to the present time amount to £424,508.

The Mansion House Relief Committee held a meeting yesterday week. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, reported that the total amount received in aid of the fund up to Thursday evening was £498,881, of which £416,463 had been remitted. The amount received during the past fortnight was £3927, of which £3241 was from colonial resources. The committee, after taking into consideration the several applications, made grants amounting to a total of £6361. In addition, the committee gave the Blackburn emigration committee, £12; Preston ditto, £8; and Carlisle ditto, £50, from the emigration fund.

The rules of the "Cotton Districts Emigration Society" have been fixed, and branch secretaries are about to be appointed throughout Lancashire and adjoining places. The society intends to aid emigrants to the British colonies and the Northern States of America, and the funds are made up by weekly subscriptions of a penny each share. After a certain amount of money is raised the ballot determines who shall be the emigrants.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Manchester Emigrants' Aid Committee, held on Tuesday, it was stated that numbers equal to 205 statute adults left Manchester for the colonies, having been aided to provide their outfits to the extent of £112. The committee has been desired to select 20 to 25 single women for free passages, granted by the Tasmanian Government, to that colony. The executive committee has selected 60 statute adults for Quebec, and has granted £2 per head to 20 about to proceed to Canada from Blackburn, and to whom £4 per head had already been granted from local sources.

A statement has been forwarded to us for publication by the Polish Fund Committee, which has been communicated to them by the Polish Committee in Paris. It is to the effect that the Paris committee has been appointed by the National Government with the duty of corresponding with the societies established in Europe to assist the Polish cause, and with sole authority from the National Government to receive all funds that may be subscribed. In virtue of the decree of the National Government appointing them, all other committees of Poles abroad are to cease operations, and no Pole is to be allowed to collect funds destined for Poland unless provided with special authority from the Paris committee under *the national seal*. The committee is composed of Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Messrs Sévérin Galezowski, President of the Polish National School at Batignolles; Joseph Ordega, ancient delegate of the National Government; A. Guttry, deputy of the Grand Duchy of Posen; and Achilles Bonoldi, delegate of Lithuania, who will act with the concurrence of M. L. Wolowski, member of the French Central Committee for the cause of Poland, and Count Xavier Branicki, President of the Ancient Polish Relief Committee—all whose signatures are attached to the statement, which is dated May 28.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary. By George Fleming. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is a great book both in size and in interest. It is the first fruits, in point of travel, of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, an article in which provides that "British subjects are to be allowed to travel for their pleasure, or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior." And in July, 1861, Mr. Fleming obtained leave of absence for the purpose of availing himself of it. His name is neither preceded nor followed by any military title; but there is internal evidence that he wears, or at any rate wore, the busby; and his style has the military smack, for which it will be probably none the less acceptable to readers. He and his companion, Mr. Michie, of Shanghai, full of the spirit of adventure and man-study, obtained passports, and, scantily attended, worked their way through dirt and difficulty to Shin-Yang, or Moukden, "the birthplace of the Mantchu dynasty." Tolerably familiar as we have become with the country and the inhabitants of the southern portion of the Chinese empire, we know but little of the northern districts, and especially those regions which lie beyond the Great Wall. To these Mr. Fleming introduces us, and adds to his written accounts numerous very spirited illustrations. One circumstance he mentions which is particularly creditable to the Chinese, of whose tendency to picking and stealing we have heard so much, and that is, that he and his comrade performed their journey "without having lost by stealth the smallest article of the equipment" they "had started with."

Visits to Japan and China. By Robert Fortune. (John Murray.) We opened this book at hazard at p. 329, and were at once struck with the similarity between the illustration there, representing "Chinese beggars," and that at p. 71 of Mr. Fleming's book representing the same subject. The number in each case is three; and the dresses and the attitudes so exactly correspond (what is right-hand, however, in Mr. Fortune's being left-hand in Mr. Fleming's) that the coincidence is singular. It would be odd if beggars in China always hunted in triplets, always in the same dress, and always in the same attitudes. Mr. Fortune acknowledges a photograph as the original of his illustration; but it is not said, so far as we could discover, whence the illustration in Mr. Fleming's book proceeded. Perhaps the same photograph was at the bottom of both, and one would not be justified in drawing a conclusion from their correspondence as to a universal practice in Chinese beggardom. Mr. Fortune gives some account of Pekin and the mountainous country beyond, and his descriptions are very interesting; but, as we have already hinted, Mr. Fleming was earlier in the field, and went further north and north-east. However, Mr. Fortune's earlier pages are filled with entertaining and useful matter about the Japanese; and, though we have already had the "Capital of the Tycoon" and other books about Japan, it must not be supposed that the subject is nearly exhausted, and it is treated by Mr. Fortune in a very agreeable manner. His account of his misunderstanding (and we must be allowed humbly to express our opinion that he was in the wrong) with "the officer in charge of her Majesty's legation;" of the saki-drinking devotees of Jeddo; of the attack upon the residence of Mr. Alcock; and of his botanical and other researches, will be very good reading for not only the curious but the studious. For he had in his travels an eye to science, and especially to botany and agriculture.

Strange Things Among Us. By H. Spicer. (Chapman and Hall.) It will not be surprising if this book be much sought after, for it treats of ghosts, and mesmerism, and spiritualism; and the supernatural will inthrall the minds of the many so long as the many have nerves. The author has collected a great many wonderful stories, which will make the reader sit agape, but simply for inquiry and consideration. Still, however philosophically one may wish to handle the subject, it is impossible to avoid the ludicrous occasionally; and the writer exemplifies the truth of this remark by telling a story of a séance which was commenced with the observation, "Sperrits will be good enough to speak up 'cos o' the 'busses;" for the company was assembled in a noisy thoroughfare. Touching the story of the "bird-woman," with a human head, but "in place of a nose, a huge beak curved and pointed like that of an owl," and with "two large staring yellow eyes," it seems a pity Mr. Barnum has not been communicated with upon the point, if the phenomenon be still alive. The great showman would, no doubt, make arrangements which would be agreeable to all parties and profitable to one, at least, besides saving inexperienced servant-girls who advertise for "a place" from the shock which awaits them when they are introduced to "missus."

A Simple Woman. By the Author of "Nut-brown Maids." (Smith, Elder, and Co.) She who though pretty and gifted is unsophisticated and modest; who staying awhile in a country house falls naturally in love with the "young master" of the house; who though an orphan and penniless prefers justice towards others to her own enrichment; who braves the misconstruction of him she loves rather than cause him a single pang too soon; who labours anxiously to restore to him the inheritance which wrath has bestowed on her; and who is rewarded, at last, by poetical justice which gives her lover and inheritance too, is our author's model of "a simple woman." It is a quiet tale; it has cleverness of construction; its descriptions both of things and persons are striking; its style is pointed; its language is good, with an Irish, or Scotch, or provincial twang in the case of the future and the conditional; and its general effect is pleasant. A protest, however, must be entered against Vie's being left to old-maidenhood. She is a charming little creature; too good, of course, for John Singleton: but strong measures might have been taken to provide so piquant a young lady with a husband.

The King's Mail. By Henry Holl. (3 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) The author of this novel comes well recommended: his literary sponsors are Messrs. Hazlitt and Wilkie Collins, the former having "seen him through the press," and the latter having introduced him to his publishers. The story takes us back to the year 1785 and the days of slow-coaching; and the title has reference to the Royal Mail which—we can hardly say ran, for its pace was six miles an hour, but—moved from London to Portsmouth. It is a robbery of this mail which is the cardinal point of the novel, and mainly brings to an untimely end a young squire, one part gentleman, three parts blackguard, just as he was in a fair way to change his courses and become three parts gentleman and only one part blackguard. The book is full of incident; nearly every crime is introduced; we have murder, attempt to murder, suicide, homicide, arson, highway robbery, poaching, forgery, and seduction; and the scenes are worked up to inspire horror, pity, anger, contempt, risibility, and every emotion except esteem; for even Florence is insipid; Mr. Dormer is, to borrow an expression from the immortal Bumble, "a ass;" and Stapleton resembles Florence in flavour. It will be seen, then, that there is no lack of the thrilling element; indeed, the sudden manner in which the barrel of a gun gleams through the branches of a tree, when a gentleman is engaged in a profitable reverie, though nothing comes of it, is as startling as anything in the "Flowers of the Forest." It was plain from the preface what would be our author's chief fault—prolixity. Perhaps he will take a hint, and in his next story fight against it; recollecting that, especially in pathos and humour, dilution is undesirable. Will he also reflect upon the expression, "*assisting* himself to his egg and toast," upon the propriety of making "laid" the preterperfect tense of the verb "lie" (which he has done at least fifty times), and upon the letter which in the oblique cases should be added to the relative "who"? If he will do so, he will add to his merits that of showing more respect than is unfortunately usual with many great novel writers to his mother-tongue.

In the course of the current year (1863) one bookselling house in Germany, it is said, attains the 200th year of its existence, and four others may celebrate their hundredth anniversary.

The Privy Council Committee on Education have issued their report for the year 1862-3. It states that during the year there have been visited by the inspectors 10,918 daily schools, in which there were 1,057,426 children. The female scholars are 44·78 per cent or the whole number: it was identically the same in 1860. The percentage of females upon the whole population over 3 and under 15 years of age in 1851 was 49·7. In 40 training-colleges visited there were 2972 students. The cost to the public, in 1862, for the maintenance of these training-schools, was £104,700. It will be greater in 1863, for the number of students has been increased by 332. In comparing the expenditure of 1862 with that of 1861, for all purposes, there is a decrease of £38,698. From returns received by the council it appears that 153,816 persons subscribed to the support of schools receiving annual grants, and they contributed £287,411; but to this should be added sums obtained "from other sources," voluntary contributions, swelling the amount to £400,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B., Reigate.—Under the circumstances stated a player is bound to castle, if he can legally do so.

BOOKWORM.—The catalogue of chess works about to be issued by Mr. Simpson, the bookseller, will no doubt contain the names and prices of the three treatises mentioned. The first of them, that by Cozio, is much rarer than you appear to think; the other two, though out of print, can both be got for a few shillings.

PIETRO.—Engravings of the ancient chessmen, called the "Chessmen of Charlemagne," including the famous ivory elephant, with the inscription "Men-Hamel Jousseuf-le-Bahalil (made by Joreph, of the tribe of Bahalil), will be found in the recent "Traité Elémentaire du Jeu des Echecs" of Comte de Basterot. This is the cheapest form in which you can obtain accurate representations of these pieces at present.

T. C. U.—The omission is your own. There is an obvious fault also, if we mistake not, in the second position of the problems formerly sent. For example, suppose White to play—1. R takes Q B P (dis. ch.), in what way can you prevent the mate next move? The last batch shall be examined, but in the meantime you should rigidly scrutinise them yourself.

I. M. L., Skip'on.—It is useless for you to attempt the solution of difficult problems until you have acquired more knowledge of the game. You are palpably wrong in every instance.

F. G., Bras. Coll.—Your second diagram is as defective as the former one. How is it possible for you to overlook the fact that when Black interposes the Bishop at Q 2nd he gives check to the White King, and thus defers the Mate?

AN AMATEUR, Bombay.—In the position submitted, White, having two pieces more than his opponent, ought, we think, in spite of the strong array of Black Pawns, to win the game.

H. C. R., Ballincolly.—It is much too easy, and it admits of the same solution beginning with Kt to K Kt 6th, instead of Kt to Q 7th (ch).

S., Travellers' Club, H. C. B., PROFESSOR FORBES, and others.—A true bill. The author of 1006 has evidently overlooked the effect of Black's playing 2. *Kt to K 2nd*, instead of checking with the Rook. After 2. Kt to K 2nd, it is impossible for White to mate next move.

L. A. M., Fakenham.—They are both clever, the first particularly so, and shall appear when we can spare space for them.

IOTA.—The chief prize in the Belfast Problem Tourney was carried off by Mr. A. Kempe.

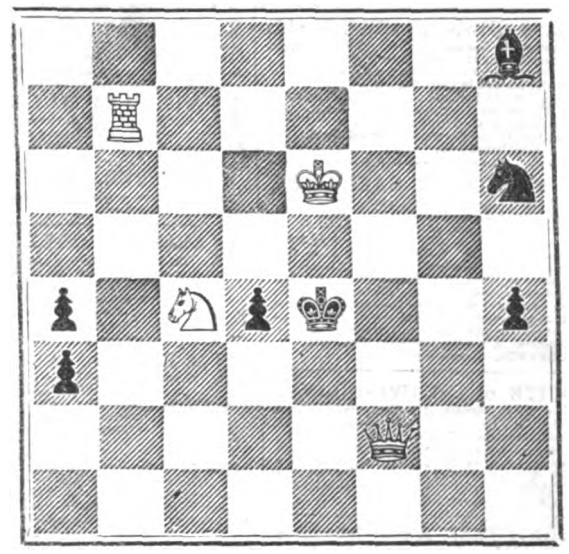
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1007.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd	4. K to Q 8th	Any move.
2. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes P (best)	5. B Kt or P mates.	
3. P takes B	Q to K Kt 8th (best)		

PROBLEM NO. 1008.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart little Game in the contest between Mr. V. Green and Mr. Healey.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
(The admirers of classical openings will be shocked at the barbarism of Black's defence, which seems to have been adopted in sheer defiance of all rules and precepts.)	
3. P takes P	B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
8. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. P to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
10. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
11. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
12. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
(Rude and irregular as Black's opening was, he has managed to turn it to such good account that his position is already superior to his opponent's.)	
13. Q to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th
(This is ingenious, and imparts more novelty to the game than it appeared susceptible of.)	
14. Q takes B	Kt takes B
15. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
16. K to K B 2nd	B takes Q Kt P
17. Q tks Q B P (ch)	K to B sq
18. B to K B 3rd	
(To prevent the dangerous attack from R to Q B sq.)	
18.	R to K sq
19. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 3rd
20. K takes Kt	B takes Q Kt
21. Q R to K B sq	B takes Q P (ch)

And White resigns.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN THE EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE CHESS CLUBS.

This match of chess by correspondence, which was commenced some months ago, has reached a stage of great interest, each party, after an arduous struggle, having scored a game. The deciding game has now to be played, and this will be opened forthwith, Edinburgh having the first move. Of the second game, just finished, the following are the moves:—

GAME I.

(*Ruy Lopez Opening.*)

WHITE (Edinburgh).	BLACK (Dundee).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	
(This is not so aggressive as P to Q 4th or Castling, but it is a safe and good move.)	
5.	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B
8. B to K Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
10. B takes Kt	Q takes B
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles on K's side
12. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th
(The Dundee players might have retreated their Queen to K's 2nd or to Queen's sq, and if Edinburgh had then taken the Pawn, the game would probably have been drawn. Having already obtained an almost decisive advantage in the other game of the match, Dundee resolved, however, not to be content with a drawn game in this.)	
13. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
(Had they played B to K R 4th, Edinburgh would have answered with P to Q 4th.)	
14. Kt takes B	B to Q Kt 3rd
(Well played, anticipating the advance of the adverse Q's Pawn.)	
15. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
16. R to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
17. K R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
18. P takes Q P	
(From this stage the game becomes extremely animated and interesting.)	
18.	P takes P
19. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th
(Subsequently it was thought that the best move here was P to Q R 4th.)	
20. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th
21. P to Q Kt 4th	
(Edinburgh play very cleverly at this critical juncture.)	
21.	B to Q B 2nd
22. Q Kt P takes P	Q to K B 5th
23. K to B sq	
(This was compulsory, as Black threatens to take the K's, and win in a few moves.)	
23.	P takes Q B P
(The Dundee players consider they might have drawn the game here, as follows:—	
23.	P takes Kt
24. R takes R	P takes P (ch)
25. K takes P	Q to K R 7th (ch)
26. K to B sq	Q takes K R P (ch)
27. K to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
28. K to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)
29. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th (ch)
30. Q takes B	R takes R
31. R takes R	Q takes R, &c.)
24. Q takes P (ch)	
(Is this as good as Q to Q B 6th?)	
24.	K to R 2nd
25. Kt to Kt sq.	P to K B 4th
26. P to Q 5th	R to K B 3rd
27. P to Q 6th	B to Q Kt sq
(B to Q R 4th would not have been safe, on account of 28. P to K Kt 3rd; 29. Q to Q R 4th, &c.)	
28. Q takes Q R P	
(We very much doubt the prudence of seizing this pitiful Peon.)	
28.	R to K Kt 3rd
29. Q to Q Kt 7th	Q to K R 7th
30. P to K B 3rd	Q to K R 8th
(Dundee afterwards regretted that they did not play B to Q R 2nd before moving the Queen thus.)	
31. R to Q B sq	Q R to K 3rd
32. R to K B 2nd	
(They evidently dared not take the Bishop.	
32.	R to K Kt 6th
33. P takes P	P to K B 5th
(Dundee think they could have drawn here, as follows:—	
33.	P takes P
34. P to Q 7th	P to K 6th
35. P "Queens"	P takes R
36. K takes P	Q R to K Kt 3rd, &c.)
34. P to K 5th	P to K B 6th
35. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q R to K Kt 3rd
36. Q takes R (ch)	R takes Q
37. P to K Kt 4th	R takes K Kt P
38. P takes R	Q to K R 5th
39. P to Q 7th	

And Black resigns.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

JOHN NORDEN'S very scarce view of London Bridge is a pearl of great price among print collectors. The readers of our Column interested in London topography will, therefore, learn with pleasure that one of the early impressions of Norden's view has recently been discovered in Germany by an archæological correspondent, who writes:—"The only one, I believe, hitherto known is in Mrs. Sutherland's Illustrated Clarendon, in the Bodleian Library; and this print is *in the second state*, differing most materially from the one first mentioned, originally published by Norden, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, twenty-seven years earlier than the Sutherland impression. In the *first* state it measures 20½ in. by 15½ in., and is engraved within a border, surmounted by the arms and supporters of the Queen, under which is the Tudor motto, 'Semper eadem.' At each side of the print is a naked boy flying—one bearing a shield with the City arms, the other those of Sir Richard Salstonstall, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, and to whom the print is dedicated. The view of the bridge, although stated to be from east to west, is really from north to south; the old houses upon it are very neatly engraved; and a whole cluster of traitors' heads is shown placed on poles on the top of the *Bridge* gate, although not so numerous as there seen in the following year, 1598, by Hentzner, the German traveller. On the river are several boats; one on the left, proceeding with a pair of sculls towards Westminster, is occupied by a lady holding a feather fan, and conversing with three gentlemen who accompany her. To the right a boat, from the impetuosity of the stream, has been swamped, and the unfortunate passengers are calmly awaiting their fate. In the middle of the stream are several empty boats, and above them are engraved the words,

Tame-Isis fluvius,
vulgo Temms.

At the bottom of the engraving, within ornamented borders, are the dedication to Sir Richard Salstonstall and a brief description of the bridge; and in the centre, in a similarly ornamented border, is inscribed,

By John Norden,
Specta, et habes quantum ego.
Cum privilegio.

Such is the print *in its first state*. In its *second* state it measures but 20½ in. by 10⅝ in., having lost 5 in. depth. It has no date, but bears the arms of, and is dedicated to, Sir John Gore, Lord Mayor in 1624. The dedication states, however, that Norden had "described it in the time of Queene Elizabeth, but that the plate had bene neare these twenty years embezzled and detained by a person till of late unknowne." Mr. Richard Thomson, in his "Chronicles of London Bridge," refers to "the great rarity of this print of London Bridge"—(i.e., the Sunderland impression, or *second* state) adding that if another impression of it were to appear, it would probably produce the reputable price of ten or fifteen guineas;" the print in the *first* state is of much greater value and interest; it has been stated that, although the plate was engraved by Norden, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was not published until the latter part of that of James I., and then in a mutilated state; though we have here evidence of impressions of the first state.

We may here mention another old view of London Bridge—one of a series published by Boydell and Co., in 1818, with a note stating it to have been copied from a print engraved in 1754, from "a very antient picture; but the plate (which was a private one) was afterwards mislaid." This view is birdseye, reaching from the bridge to St. Katherine's; in it appears St. Paul's, *with the spire*, which was burnt in 1561. Beneath the view this is stated to be "the oldest view of London extant;" but we have Van den Wyngrerde's (1543) view, in the Sutherland Collection. In neither of these views, however, is London Bridge so distinctly shown as in Norden's horizontal view: the detail of the houses on the bridge is surprisingly minute.

We may also point attention to two large views, by Canaletto, of London towards the middle of the last century, which are now to be seen in the Exhibition of Paintings by the Old Masters, at the British Institution. The first shows Charing Cross and Northumberland House and the Strand, with the signs in front of the houses. The second view is one of Canaletto's finest pictures, and represents Whitehall, looking northward, showing old King-street, Holbein's gateway stretching across the road, Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, isolated, and near the centre; and Montague House (lately taken down), with a distant view of St. Paul's. The date of the first painting may be gathered from these facts: Canaletto visited England late in life; he died in 1768, and the house signs were removed in 1766. As these pictures have been contributed to the exhibition from private collections, the topographer of Old London should avail himself of this opportunity of enjoying his favourite subject.

An interesting inquiry into the authenticity of the portraits of the wives of King Henry VIII. was read to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. J. G. Nichols on the 4th inst., the paper being illustrated by prints of such portraits. Mr. Scharf made some valuable critical comments on the various prints, and exhibited a very rare portrait of Catharine of Arragon. Mr. Scharf shows that the only portrait of Anne Boleyn on which reliance can be placed is the oil picture in Windsor Castle, with a golden letter B pendent from her pearl necklace. This picture was copied in miniature by Charles I., and formed one of the well-known set in the original black frame now belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The portraits of Jane Seymour Mr. Scharf considers to be reducible to two types, the original drawings for which are in Windsor Castle. The two types are seen, one at Hampton Court, where the peak of the black veil attached to the hood is in front of the face; and the other, at Woburn Abbey, where the black peak is at the back of the head. Mr. Scharf's observations are to be printed by the Society of Antiquaries: as accessories to the accuracy of historical portraiture they are valuable.

There lately died, in the Asylum for the Aged, at Bayonne, in his one hundred and tenth year, Simon Martin, a Basque peasant. He always enjoyed good health, and earned his livelihood till his ninety-eighth year, when he entered the Asylum. Little more than a year ago Martin was presented to Marshal O'Donnell, when passing through Bayonne, and on that occasion he gaily danced the "Saut Basque," and sang the air at the same time.

The Gore House estate, now disfigured by the unsightly Exhibition buildings, a huge house of glass, and other unpicturesque structures, comprised within a few years a charming retreat. Here Mr. Wilberforce resided from 1808 to 1821. He writes:—"We are just one mile from the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner, having about three acres of pleasure-ground around our house, or rather behind it, and several old trees, walnut and mulberry, of thick foliage. I can sit and read under their shade with as much admiration of the beauties of nature as if I were two hundred miles from the great city." Thither came Clarkson, Zachary Macaulay, Romilly, and others, to commune with Wilberforce on measures for the abolition of slavery. He often alludes to his "Kensington Gore breakfasts." He was much attached to the place, but its costliness made him uneasy lest it should compel him to curtail his charities. The Countess of Blessington resided at Gore House for the same period as Mr. Wilberforce—thirteen years. In her time the place retained much of its picturesqueness, of which there is an interesting memorial—a large view in the grounds, with portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lady Blessington, and other celebrities, including Count D'Orsay, the painter of the picture. The Gore House estate also comprised market-gardens and nursery-grounds, the fame of which lives in "the Brompton stock;" besides the grounds of Cromwell House and other pleasant places which have been swept away "by Act of Parliament." Their loss is not yet supplied by the Horticultural "Gardens." In some metropolitan changes, as in Belgrave, Eaton, and Onslow squares, the old "green spots" have been respected and made part of the new designs; but at South Kensington everything is sacrificed to iron and glass, to bricks and mortar in the ugliest forms, and the insatiate speculation of house-building.

A correspondent writes that one of the six ivory chairs sent by Warren Hastings from India, and referred to in our Journal of May 16, is now at Newstead Abbey; our correspondent adds that this chair was presented by Hastings to Queen Charlotte, and was purchased by the late Frederick Webb, Esq., father of the present owner of Newstead Abbey, W. F. Webb, Esq., who thus became possessed of this memorial of our Indian conquests.

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BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough,

Bucks (formerly at Clapham-rise).
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The Directors have the honour to announce that his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES has graciously consented to preside at the INAUGURATION of the NEW PREMISES, adjoining the Great Western Railway Station at Slough, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 24th JUNE.

The Directors have the high gratification to add that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has also been pleased to intimate her intention to be present.

An Address will be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which it is believed a reply will be accorded.

The dedicatory portion of the ceremonial will be conducted by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

A detachment of the Coldstream Guards will, by permission of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, attend as a guard of honour to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and the full band of the regiment will perform appropriate music.

Professor W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc., has kindly composed, specially for this occasion, a Cantata, which the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Music have obligingly consented to perform.

Ladies presenting purses (to be obtained from the Secretary) containing not less than five guineas, their own gift or collected by them, will have free admission tickets to the ceremonial and the banquet, and special opportunity for presenting their offerings before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Ladies availing themselves of this privilege are requested to intimate their intention to the Secretary, No. 12, Walbrook, E.C., without delay, that special seats may be reserved.

The ceremonial will commence at Three o'Clock, and the banquet at a Quarter to Five o'Clock precisely.

Trains leave Paddington Station at 1 p.m. and at 2 p.m., and return at 8.52; and special trains will, if needful, run to and from Paddington Station. A train leaves Waterloo Station, via Putney, Richmond, Staines, and Windsor, at 12.45.

A limited number of tickets, admitting to the ceremonial and the banquet—prices One Guinea for Gentlemen, and Half-a-Guinea for Ladies—can be obtained at the City Offices, 12, Walbrook, E.C.

STEPHEN REED CATTLEY, M.A., Hon. Sec.
ALFRED MACKENZIE, Sec.

City Offices, 12, Walbrook, E.C.

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To Ryde .. Cowes .. Weymouth, Dorchester	30s. 30s. 35s.	20s. 20s. 25s.	To Bideford, Barnstaple, Exeter, Exmouth	50s.	35s.
Christchurch, Poole, Wareham, Lymington	35s. 30s.	25s. 20s.	Otery Road, Honiton, Colyton .. Axminster ..	45s. 37s. 6d. 35s.	32s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 25s.

Three Tickets must be taken at one time at the Fares above mentioned, except to Bideford and Barnstaple.

These Tickets can be obtained at the Waterloo Bridge Station; they are available for One Month, but can be extended for a longer period on payment of a small extra sum, and may be used by any train. For Handbills apply to

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street, W.; City Offices, 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C.—Clarets, 14s.; Sherries, 18s.; Ports, 20s.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen;

ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1829. Prices current on application.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing

the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCall and Co.,
Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER.

Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the

most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,

There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters,
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO

PREPARED CORN,

for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.

It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.

It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.

The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
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BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Packets 8d.

Its superiority to all other kinds is well known.

The second quality is confidently recommended, and is labelled INDIAN CORN FLOUR,

which may be obtained as cheap as the American qualities, none of which are sold in America for more than 6d.

BORWICK'S is the BAKING POWDER for

Bread, Pastry, and Puddings. Sold everywhere in Packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.; and in patent Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

J. C. and J. FIELD, Original Manufacturers

(in England) of PARAFFINE CANDLES, to whom the Prize Medal (1862) has been awarded, and their Candles adopted by her Majesty's Government for use at the Military stations abroad. These Candles can be obtained of all Chandlers and Grocers in the United Kingdom. Price, 1s. 8d. per lb. Also Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, 6d. and 4d. each. The public are cautioned to see that Field's label is on the packets or boxes. Wholesale only, and for exportation, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, London, S.

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for its Superiority.

VICTORIA PARK LAUNDRY SOAP, or

WASHING STRIPS—being strips of soap to be so used as almost entirely to save the labour of washing.

Sold in packets of 3d. and 6d. each, and may be had also in bars by weight.

Besides the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort; it does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is particularly applicable where washing machines are used.

Sold by all Grocers and other venders of soap, and of PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, sole manufacturers.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8.

No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0
6 Table forks	0	18	0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0	13	6
6 Dessert forks	0	13	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0
1 Mustard spoon ..	0	1	8
Carried forward, £5	5	8	

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.

Brought forward ..	£5	5	8
1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
1 pair sugar tongs ..	0	3	6
2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
1 Butter knive	0	3	6
6 Table knives	0	11	0
6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
Ivory-handle steel ..	0	3	0
Oak chest, no charge.			
Complete ..	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.

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ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.

Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.

Novelty, Beauty and Art.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The

largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon. H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining), London.

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A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU

for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL

LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

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144, Oxford-street (opposite Bond-street).
TO PERSONS FURNISHING.
Goods Carriage-free to any part of the kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete, from £15 to £50. Dining-room Suites complete, in morocco, from £28. Bedroom Suites from £26. Servants' Bedrooms, from £4. Bachelors' Bedrooms, from £7. Mahogany winged Wardrobes, from 9 guineas: Bedsteads and Bedding of every description and quality; Dining-Tables, in Mahogany and Oak, from 3 to 40 guineas; Chimney-Glasses in endless variety. Persons unable to pay a visit of inspection can receive catalogues gratis and post-free on application. References kindly permitted to former customers. A written warranty if required.

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FURNITURE—a Great Bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new, the price 46 guineas, half its original value—consisting of a fine oval loo table, an occasional ditto, 5 ft. 6 in. marqueterie cabinet, or an elegant 5 ft. chiffonier, a large size chimneyglass, a settee; two easy-chairs, six small chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle and chintz loose covers; a walnut whatnot, and two occasional chairs. Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 38 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

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The foundation of all Mattress Bedding should be elastic, and the usual Spring Mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent Le Sommier Elastique Portatif is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable; and, as it has no stuffing on the top, it cannot harbour moth. Lists of Prices on application to Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders; it will save them much time, trouble, and expense. A ten-roomed house furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An illustrated priced catalogue sent post-free on application.—Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

The next house, although in the same trade, is not connected.

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Mahogany winged wardrobes, 9 guineas; drawing-room furniture, from 12 to 20 guineas; the Eugénie easychair, 25s.; couch to correspond, 3 guineas; many chiffoniers, with plate-glass and marble, from £5 to £25; marqueterie cabinets, from 2 guineas; very large ditto, in buhl, from £12 to £25; bookcases, from 4½ guineas. Illustrated catalogues free on application.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

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improved folding spring MATTRESSES and BEDDING, 3 ft. wide. £2; 3 ft. 6 in., £2 10s.; 4 ft., £3; 4 ft. 6 in., £3 10s.—At Navarino House, No. 25, Blackman-st., Borough, Croydon, and Crystal Palace.

ROBERT GREEN and CO., 24, Mortimer-

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matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.

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Very simple and efficacious.
WINSOR and NEWTON, Manufacturers,
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THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is

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JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

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Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

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DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

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Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

71 and 72, Cornhill, City; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
DRESSING BAGS and CASES,
fitted with their unrivalled Cutlery and every article of luxury and convenience of the first quality.
Dressing and Travelling Bags.

	French Morocco	Enamel Leather	Morocco Leather	Wide Opening
Ladies' Travelling-bag	1 10 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 18 0
Ditto, with writing materials	—	3 0 0	4 5 0	6 15 0
Gentlemen's Travelling-bag	2 2 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	5 18 0
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The prices of Dressing-cases subjoined are regulated by quality and completeness.

Ladies' Wood Dressing-case..	1 1 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 10 0
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Ditto, better quality, and more completely fitted	0 14 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 18 0

Mappin and Company thoroughly recommend these goods. They are fitted in the best manner with cutlery, &c., and are undoubtedly the cheapest in the trade. An inspection invariably leads to a purchase.

Observe carefully the Numbers of the Address—
71 and 72, Cornhill, City; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street
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Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.!

Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

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1 to 5 guineas.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern.
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BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

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distinctly by a New Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and the features of a man four miles, the signboard of a public-house five miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3 in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod and pillar stand with jointed claw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Sole Inventors, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. N.B. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes.

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Opera, Race, Field, and general outdoor day and night RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASS, for the waistcoat pocket, containing 12 lenses. Will show a person to know him 2½, and an object from 10 to 12 miles. They are found to be invaluable for Deerstalking, Sportsmen, and Tourists. Also the cheap six-glass, at 20s., 25s., 30s., and 35s.—SOLOMON, No. 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

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are now manufactured by SOLOMONS' improved Steam Machinery, which can be supplied nearly at half the catalogue prices of other houses, and may be had on hire, with the option to purchase. Slides by first-rate artists.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

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OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled

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All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from
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NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Established 20 years.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE,

Including plain coloured Glacés in every shade, and some great bargains in fancy Chênés and Moire Antiques.
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5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS.

2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable). Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality, from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.
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DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
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WELL DRESSED?—Boy's Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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New Colours in Checks and Stripes,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
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New Chêné Walking Silks, small pattern,
2s. 11½d. per yard, any length.
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GRANT and GASK are selling their most superb Silk Robes for Court and Dinner Dresses, Crystallisées, Tout Cuit Satins, Satin Brocades, Broché Antiques with silver and gold thread, at greatly reduced prices; also an immense purchase of Rich French Chêné and Broché Silks, from 3½ to 4½ guineas the Dress, with several hundred pieces of handsome French Chêné and Fancy Silks at 2½ guineas for 14 yards, or any length cut at 3s. 9d. per yard, both of these lots being unusually cheap; rich Moiré Antiques, in all colours, at 3½ guineas the Full Dress.

The Departments for Shawls, Mantles, Made Skirts, Evening Dresses, Muslins, Fancy Dress Fabrics, Piqués, &c., contain the most select novelties for the season; a beautiful collection of Lace Shawls and Mantles; Seamless Gloves—Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris Kid Gloves, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair, including several of Jouvin's and Rouquette's.

Court Trains, Wedding Trousseaux, Family Mourning, &c., completed on the premises by experienced Dressmakers, on the shortest notice.

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which are sent home
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

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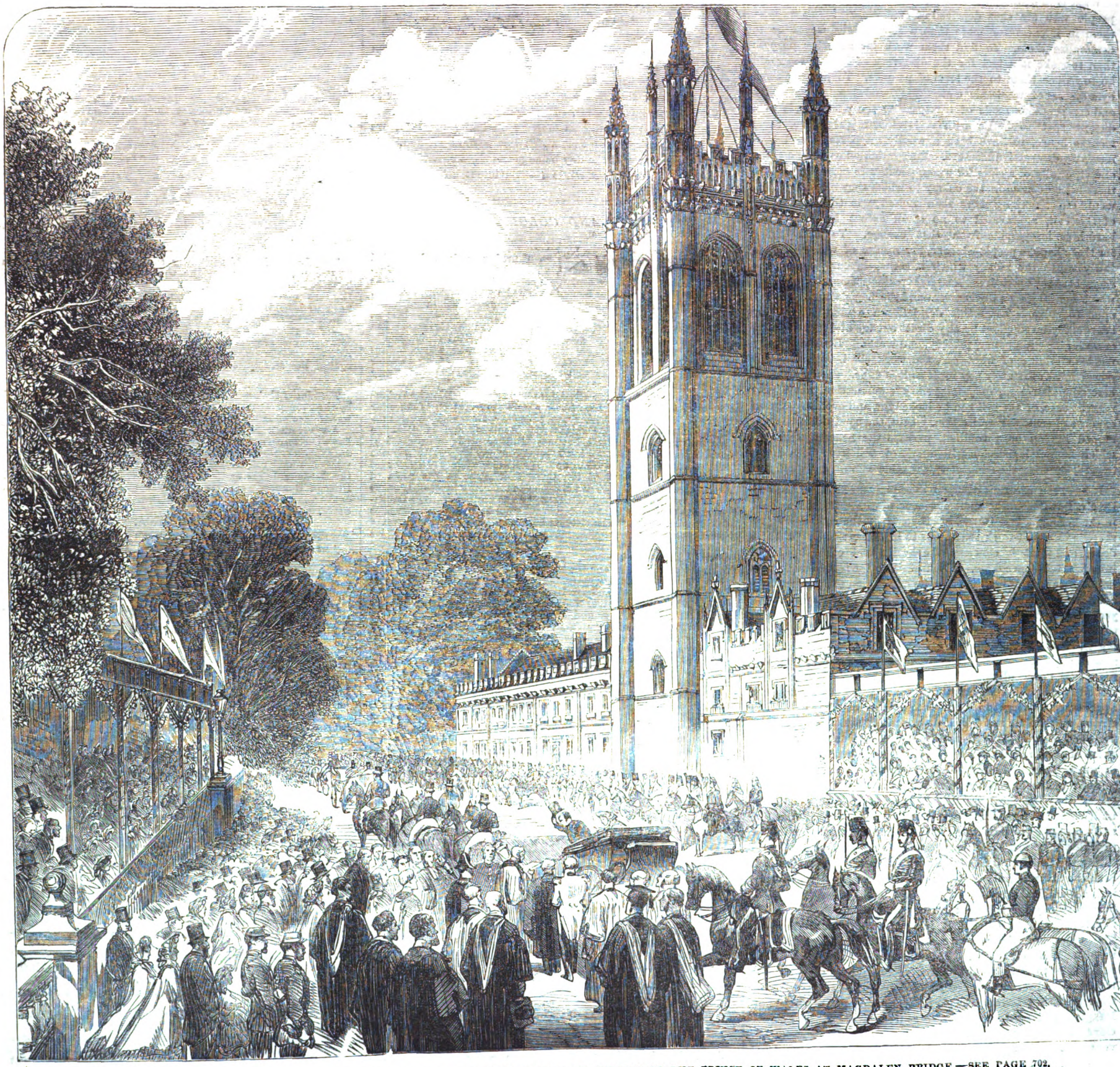
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1210.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SPADE FOR THE SPINDLE.

THE ancient Egyptians, we are told, at all their great banquets placed a mummy among the living guests, that no one should lose sight of his mortality while enjoying a special abundance of the good things of this life. There was a kind of rude wisdom in the arrangement, the spirit of which, but in a higher form, we moderns might do well to exemplify. Several causes of late have induced a considerable succession of public gaieties; and even that large proportion of the population which could derive little from them beyond an indirect and passing pleasure have had their hearts cheered by the remarkable geniality and propitiousness of the season. To surrender ourselves so completely to the agreeable influences of the present as to exclude from our consideration the darker probabilities of the future would be an unworthy use of the blessings vouchsafed us by Divine Providence. Whilst, as a nation, England has much to be thankful for, and may justly congratulate herself upon many of the incidents of her lot, it would ill become her to forget



THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MAGDALEN BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 702.

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nor has she forgotten, that calamity still hovers over one of her largest and most populous provinces; and that the wide distress occasioned by the protracted dearth of cotton, to relieve which she made such spontaneous and munificent efforts towards the close of last year, is very far indeed from having been removed, and threatens, should the civil war in America be much further prolonged, to become more extensive and severe next winter than it was last. Parliament, we are happy to observe, is making preparation for the too probable contingency, and, all things considered, moves willingly in what most people will admit to be the right direction.

The difficulty of successfully grappling with the evil, whether as actually existing or as prospectively imminent, arises far more from its peculiarity than from its magnitude. If the question to be solved were only how a half million of people whose ordinary occupation is suspended may be fed, clothed, and lodged for the next twelve months, the wealth and, we may add, the humanity of England would readily undertake to cope with the emergency. The case, however, is by no means so simple. It is one demanding sound statesmanship even more than fervid philanthropy. Here are, say, some five hundred thousand persons—men, women, and children—accustomed to earn their living at one particular branch of manufacture, the principal, if not the exclusive, manufacture of the district in which they reside. Suddenly the trade which required their skill, labour, and special organisation, is brought to a standstill, not by a loss of markets, although these may have been overstocked—nor by that rapid internal decay which is sometimes produced by economical errors—nor by a bad season for the growth of the raw material, which misfortune the next season might be expected to repair—but by an intestine feud in a foreign country, the effect of which has been the complete stoppage of the exportation to us of the staple of our chief industry for an interval which might have closed at any time as abruptly and unexpectedly as it commenced, or which may continue for several years yet to come.

What is to be done with the hundreds of thousands of workpeople who are thus deprived of employment? To support them in idleness for more than a few months would be to demoralise them. To find them work for no other purpose than to make it a test for the discovery of imposture would be to reduce them to the level of paupers. To disperse them by a system of wholesale emigration, besides being but a lazy and compendious mode of transporting the poor people to a distant spot to battle with starvation, might prove, three months hence, to have been a wholly unnecessary and irremediably destructive measure. Emigration on so large a scale, and especially of a class for whose peculiar industrial aptitudes there is no demand in the colony to which they might proceed, would effect nothing more than a change in the localisation of the evil, aggravated to no small extent by the special hardships inseparable from that change. To find labour for these hapless people—labour, the results of which shall be fairly worth the money which it earns—labour, too, on the spot where the operatives themselves reside—is now the problem which her Majesty's Government and the Legislature are called upon to solve. Even this desideratum cannot wisely nor beneficially be supplied by any direct agency of theirs without encouraging prodigality, jobbery, and waste. Local authority must determine of what sort the work shall be, and local means must ultimately pay for it as it is done. And, under the best administration, only temporary amelioration, not a permanent cure, of the evil can be looked for, and even this at the expense of some demoralisation. Still, the conditions we have named having been fulfilled, perhaps the nearest approach which human legislation will admit of will have been made towards drawing the sting of this terrible calamity.

It has been ascertained upon minute inspection, conducted by Mr. Rawlinson, the civil engineer of the Home Office, that in the boroughs and townships covered by the cotton distress there is plenty of work that waits to be done, that ought to be done, and that it concerns the health and comfort of the inhabitants to have done. Much of it, so far from deriving its importance only or mainly from its adaptation to give employment to hands unwillingly idle, should have been set about years ago, and neither prosperous times nor high wages ought to have been accepted as affording a valid excuse for neglecting it. Several of the places in Lancashire which, although now so populous, have sprung into existence within the last few years, are wholly devoid of arterial drainage, are very insufficiently supplied with water, present a wretched, unsightly appearance, owing to the incomplete condition of the streets, and are far more difficult of access than they should be for want of well-planned and well-executed suburban roads. Some of them might derive great advantage from the inclosure of waste lands, and almost all of them would be the better for public parks or recreation-grounds. It has been further ascertained that the local authorities are ready and anxious to undertake the pecuniary responsibility of such improvements, and that the operatives would prefer earning wages by labour to which they are little accustomed to receiving charity and eating the fruits of it in compulsory idleness. What, then, has been the obstacle in the way? Briefly, the want of legal powers in the municipal, the township, or the parochial authorities to borrow money for a long term of years upon the security of the rates, and to expend it in the manner now proposed. The object of the measure now before Parliament is to remove this disability. It will enable the loan commissioners to give to the executive officers of the public in the distressed district precisely the same kind of aid as for some time past they have given to individual proprietors of land. Its principle, as described by Sir George Grey, is for the Government "not to provide employment for all, but, by advancing money upon favourable terms, to enable the local authorities, if they think fit, to avail themselves of the facilities offered to them, each within their own district, to afford employment.

It will be unnecessary that we should describe the provisions of the measure. Its general effect may be stated in few words. Within the district suffering from the dearth of cotton the nation will lend money at a rate of interest barely sufficient to protect itself from actual loss, and legal facilities will be given to all places within that district, whether boroughs, towns, or merely parishes, to borrow and to mortgage the rates for the purpose of executing public works. Thus, the nature of the work to be executed will be determined by local judgment, the supervision of it will be cast upon local vigilance, and the payment of it will come in the end out of local resources.

Sound as is the principle on which the measure is based, it can be regarded, we fear, as a palliative only. Should the whole of the £1,500,000 be borrowed, not more than a third of it, if so much, will be spent in the direct employment of distressed operative labour. The purchase of materials for any large public work—such, for instance, as stone, gravel, flag, bricks, paving-stone, curbstone, tiles, &c.—will absorb, it is calculated, upwards of £690,000, and the remainder will necessarily be devoted to skilled labour. But then it has to be borne in mind that all the money spent in skilled labour, and, there is ground for believing, 75 per cent of that spent in the purchase of materials, will be laid out in the district for the benefit of which the loan is provided, and will, therefore, diffuse relief through most of the suffering classes. It will not, it cannot, reach to the whole extent of the evil. It may, perhaps, find work and wages during the next winter for from 70,000 to 80,000 heads of families, and so provide maintenance for about 300,000 persons. The sum proposed to be thus lent may easily be doubled, if need be; and that double will be wanted within the next twelve months there is too much reason to fear. Perhaps it is better to err, if at all, on the side of caution. Emigration will, no doubt, carry off some of the unemployed. Other than factory labour will absorb many of the now idle hands. Cotton-spinning will, of course, be carried on to the limited extent which the present supply of the raw material will admit of. And, it may be, although the prospect of it is not flattering, that the civil contest in America will come to an end before the conclusion of another year. At any rate, and in any event, England will not permit her industrious children to starve. When the pinch recurs, as it may do with the winter, everybody will be eager to do his part towards easing it. Having made prudent provisions against so much suffering as may be distinctly foreseen, we must trust in respect of that which lies beyond our ken. To such as do the duty of the day belongs the right of acting upon the maxim of the highest wisdom—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor proceeded to Paris on Thursday week, and presided at a Cabinet Council. Mr. Slidell, the Envoy at Paris of the Confederate States, had a long conference with the Emperor on the same day. His Majesty sent for him as soon as he was up, kept him to a tête-à-tête breakfast, and did not part company with him until the Council of Ministers was assembled. The *Times'* correspondent at Paris states that the Emperor has again addressed our Government on the American war. His proposal is said to be a joint recognition of the South, with the double object of stopping a carnage which, besides its unexampled horrors, is manifestly fruitless, and restoring to their proper course a cultivation and commerce in which Europe is very much interested.

Rumours which had been afloat for some days respecting important alterations to be made in the Ministry were confirmed on Wednesday by the *Moniteur* announcing the following sweeping changes:—Count Walewski, Count Persigny, M. Rouland, and M. Delangle have resigned. M. Billault becomes Minister of State in place of Count Walewski, M. Boudet takes Count Persigny's place, M. Baroche becomes Minister of Justice, and M. Rouher (lately Minister of Commerce) is President of the Council of State in the room of M. Baroche. MM. Billault and Baroche, in their new functions, are to continue to act as "talking Ministers," some portion of the administrative duties ordinarily attaching to their offices being transferred to other hands in order to leave them leisure still to plead the cause of the Government in the two Chambers. What new posts, if any, are to be found for Count Walewski and Count Persigny are not yet known. Rumour, however, already dispatches the former as Ambassador to London, and the latter to St. Petersburg.

The Paris journals are speculating as to the result of the notes of the three Powers which have been dispatched to St. Petersburg—whether Russia will yield to the demands made upon her, or whether she will refuse compliance and challenge the war which seems the natural consequence of her refusal. The *Patrie* publishes an article, signed by M. Delamarre, reviewing the atrocities committed by the Russians in Poland and declaring that no hopes can be entertained of any benefit arising from diplomacy. The writer calls upon France, in conjunction with other friendly nations, to intervene actively for the re-establishment of an independent Poland. Other semi-official papers speak as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe. Indeed, the news communicated by correspondents leaves little doubt that the Emperor is ready for, if not anxious to engage in, a war. The *Morning Herald* correspondent affirms that orders were received on Saturday at Vincennes to place on the full war footing and prepare for immediate service three batteries of twelve-pounders and 100 artillery-waggons. In military circles an impression prevails that the first blow will be struck against Prussia.

The ironclads in dock at Cherbourg are expected to be prepared for sea about the end of the month.

The list of candidates "elected apart from Government influence" published by the Opposition journals amounts finally to thirty-four, counting twice over the double elections of MM. Havin and Jules Favre. These deputies must elect what department they sit for within ten days after the verification of their seats by the Chamber, and new elections must take place within the six months following. These will serve as a criterion of how the feeling of the country varies or remains stationary in the interim.

The French are progressing towards Mexico. It is still believed that the approaches to the city of Mexico will be vigorously defended. With the view of facilitating commercial operations in Mexico, General Forey has decided that merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French, and destined for portions of the country in French occupation, shall only pay half of the import duty to which they are liable by the regular tariff.

SPAIN.

The Infanta Don Juan De Bourbon has addressed a letter to the Queen of Spain tendering his submission. The Marquis Miraflores has declined to consider the subject until after the repeal of the law under which the Infanta was exiled.

ITALY.

A question of confidence or no confidence in the present Ministry was raised in the Turin Chamber of Deputies last week, Signor Ratazzi leading the attack, which was based upon their foreign policy, and more particularly upon their alleged neglect of the Roman question and their not taking a prominent part in the Polish question. The debate lasted four days, and the Ministry obtained a majority of 202 to 52.

The first meeting of the Italian National Rifle Association began in Turin on Sunday. Large numbers of riflemen have poured in there from all the Italian towns and provinces and from foreign countries.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Kissingen, on Tuesday week, from Nuremberg, for ten days, when his Majesty will return to Vienna. The Empress will remain to take the waters and the baths.

The draughts of the addresses of both Houses of the Reichsrath, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, have been published. Both addresses advocate German Federal reform and a policy of justice for Poland.

The Bohemian members of the Austrian Council of Empire forwarded, on Tuesday, to the Lower Chamber a collective announcement of their determination not to attend the sittings.

The Emperor has granted a sum of 160,000f. to the Academy of Sciences of Vienna to publish the scientific results of the voyage of discovery accomplished by the Imperial frigate Novara.

PRUSSIA.

The King left Berlin for Carlsbad yesterday week. His Majesty travelled incognito, under the name of Count von Zollern. The Hotel of the Golden Shield, at Carlsbad, has been engaged as his residence. The Premier, M. von Bismark, will shortly follow him, and it is thought that the Emperor of Austria will visit him.

The Crown Prince and Princess continue their tour in Eastern Prussia, and have been at Tilsit, Memel, Gambinnen, Insterburg, and other places. They were everywhere received with cordial respect.

Numerous warnings continue to be received by the press in virtue of the ordinance of the 1st of June, and are varied by seizures. The Opposition papers are almost mute.

The ratifications of the Prusso-Belgian treaty of commerce of the 28th of March were exchanged on Saturday at the Berlin Foreign Office between the President of the Prussian Ministry and the Belgian Ambassador. The treaty will take effect on the 1st of July next.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The telegrams from Poland teem with accounts of indecisive struggles in which the Poles are represented as mostly being the victors. Vague as these despatches generally are, they serve to show how fiercely the insurrection still rages and how widespread are its ramifications. Amongst other news we learn that the insurgent leader Frankowski, having recovered from the wounds he received in the encounter wherein he was captured, has been executed at Lublin; that Prince William Radzivill has been arrested at Lemberg, and that Archbishop Felinski has been exiled.

The Warsaw National Government has issued some proclamations. One has reference to the recent "transfer" of money from the Russian authorities' hands to those of the Polish Government, and justifies the act as one of a fair and patriotic character. The other refers to the regulations of the National Government against the payment of taxes to the Muscovite officials, which have been recently infringed in some instances, and which it is once more announced must be strictly observed by every citizen. Nothing can be more extraordinary than the undiscovered and uncontrolled existence of such a body as the National Government, issuing proclamations, laying down laws, and enforcing their obedience in a city where the Russian is supposed to rule by virtue of overwhelming military force.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the English and French notes respecting the Polish insurrection reached that capital on Monday; but the Austrian note was not expected to arrive until Friday (yesterday).

The movements of troops in Russia are daily becoming more important. This is especially the case in the government of St Petersburg, which is incessantly traversed by troops on their way to the Baltic provinces and to the western part of the empire. The Russian army in Poland is raised to 150,000 regular soldiers, and is daily augmented.

TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* announces that the supplementary loan of £2,000,000, authorised at the time of the negotiation of the late Turkish loan, will shortly be issued, for the purpose of withdrawing the base currency from circulation. Concurrently with this piece of news we learn that the Turkish Government has been ordering four frigates and 50,000 rifles in England.

Vague rumours about the long-projected Skanderbeg expedition into Albania are again afloat. The Turkish garrisons upon the Adriatic coast are said to have been reinforced in order to prepare against this anticipated undertaking.

GREECE.

The National Assembly at Athens has voted an indemnity claimed by the French Minister, in favour of M. Soulié, a Frenchman, who was ill-treated lately by some Greek soldiers.

A telegram from Corfu states that on Wednesday week the Lord High Commissioner issued a proclamation announcing the proposed annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and that the announcement was followed by illuminations and other tokens of popular joy. In the House of Lords on Tuesday, however, Lord John Russell and the Duke of Newcastle expressed their belief that no formal proclamation of the annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece had been made at Corfu.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.—VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

According to the last intelligence from America little progress has been made by either party in any quarter.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson still held out. General Grant reports that the siege of the former was progressing satisfactorily; but the Southern advices state that General Pemberton has announced his confidence of holding the fortress, and that General Johnstone was to take his time to organise his forces.

Richmond papers of the 6th publish the following speech of General Pemberton to his army:—

> You have heard that I was incompetent, a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg; when the last pound of beef, bacon, and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog, horse and dog, shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches—then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg.

A special correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from the Federal head-quarters near Vicksburg, states that after some of the assaults on the place many of the wounded lay where they fell for nearly four days, and that "the proportion of living to dead was terribly small." Few of those brought off alive were likely to recover. In reference to the defences of Vicksburg, the same correspondent says:—

> The rebels are indefatigable in their efforts to strengthen their works. Every morning reveals the erection of a new work, the repairing of an old one, or the planting of batteries in new positions. Yesterday morning they astonished our forces on the right by opening upon them with two new guns—one a smooth 64 and the other a rifled 32 pounder. In fact, from all appearances, they are as busy digging within as we are without; the morning roar of a new gun from our side is usually answered with defiance by some night-grown battery on theirs; and, in short, when we move they countermove; we mine and they countermine; and if we succeed in blowing up or carrying their first line of works we shall probably find another immediately in its rear.

General Johnstone was concentrating a large force, and it was thought that his attack on the Federal rear would not be long delayed. As a preliminary movement, it is said that the Confederate General Kirby Smith had occupied Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg, cutting off General Grant's supplies.

Admiral Porter officially reports that he sent another expedition up the Yazoo, which destroyed nine Confederate transports. Admiral Porter adds that, with the exception of some few steamers beyond Fort Pemberton, the Confederates can now transport nothing on the Yazoo.

General Banks was pushing the siege of Port Hudson, but accounts from Mobile assert that the Federals had been repulsed and that the General had lost his arm. The General reported that the behaviour of the negro soldiers during the assault was heroic. All accounts of the conduct of the black troops sent into battle by the Federals at Port Hudson concur in stating that they fought with great ferocity. The

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New Orleans Express also intimates that their appearance much exasperated the Southerners, and that the latter gave no quarter.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* writes from Mississippi that the whole country from Milliken's Bend to Hard Pines, opposite Grand Gulf, a distance of sixty miles, is one "abomination of desolation."

It has been an earthly paradise; lordly palaces filled with pictures, statues, and articles of virtù; beautiful gardens, teeming with floral beauties, are now all laid waste. In those magnificent halls where Southern beauty and chivalry were wont to revel, soldiers cook their despised "sow-belly" with fires built out of rosewood chairs and curiously-carved furniture, sleep on cotton beds worth 50 dols. each, and in the morning abandon all to the horde of fifty hungry negroes, who follow the army and gather its refuse, like troops of unclean birds which smell the carcass from afar. Among these rich nabobs none excelled the Hon. John Perkins. His dwelling is magnificent even in its ruins, and his gardens are still fragrant with acres of roses. When General Butler entered New Orleans he chartered the Magnolia, one of the largest boats on the river, put his most valuable slaves, pictures, plate, cattle, &c., on board, and set fire to the rest. For seven miles his land blazed with 5000 bales of burning cotton and granaries of corn. His house, with furniture which cost 200,000 dols. in Paris, and the houses of his overseers, all were fired, while he stood on the bank and watched the mighty conflagration. In the morning he embarked, a ruined man. I had never dreamed of such Arabian magnificence as I find in the ruins of the houses of these rich planters. In one garden I found no less than seven hundred varieties of roses. This is, I believe, the largest collection in America. There are not more than three in Europe that equal it.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The report that General Lee had evacuated Fredericksburg and that Hooker had occupied the city was untrue. It appears that, in consequence of the withdrawal of a Confederate brigade from Fredericksburg, General Hooker sent a division across the Rappahannock at Deep Run to reconnoitre. This division crossed in face of a heavy fire from the Confederate rifle-pits on the opposite shore, and, after capturing 100 Confederates in the rifle-pits and ascertaining that Longstreet was there in force, crossed the river with the loss of forty men.

On the 9th there was a severe cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock. Lee had assembled a force of cavalry at Culpepper Court-house for a raid into Maryland, and three brigades of Federal cavalry and 2000 infantry crossed the river at Beverley Ford to attack them. A fight ensued, which lasted all day, when, heavy infantry reinforcements reaching the Confederates, the Federals retired, taking with them their dead and wounded. The object of the expedition, to prevent the raid, is said to have been accomplished.

The *New York Times* thus epitomises the great cavalry fight beyond the Rappahannock:—

At daylight on Tuesday, the 9th, General Pleasanton crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, the right at Beverley's Ford and the left at Kelly's Ford, both fords being captured without much loss. The right column, commanded by Bufford, a mile from the river, came upon a brigade of Confederate cavalry just aroused from their sleep, when the fight commenced, and continued from five a.m. till three p.m., by which time the entire Confederate force, under General Stuart, consisting of 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, had been engaged, and driven back three miles on the right and five on the left with slight loss, the left column, under Gregg, having formed a junction with the right about two p.m. near Brandy Station. At three o'clock the fight was discontinued, the rebels having been driven back upon strong infantry supports, which were hurried up by rail from Culpepper, supposed to be a part of General Longstreet's force; and our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river. The Confederate force proved to be more numerous than ours; but, notwithstanding this advantage, they were driven back with a loss of twenty and a stand of colours. Important papers were taken in the camps, by which it appears that General Stuart was to start on his great raid through the loyal States, passing through the Shenandoah Valley. This enterprise has now probably been postponed for a time.

Several plundering expeditions have been sent in different directions by the Federals, and a great deal of property has been destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, after having unanimously nominated Mr. Vallandigham for the governorship, appointed a committee to demand his release of the President. Mr. Vallandigham is said to have reached a Southern port, intending to sail for Nassau.

The Governor of Illinois has prorogued the State Legislature till the 18th inst. Sixty-five Republicans left the Legislature, thereby preventing a quorum; but the Democrats refused to recognise the prorogation, and entered a protest against the Governor for unconstitutional usurpation and the revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature. The Governor's pretext for his action was that there was disagreement between both Houses on the subject of adjournment. Great indignation was manifested among the Democrats.

A meeting has been held to raise 10,000 negroes for General Fremont. It was announced that President Lincoln had consented to give Fremont a department if negroes were raised.

President Lincoln, in reply to a Missouri committee of Germans, stated that Generals Fremont, Siegel, and Butler were not systematically kept out of command, but had by their own action placed themselves in their present position. He said that he favoured gradual emancipation. His being President might be a misfortune; but having been elected he meant to be President, and perform his duty if he died for it.

The enrolment is being resisted in Indiana. The Provost Marshal and his assistants have been shot. Considerable excitement prevails, and a military force has been sent to the scene of disorder.

General M'Clellan has reviewed two returned regiments from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed for him by the soldiers and people.

A Democratic meeting has been called in Brooklyn to denounce the usurpation of the Administration.

The editors of the New York journals have passed resolutions asserting their right to criticise the acts of the Administration and its subordinates, and denying the right of the military to suppress papers published far from the seat of war.

A strike of the stevedores and longshore men is assuming a formidable shape in New York, and all the men refusing to join are threatened with violence. The Government vessels are being loaded by Government officials under a guard of soldiers for their protection against the longshore men.

In the case of the Dolphin it has been decided that a vessel sailing for Nassau with the intention of proceeding thence to a blockaded port, is equally liable to capture as if she were bound direct to the blockaded port. A similar decision had been given in the case of the Pearl.

Eight schooners are reported to have been captured in the Gulf.

President Davis has revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Richmond for disregarding the legal authority of the Confederate Government in assuming to act as Consul for other cities than Richmond and other States than Virginia.

CANADA.

The Parliamentary elections were progressing, and the excitement ran high. At Montreal the Finance Minister and the Attorney-General were defeated; and the Hon. John Young, a supporter of the Government, was beaten by Thomas Darcy Magee (Opposition) by a majority of 750. The election in Quebec was progressing when the steamer sailed, and the result of the first day's voting was unfavourable for the Government candidates. The deductions drawn from the contest were that the Conservative party will shortly return to power.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An issue of the *Royal Gazette Extraordinary*, on Thursday, June 11, has the following:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be the Executive Council of the province of Nova Scotia—The Hon. James W. Johnstone, Hon. Charles Tupper, Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Hon. James M'Nab, Hon. Isaac Le Vesconte, Hon. John M'Kinnon, Hon. Alex. M'Farlane, Hon. Samuel E. Sharman.

The Hon. J. W. Johnston to be Attorney-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, resigned.

The Hon. Charles Tupper, to be Secretary of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned.

The Hon. W. A. Henry, to be Solicitor-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Jonathan M'Cully, resigned.

The Hon. James M'Nab, to be Receiver-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. John H. Anderson, resigned.

The Hon. John Isaac Le Vesconte, to be the Financial Secretary of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. W. Armand, resigned.

To be Commissioner of Railways—Mr. J. M'Donald, in place of the Hon. J. M'Cully, resigned.

To be Queen's printer—Mr. Alpin Laws, in place of Mr. E. M. M'Donald, resigned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We learn by telegraph from Suez that Colonel Gordon has besieged and captured Taitain. The previous surrender was a snare, and half the Imperial force sent to take possession of the city were murdered.

News received at Shanghai from Japan announces that the Japanese Government had been granted fifteen days to reply to the English ultimatum. War appeared probable. It was reported that Americans were supplying the country with arms and ammunition. Foreigners were embarking, in view of the breaking out of hostilities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in the evening from half-past seven o'clock until half-past ten o'clock, at sixpence.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Almshouse Society will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday evening next.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress purpose entertaining the leading members of the Conservative party at a grand banquet at the Mansion House on the evening of Wednesday next.

Major Robinson, on behalf of the gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, has presented Mr. Hird, their bandmaster, with a splendid clarinet, which gained the prize medal at the Exhibition.

On Wednesday Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence and Mr. Sheriff Hugh Jones entertained her Majesty's Judges at dinner, at the Trafalgar, at Greenwich. Covers were laid for 120 guests.

Messrs. Rennie and Co., builders, have contracted for the erection of the temporary wooden bridge at Blackfriars, to be used for carriage and foot traffic during the taking down of the old and the rebuilding of the new structure. The work will be begun without delay.

Last Saturday being the twenty-sixth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the bells of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. John's and St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other churches, rang a merry peal. The Royal standard was hoisted on the Post Office, Tower, and other Government establishments. The ships in the Thames were gaily dressed out, and the household troops paraded.

On Saturday evening the Hon. Trinity Corporation gave their annual entertainment at the Trinity House, Tower-hill. Previous to the dinner a special court of the Elder Brethren was held for the purpose of swearing in Lord Palmerston, who on Trinity Monday was re-elected Master of the corporation. Covers were laid for one hundred. The noble Premier presided as Master of the brotherhood, supported by Captain Pigott.

On Wednesday the Livery of London elected Mr. Nissen and Mr. Cave to the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. It is usual to have one Alderman elected to that office; but on this occasion the ordinary course was departed from, and the two gentlemen elected are in the rank of simple citizens. Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain was re-elected to that office; and then the Livery proceeded to elect the bridgemasters, ale-conners, auditors, and other officers for the ensuing year.

The great rose show of the season at the Crystal Palace will be held to-day (Saturday). In addition to the show there will be a dramatic entertainment, under the management of Mr. Buckstone, in the large concert-room.——A competition of steam fire-engines, under the direction of a committee, composed of the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. MacConnell, Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. Fairbairn, and other celebrated engineers and men of science, will take place in the grounds on Wednesday next.

A grand banquet was given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday to Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., in honour of his appointment as Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, and on the eve of his departure to that colony. The occasion was taken advantage of by most of the leading Australasians now in this country to hold a social réunion, and by the colonists of Victoria in particular, to pay their respects to their new Governor. The chair was taken by Mr. Foster, ex-Colonial Secretary of Victoria. Sir Charles Darling was himself prevented from being present by illness. His Excellency went to Willis's Rooms, and remained on the premises for about half an hour, but his medical attendant prohibited his presence at the dinner.

Last week the births of 938 boys and 941 girls—in all 1879 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1864.——The mortality in London declined in the second week of the present month, and this lower rate continued in the week that ended last Saturday. The number of deaths in the present return is 1191. The average number as obtained from the returns of corresponding weeks in 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, is 1143. Two deaths in the week occurred from glanders. There were three from intemperance, and four from delirium tremens. The oldest person recorded in the returns is a man aged ninety-five years.

A general court of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Tuesday at the London Bridge Railway Terminus Hotel. Sir John Musgrove presided. On the motion of Mr. Tite, it was unanimously agreed to appoint a deputation to confer with the governors of Bethlehem Hospital as to an arrangement for obtaining the site from them on mutually advantageous terms, the grand committee being authorised, in the event of no arrangement being come to, to continue the negotiation with the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the site at Stangate. An amendment by Dr. Leeson, not to confer with the governors of Bethlehem, was negatived without a division. The deputation appointed consists of the president, the treasurer, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Deputy Elliott, and Dr. Leeson.

The Royal Botanical Society's last exhibition of plants, flowers, and fruit for the present season took place on Wednesday at the society's gardens, Regent's Park, and was honoured with a brilliant attendance. The extra gold medals were awarded to—Mr. Whitbread, gardener to —— Colyer, Esq., Dartford, for sixteen stove and greenhouse plants; and Mr. Baker, gardener to —— *Bassett*, Esq., for twenty exotic orchids. The large gold medals were carried off by Mr. Peed, gardener to Mrs. Tredwell, Norwood, for sixteen stove and greenhouse plants; and Mr. Millford, gardener to —— M'Morland, Esq., *Haverstock-hill*, for twenty orchids. The bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) played a selection of marches, overtures, and waltzes.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—The third annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Distress was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Marlborough presiding. The chairman noticed the unsectarian character of their operations, like those of a society with which they co-operated, the District Visiting Relief Association of London, and said that annually they granted relief to the extent of from £2000 to £3000 a year. The report stated that the total donations for the year were £2015; and the total subscriptions, £1230; the grants to various parishes and districts being £2954; and the balance remaining, £812. The adoption of the report was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Earl of Dartmouth, and unanimously agreed to; and, several votes of support to the society and thanks to the office-bearers having also been agreed to, the meeting separated.

On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to St. Mary's Hospital took place in the boardroom of the institution, Cambridge-place, Paddington. Joseph Freeman, Esq., presided; and Mr. Wilkinson, the secretary, read the report, in which the governors expressed their satisfaction at the improved character of the finances of the hospital as compared with what had been the case in former years. The working of the charity was in every respect most satisfactory, and the benefits it had conferred on the poor of the surrounding districts exceedingly great. During the past year the number of indoor patients received under letters of recommendation had been 648, and without letters of recommendation 1067; the out-patients numbered 7212, the casualties 7138, and the number of poor women attended at their own homes in confinement 391—making a grand total of 16,366 relieved during the year by the charity. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the year ending the 31st of December, 1862, to have been £12,395 and the expenditure £11,779.

The thirty-first commemorative festival of the United Law Clerks' Society took place yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir A. Cockburn, presided, and upwards of 300 of the friends and supporters of the institution were present. The United Law Clerks' Society was established in 1832 by a few managing clerks, with a view to alleviate the distressed condition of many of their colleagues, the objects of the institution being of a twofold character, provident and benevolent. An allowance is made to the members when disabled by illness, and pensions are granted, payable weekly, according to length of membership, from £20 to £36 a year. Subscriptions to the amount of £500 were announced during the evening.

The jubilee election in connection with the London Orphan Asylum was held on Monday at the London Tavern—Mr. G. Peckett presided. The number to be elected was fifty—namely, thirty-six boys and fourteen girls. The number of candidates was two hundred.

The committee of the Royal Hospital for Incurables have had a grand fête and fancy fair in the International Exhibition building, South Kensington, beginning on Thursday and closing to-day (Saturday). The festival was under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and nearly every lady in the peerage held stalls.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the London Surgical Home is to be held at St. James's Hall from the 30th of June to the 2nd of July. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and other distinguished ladies will be stallholders. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards will attend each day. This institution has for its object the treatment of surgical diseases of women.

On Monday next the annual summer fete of the inmates of Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, near Redhill, will be witnessed by many friends of the institution, who have signified their intention to be present. The amusements will commence at one and last until eight, and they will include various games on the lawn, racing and jumping matches for prizes, the ascent of a fire-balloon, glees by the singing class, and nigger melodies by the Earlswood troupe. A military band will also be in attendance.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Alexandra case was opened in the Court of Exchequer on Monday and brought to a close on Wednesday. There were altogether ninety-eight counts, but the substance of the information was that several persons had built and equipped the Alexandra for service against the United States. The information was laid under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the Crown claimed the forfeiture of the vessel. There was a formidable array of barristers on each side, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General leading for the Crown and Sir H. Cairns for the defence. Sir Hugh Cairns delivered a speech of great eloquence and power for the defendants, in the course of which he launched tremendous invectives against the character of one of the witnesses for the Crown, denouncing him, on the man's own showing, as the most unmitigated scoundrel that ever entered a witness-box. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, expressed a pretty strong opinion that the case of the Alexandra did not come within the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. To do so she must have been equipped and armed for the Confederates. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Judge.

The action of Colonel Dickson against Lord Combermere, the Earl of Wilton, and General Peel, which has been so long pending, and which has excited much interest in military circles, was commenced on Thursday week in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Colonel charges the defendants with a conspiracy to remove him from the post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia. The defendants pleaded not guilty. On Wednesday, the sixth day of the trial, General Peel was examined, and indignantly repelled the charges that were made against him. He stated that all that was done, so far as he was concerned, was in the regular order of the War Office; and that, while consulting with his subordinates, he formed his own judgment on the case. At the close of his evidence the Lord Chief Justice intimated that there was no case to go to the jury against General Peel; and, after some conversation, Mr. Coleridge consented to withdraw his name from the record. The case, however, was continued against Lord Combermere and the Earl of Wilton. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday (yesterday), and it was proceeding when we went to press.

An inquest was held on Thursday week relative to the death of Mary Anne Walkley, aged twenty years, in the employment of Mdme. Elise, Court dressmaker, of 170, Regent-street, where it would seem the average hours of work are 16½ per day. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, a country girl of delicate constitution, worked in a room with nearly thirty others, and was taken ill on Friday, and on Sunday night became much worse, when medical assistance was called in. Remedies having been administered, she appeared to fall asleep, and her bedfellow on awaking in the morning was shocked to find her companion dead by her side. A post-mortem examination was made by Mr. Keys, who stated that death resulted from apoplexy, and that long hours of work in a crowded apartment, and sleeping in a close, badly-ventilated room, would have a great tendency to produce the symptoms which he described. Mr. Clarke, surgeon, concurred in the evidence of Mr. Keys. He described the bedrooms, which were divided by partitions into small compartments, as just large enough to contain two beds placed end to end. If, as had been stated, there were two young women in each bed, he considered they were decidedly unfit places for any one to sleep in, and more particularly in the state of health in which the deceased had been. Mr. Bush, another surgeon, also expressed his opinion that the rooms in which the deceased died were overcrowded and badly ventilated. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died of apoplexy; but there is too much reason to fear that her death was greatly accelerated by working long hours in a crowded workroom, and sleeping in a close, badly-ventilated bedroom."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become a patron of the Bath and West of England Society.

A sugar-refinery has been destroyed by fire in Greenock, and property estimated to be worth £30,000 consumed.

The staff and force of the Irish constabulary are stated, in a Parliamentary return just issued, to amount in all to 11,971. The reserve force at depôt numbers 870.

Staffordshire has decided to raise a memorial to its late Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hatherton, in grateful recognition of fifty years' service; and Herefordshire also proposes to commemorate the late Sir G. C. Lewis.

A meeting has been held at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen to grant her Royal charter of incorporation constituting that town a municipal borough, with a separate commission of the peace and Court of Quarter Sessions.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board Captain Sproule, the chairman, presented, on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, a gold medal and diploma to Captain Joseph Michel, of the brig Mary Waugh, of Liverpool, for services rendered by him to the French navy in Mexico.

The Marquis of Hastings, three persons named Storey (one of whom is said to be a magistrate), and three gamekeepers were examined at Loughborough on Wednesday, on a charge of fighting game-cocks on Sunday, the 14th inst. The "main" was fought at Castle Donnington Hall. The Marquis was fined £5, the Storeys were acquitted, and the gamekeepers were fined £2 each.

Mr. David Howell, secretary to the Newtown and Machynlleth Railway, North Wales (the opening of which, in January last, was illustrated in this Journal), has had presented to him a splendid candelabrum and a massive salver, both of silver, "in recognition of his services in the formation of the company, and afterwards during the period of six years up to the completion of the railway."

The launch of a new life-boat took place at Bude Haven yesterday week, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The boat is 33 ft. long, rows ten oars double-banked, and possesses the usual excellent qualities of the craft belonging to the National Life-boat Institution. The entire cost of the establishment, amounting to £600, has been presented to the society by the children of the late R. T. Garden, Esq., of River Lyons, Ireland, as a memorial of their beloved mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Garden.

In the Court of Chancery at Dublin, last Saturday, the case of "the Earl of Egmont v. the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell and Others" came before the Lord Chancellor, on application by the respondents to adjourn the trial of the issue to the Spring Assizes of 1864. After a full discussion the Lord Chancellor said he saw no ground whatever for adjourning the trial, and accordingly refused the motion, with costs. The case will therefore come on at the next Cork Assizes.

Yesterday week seven men swam in the Mersey, from New Brighton to Liverpool, for a gold medal offered by the Liverpool Athletic Club. In little more than five minutes after starting five of the competitors gave in and were taken up by boats which were in attendance. The competitors thus left were reduced to two—Messrs. M'Cullin and Atkin. For an hour and a quarter they contended nobly for the mastery; but ultimately Atkin was compelled to succumb, and, climbing into his boat, he left the victory in the hands of his opponent. From this time M'Cullin was able to take his own time, and, swimming easily down with the tide to the winning-post, he was declared winner of the gold medal amid enthusiastic cheers. The distance, nearly six miles, was completed in an hour and forty minutes.

Public rejoicings and festivities have signalised the visit of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Enniskillen, and on Thursday and Friday, last week, the town wore a gay appearance. His Excellency was present at the distribution, on Thursday, of the prizes given at the school conducted by the Rev. W. Sharpe; and on Friday a loyal address was presented by the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen. The Lord Lieutenant proceeded on Friday at noon to the residence of the Earl of Enniskillen, Florence Court, and returned in the afternoon to Portora; in the evening he was the guest of the Earl of Enniskillen and the other officers of the Fermanagh Light Infantry. On Saturday he proceeded in the steam-yacht of the Earl of Erne to Belleek, thence to Hazlewood, the residence of Mr. Wynne, near Sligo, where he remained until Tuesday, on which day he returned to Dublin. His Excellency, last week also visited Donegal, and received an address from the Town Commissioners; he was afterwards entertained by the officers of the regiment stationed there at a banquet, to which the surrounding gentry were invited. On leaving, his Excellency received the usual honours and a Royal salute from twenty-one of the heavy ordnance guns, and left amidst the hearty cheers of a large crowd assembled on the occasion.

The King of the Belgians has given his decision respecting the Anglo-Brazilian dispute referred to his arbitration; and it is reported in Brussels that his judgment is "more favourable to Brazil than to England."

After a protracted illness, Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., died on Wednesday morning at his residence at Princes-terrace, Kensington. The deceased entered the Navy in 1794.

Dr. Letheby calls attention to the importation of large quantities of German yeast, adulterated with from a third to half its weight of pipeclay.

An officer of the Austrian dragoons, Prince Windischgratz, who has been some weeks at Freywaldeau, drinking the mineral waters, has been found murdered in his bed. His valet, who had killed him with a log of wood while he slept, carried off the money and effects of the Prince.

The trial-trip of the Italia, the first ship of the reorganised London and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, took place on Wednesday, in the Lower Hope. A satisfactory run at the measured mile gave an average speed of 11¼ knots, or about 14 statute miles. The Italia will be followed by the Justitia, the Alexandra, and the Clotilda, new steamers.

We beg to correct an error with respect to the rate of income tax, which inadvertently appeared in our last Number, in a paragraph taken from one of the daily journals. The tax for the ensuing year is at one uniform rate of seven-pence in the pound, subject, however, to the abatements granted on incomes between £100 and £200.

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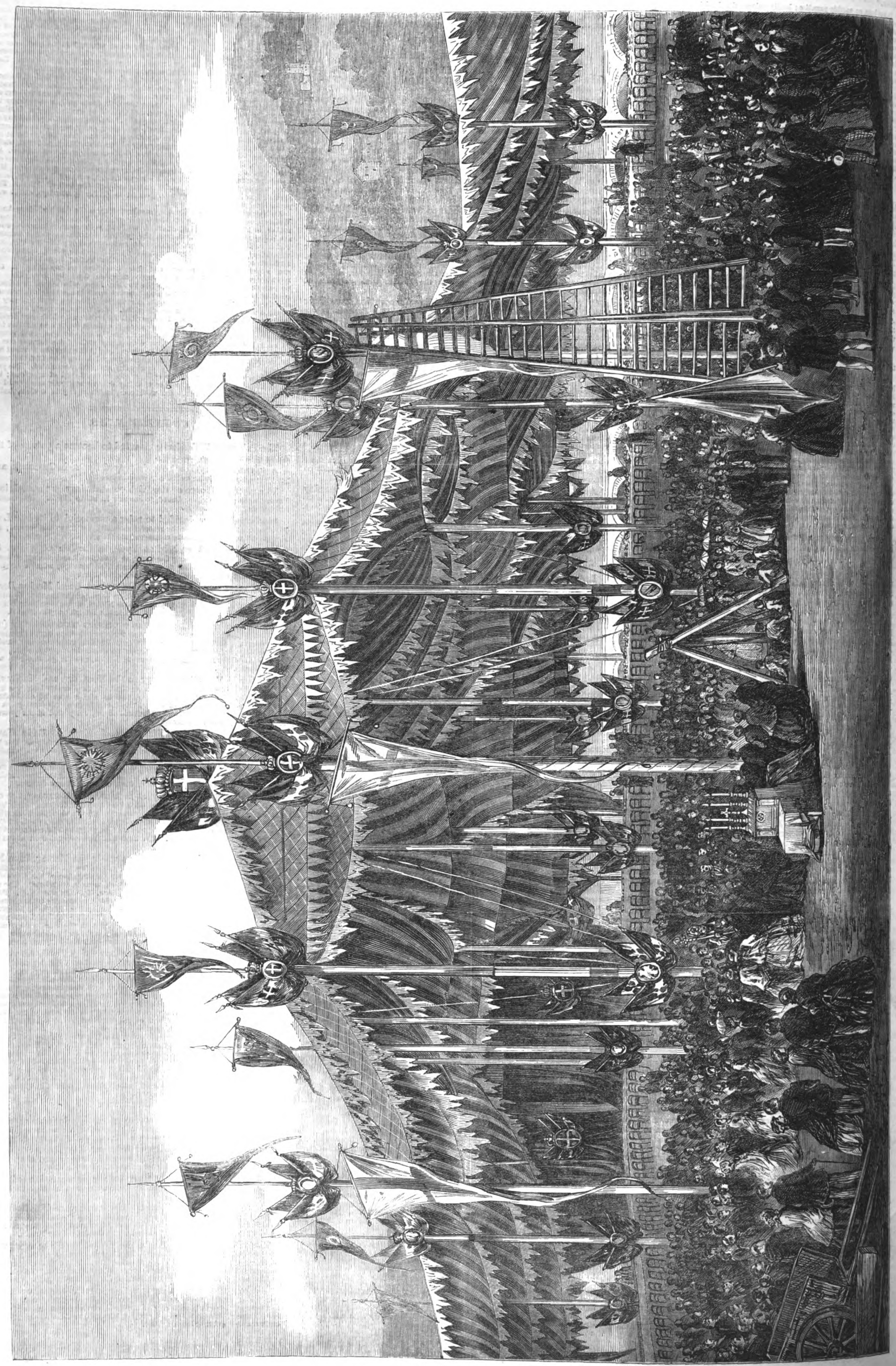

INAUGURATION OF THE CAVOUR CANAL.—SEE PAGE 703.

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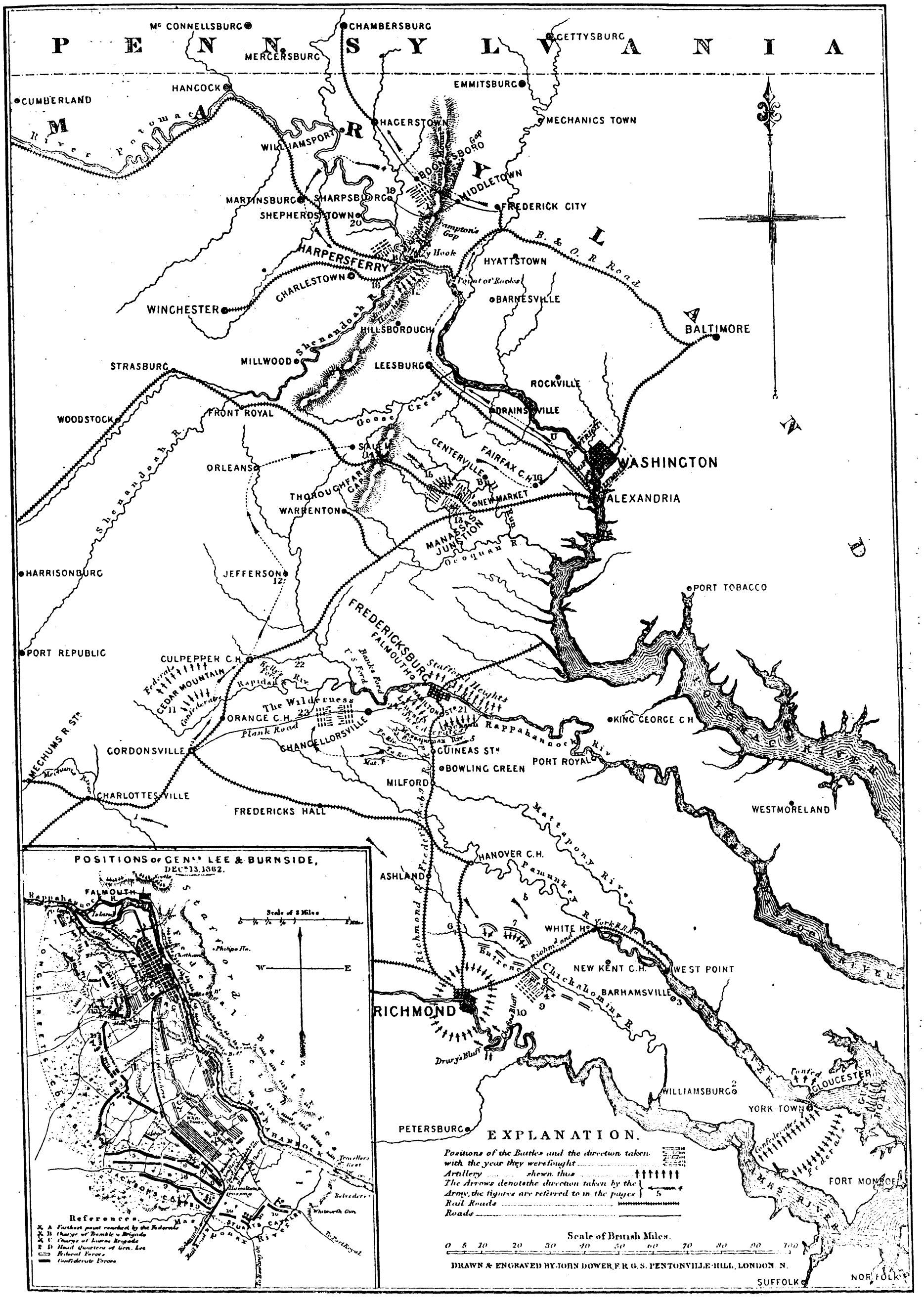

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—SEE PAGE 702.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

SUNDAY, June 28.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

MONDAY, 29.—St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. King Charles I. defeats the Parliamentarians under Waller at Cropredy Bridge, 1644. The City-road, London, opened, 1761.

TUESDAY, 30.—Sea-fight off Beachy Head between the Allies (English and Dutch) and the French: indecisive, 1690. Foundation-stone of Greenwich Hospital laid by Wren, 1696. Marlborough's great victory at Oudenarde, 1708. Rome surrendered to the French under Oudinot, 1849.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne: victory of King William III. over his father-in-law, King James II., 1690. Capitulation of Paris, 1815. Full moon 11 h. 30 m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 2.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Battle of Marston Moor: great victory of Cromwell over the Royalists under Prince Rupert, 1644. First annual meeting of the National Volunteer Association for Rifle-shooting at Wimbledon, 1860.

FRIDAY, 3.—Constantine defeats Licinius at Adrianople, and takes Byzantium, which he afterward named Constantinople, 323. Jack Cade enters London in triumph, 1450.

SATURDAY, 4.—The United States of North America declared "free, united, and independent," 1776. Translation of St. Martin. Sir John Stuart defeated the French, under Regnier, at Maida, 1806. Deaths of the great ex-Presidents of the United States, Adams and Jefferson (who had signed the Declaration), 1826. London and Blackwall Railway opened, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 0	11 33	—	0 0	0 35	1 0	1 28	1 54	2 21	2 47	3 13	3 38	4 3	4 26

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	inches
June 17	29·864	58·7	46·8	·67	7	53·1	68·8	W. WNW.	183	·260
18	29·794	58·6	49·8	·74	8	49·1	68·3	S. SS.	152	·000
19	29·550	54·6	50·8	·88	8	54·4	67·7	NNE. S. SSW.	242	1·216
20	29·790	58·0	52·0	·82	9	53·9	67·6	NNE. NW.	182	·048
21	..	..	..	..	..	50·8	71·1	..	209	·000
22	30·029	57·1	55·6	·95	10	55·9	67·1	S. WSW.	328	·009
23	30·096	63·1	48·7	·62	3	56·6	73·0	WSW.	122	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·866	29·856	29·523	29·739	..	30·049	30·103
Temperature of Air	50·7°	62·1°	55·8°	62·3°	..	61·1°	63·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·5°	56·7°	55·2°	56·4°	..	59·5°	57·1°
Direction of Wind	WNW.	S.	NNE.	NNE.	..	WSW.	WSW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for Germany.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

NOTICE.—By the courtesy of Captains SPEKE and GRANT we shall be enabled, in the next Number of this Journal, to give several very interesting ENGRAVINGS illustrative of their important Geographical Discoveries. The Number will also contain PORTRAITS of the EXPLORERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

It is honourable to the British Parliament, and a fresh proof that it really and truly represents the general feeling of the nation, that at a time like this a single case of sorrow, the fate of an insignificant person, should be able to obtain attention from the Legislature, and should compel two of the Queen's Ministers to make grave reply to complaints. At this moment great events are before us. Three of the great Powers of Europe are demanding from the fourth a recognition of justice and an atonement for wrong. A French Ministry is changing, and we know not into what course we may drift or be drawn. A King has sat in judgment on the conduct of England, and is said to have decided against her. We are arranging for the surrender of the Ionian Islands. We have in hand important cases of international law, of theological dispute, of military complications. We are celebrating the grandest geographical feat of modern times. And the "great world," as it would call itself, is absorbed in the crowded enjoyments of the season, which is rendered still more exciting by incessant testimonials of loyalty to a young and Royal Bridegroom and his beautiful wife. Amid all this, Parliament, the journals, the Ministers, and the nation have an ear for a sad little story, the fate of a poor milliner girl, worked to death in a dressmaking house in Regent-street.

There is no necessity for our entering into the details of this painful case. Of the fact that long hours and bad ventilation told fatally upon a feeble frame there can be no doubt; and there is no reason for imputing severer pressure or more callous neglect in the instance of Miss Walkley than would be found to be used or shown in scores of other dressmaking houses. We may pass over with a word the ridiculous and impertinent letter, in which a person connected with the house in question clamoured against a feeling which he did not comprehend. Indeed, were the case an isolated one, and if it were not one out of hundreds, the sensation which it has excited would be less reasonable, and it is therefore desirable that we should all understand, as the person who defends the house wishes us to do, that there is nothing to call for special reprobation of that establishment, while the system which has been so painfully illustrated demands all the reprobation which society can utter. Without more reference, therefore, to the unfortunate girl who has died in the service of Mdme. Elise, it will be well to consider whether anything, and what, can be done to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

It is admitted that all our needlewomen work frightfully hard during the season, and all these festive demonstrations which are spoken of with applause as giving a stimulus to trade, give also a stimulus of a most unwholesome character to the energies of the girls who are engaged day and night in preparing the finery that is to be the charm of the fête or the ceremonial. It is of no use to indulge in reference to first principles, or in cynical observations upon the vanity or folly of women who have money or credit. We must accept the facts as they are. It is a rule in fashionable life that the same dress is not to be seen often, and many silly persons will not be seen twice in the same garb. Mr. Welsby, the great lawyer, has been consulted, it seems, upon the question whether persons who evince only half of the ordinary reasoning faculty can be legally put under restraint, and he advises that the law does not exactly forbid it; but we are not sufficiently advanced for such sanatory measures. We must continue to sanction extravagance of all kinds, and to chronicle the extraordinary beauty of the scenes which it produces. The English matrons and maidens of fashionable life must have as many new dresses as they can pay or owe for, and the needlewomen must make them. We fear that we must go a little further, and say that the dresses must be made at very short notice, and that everybody must be served at once, or as nearly simultaneously as is possible. The philosopher in the provinces who thinks that this state of things can be reformed has never had the honour of attending a lady relative to a dressmaker's in the height of the London season, and with a long list of parties to work out. He might as well attempt to prevent his trees from coming out in new leaf.

But our matrons and maidens are not hard, unkind, selfish persons who care for nothing save their finery. They are not like the great people in Paris just before the Revolution, who drove over children, and who, when the poor cried for bread, advised them to eat thistles. A more kindly-natured body of persons does not exist than the ladies who are encouraging the killing of the needlewomen. If you could see these very ladies in the country, you would find that one of their chief duties and pleasures is regular and active benevolence, and that the cleverness with which they organise schools, charities, reformatories, and smaller benevolences is only equalled by the energy and perseverance with which they carry out such schemes. In London they can do less in this way because they are not connected or acquainted with the London poor, but their contributions to all the metropolitan charities are very large, and some great ladies actually find the means of personal co-operation with the clergy and others for the good of the distressed classes. Even the most frivolous members of fashionable society are openhanded, and, in short, it would be a wicked and unjust thing to impute to the patrons of the dressmaking establishments any wilful connivance with the system, or any cold neglect of its victims. We believe that they do not know what takes place, and that when a sad case occurs they are shocked; but they are too ready to believe the consoling assurance which their sycophants give them, that the story is probably much exaggerated, and that Madame Chose or Monsieur Un Tel is one of the very kindest persons in the world; and so the business goes on.

Now what we should venture to suggest is this. Lord Shaftesbury will make an attempt at legislation, and perhaps Lord Raynham will do the same. But there are great difficulties in the way of making an effective law to meet the case, and a strong, hardworking needlewoman will object to have her hours of profitable toil abbreviated to protect a weaker or less industrious person. But why should not the ladies themselves make the law, and enforce it. If the Countess of Shaftesbury, or some other highly-accomplished and influential lady, were to originate a movement for the protection of the needlewoman, and were to induce the fashionable world to bind itself to certain arrangements of no hardship, the evil might be struck at. To the power of organisation possessed by such ladies we have already borne testimony. Suppose a visiting committee examined the rooms, their ventilation, the cookery, and had a return of the hours of work, if not a medical report, made them. Suppose it were understood that the dressmaking house that resisted this should not be supported. Never mind any nonsense about undue interference with other people's business. Whose business is it but the ladies' to see that the girl who makes the dress is not at the same time making the shroud? We believe that a very large part of the evil would be at once checked if the English ladies would just see that this is really a woman's question, and would deal with it in their own prompt and energetic fashion.

WELCOMES TO CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, at Burlington House, to welcome Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile. The meeting was most numerously attended—in fact, numbers were unable to obtain admission. Sir Roderick Murchison presided, and panegyrised the gallant explorers. He presented a medal to Captain Speke, sent by the King of Italy, observing at the same time that it was probably only the precursor of more which other Sovereigns would bestow. Captain Speke gave a detailed account of his journeyings, to which Captain Grant added a few modest sentences. Both the gallant gentlemen were loudly cheered. [We reserve a detailed report of these deeply interesting proceedings till next week, when we intend giving some Illustrations, which have kindly been placed at our disposal, of Captains Speke and Grant's explorations.]

An extra meeting of the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Tuesday to hear Captain Speke give an account of some of the incidents attending his discovery of the source of the Nile. The Prince of Wales took the chair for the first time after his election as vice-patron, in the room of his lamented father. He was accompanied by the Comte de Paris, several of the Royal family of France, and a numerous suite. Captain Speke began his discourse by referring to the two African boys who were present, and natives of the country near Zanzibar; adding, that to the energies of their parents he had been much indebted for the successful accomplishment of his object. These boys are now being educated under the superintendence of Colonel Rigby, the British Consul of Zanzibar, who had done so much for the abolition of the slave trade in those regions. Captain Speke next expressed his acknowledgments to Sir R. Murchison and the Royal Geographical Society for the great assistance they had rendered him in proving the correctness of his conclusion that the Lake Victoria Nyanza, discovered by him in 1858, was the source of a great river, and that that river was the Nile. Since the time allotted would not suffice to describe the incidents of his journey of more than three thousand miles, from Zanzibar to Khartum, which extended over two years and a half, and which he recounted to the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, he preferred giving an historical and descriptive account of the Wahuma and some other of the tribes which he found dwelling on the shores of Lake Nyanza. He expressed his conviction that these tribes were a Semitic origin, and that they had become intermingled with the Abyssinian aborigines. Many of the details given of the manners and customs of these people, as may be supposed, were amusing, and some revolting. He next, by the help of his large map, gave some particulars respecting his journey till he most joyfully fell in with Mr. Baker, at Gondokoro, who soon after proceeded on an expedition to explore the Lake Luta Nzige, a supposed tributary of the Nile. Captain Speke concluded with a description of two large coloured drawings of the lake, showing Murchison Prith, Ripon Falls, &c., with their picturesque scenery. At the termination of the discourse the Prince of Wales entered into conversation with the Captain, and carefully examined the numerous photographs and drawings, and the specimens of arms, &c., brought from the country described. Captain Grant was present, but did not speak.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle. The Queen of Prussia, attended by her ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the castle at the close of last week, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Queen and her illustrious guest immediately after the arrival of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Queen of Prussia, Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Queen of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold, drove out in a carriage and four.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Queen of Prussia, drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Princess Helena visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at Twickenham, and afterwards proceeded to London.

On Wednesday the Queen of Prussia, with her attendants, went to London.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting, and Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Methuen and Sir W. Hoste as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales held her second Drawingroom on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Marlborough House at a quarter past two o'clock, and were received by the Mistress of the Robes, the great officers of State, and by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.

The Prince and Princess entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, the Duke and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke de Montpensier, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Reuss Schleis, and Prince Frederick of Holstein.

In attendance were the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Countess De Grey, Viscountess Forbes, and the other lords and ladies of the Royal household.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been first introduced, several presentations of foreigners of distinction took place.

The general circle was next presented. The presentations of ladies amounted to two hundred and twenty-three.

The Princess wore a mauve petticoat, with bouffants of tulle, trimmed with handsome white Brussels lace and roses; the train of white moire, with a deep border of mauve silk, covered with handsome Brussels lace, and trimmed with roses to match the petticoat. The ornaments were emeralds and diamonds. The headdress of the Princess was formed of a diamond tiara, feathers, and tulle veil.

The Prince was habited in a General's uniform, and wore the collars of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. His Royal Highness also wore the stars of the Orders of the Garter and India.

The day, being the anniversary of the Queen's accession, was a collar day. The Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick, and the Knights Grand Cross of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael, and St. George appeared in their collars of gold and enamel.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean and the Rev. H. M. Birch officiated.

On Monday the Prince accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Woolwich, to witness a review of the Royal Artillery. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with their presence at dinner, at Selton House.

On Tuesday the Prince rode on horseback in the morning, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The Duc de Montpensier visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess took a drive in an open carriage in the afternoon. The Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Hon. Robert Meade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited the Royal Institution in the evening.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess went to Slough, and were present at the inauguration of the British Orphan Asylum. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Earl and Countess of Derby with their company at dinner, at their residence in St. James's-square.

Yesterday (Friday) the Prince and Princess were present at the ball given in honour of their Royal Highnesses by her Majesty's Guards, in the International building.

The Princess will give her first ball on Monday next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the Dowager Lady Truro with their presence at dinner on Wednesday evening in Eaton-square.

His Highness the Prince di Teano, accompanied by Marquis Francesco Nobili Vitelleschi, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Rome.

Earl Russell has taken Meikleour House, on the banks of the Tay, the property of the Countess de Flahault, for the season.

Earl and Countess Vane arrived at Holderness House a few days since from their seat in Wales.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere arrived at Combermere Abbey on Tuesday from Leamington.

The ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Massareene, has been conferred upon Lord Dufferin.

A curious announcement appears in last Friday's *Gazette*. The Duke of Somerset has been created an Earl, with the title of St. Maur. The second title of his Grace has hitherto been that of Baron Seymour.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, held at Manchester on Monday, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., the deputy chairman, presided. The hon. secretary reported that during the past week ten packages of clothing had been sent to the various local committees for distribution; that the total amount received in the same period was £2101, and the balance in the bank was £355,282. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report stated that on the 13th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number relieved in the previous week, of 1656. The hon. secretary laid on the table a return from local relief committees showing the number of persons belonging to other occupations than factory work who are in receipt of relief from local committees. There were still wanting replies from a few committees; but the return was ordered to be printed when the replies not received came to hand. In consideration of the facts disclosed by this return, the hon. secretary was requested to address a circular to the various local committees asking them to lessen the number of recipients now on the funds as much as possible. Grants of nearly £3000 were made, and the committee adjourned.

An important conference of representatives of boards of guardians was held in Manchester yesterday week, for the purpose of considering the Public Works Bill, and the question which has been raised as to the desirableness of renewing the Rate in Aid Act. After a long discussion, a resolution was carried, declaring that the bill before Parliament could only come into operation where there was a "local authority;" that, to remedy this defect in the measure, "boards of guardians (in the absence of municipal corporations, local boards, or local improvement commissioners) ought to be the local authority for the purposes of this Act;" that, even as thus amended, the bill would fail to meet the exigencies of the case; and that Government should therefore afford "special aid" to boards of guardians. The meeting was in favour of a renewal of the Union Relief Aid Act, but insisted upon the omission of the present provision with regard to rates in aid.

Mr. John Cheetham, who presided at the annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association on Tuesday, said he calculated this year's imports of cotton at 1,800,000 bales—1,200,000 bales from India, and the remainder from various other sources. Estimating the weekly consumption at 23,000 bales, and the weekly exports at 10,000 or 11,000, the supply on which he relied would enable them to put the operatives on three days' work per week.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

BALLS and banquets, matinées and soirées, dancing, teas, and conversaziones, a summer carnival of all kinds of gaiety, and yet, to the home-returning traveller, there does not seem to be anything new in this monstrous feverish London. The Guards' ball at the Exhibition building will be very sumptuous; but it will be remarkably like other balls, past, present, and to come. Stay, we have seen something new since our return—the carte de visite of Prince Alfred in his Lieutenant's uniform. It is the prettiest and most picturesque photographic portrait we have seen for a long time. The Prince looks *beau à ravir* in his naval dress—one of the handsomest and most elegant of modern costumes—and the new carte de visite is, we think, an unanswerable rebuke to the discontented people who want to change the uniform of our naval officers, to substitute a tunic for the dress coat, to replace the cocked-hat by a kepi—why not a fireman's helmet at once?—and to take away the epaulettes altogether.

Water, it is said, in persistent dropping will wear away the hardest marble. Unfortunately, we have to wait a very long time for the act to be accomplished. A quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. Charles Dickens, with the burning eloquence in which he has had hundreds of imitators but few compeers worthy of his rivalry, drew attention to the miseries and the wrongs of the young women employed in the millinery and dressmaking houses of the West End. Yes; it is all that time since "Nicholas Nickleby" was written—since we first read all about Mr. and Mdme. Mantalini, and Miss Knaggs, and poor Kate. At least twenty years have passed since Thomas Hood, in language as noble with indignation as fierce, dwelt on the selfsame subject in "The Lady's Dream." Since then there have been societies formed, meetings held, hundreds of letters from "first hands," and leading articles written; but the water dropping has *not* worn out the stone. It is as hard as ever. Its component parts are pride and selfishness, and indifference, and cupidity, and it is as hard as the nether millstone. An inquest upon a poor girl who lately died of apoplexy in a fashionable dressmaking establishment has just thrown the public into a ferment, and, with the usual capricious and irrational impulsiveness, a dead set is being made against the particular modiste in whose employ this poor dead work-girl was. But we do not wish to preach a crusade against Mdme. Anybody. She may be no more to blame than dozens of milliners and dressmakers more or less fashionable. It is the infernal system of overwork and late hours that needs denunciation and calls for abolition; and the supporters of that system it is—the lady patronesses of disease and death, the haughty dames to whom Thomas Hood in vain appealed—who are morally responsible for the frightful evils so long complained of, so patent and notorious, and yet, for years and years, so complacently tolerated, if not absolutely encouraged, by "parties of the highest respectability."

The year before last M. Du Chaillu was deservedly one of the loudest roaring lions of London. Last year there were no particular lions to boast of. But Captain Speke and Captain Grant, with their two little black protégés, are undeniably the monopolisers of all the leonine glories which London has at present to grant. Setting aside the fact of their astounding geographical discovery, they seem to have come from a land stranger by far than that where the heads of men "do grow beneath their shoulders." What are we to think of Uganda, where untidiness in costume is a capital crime, and ingratitude a felony without benefit of clergy?—of Karagwe, where the majority of the Royal family are burnt at the accession of a new King, and among the head officials of the Court are first and second class executioners, and men who whistle on their fingers? And then that wonderful blackamoor King who wanted to know what became of the old suns and why the moon made faces at the earth; and the entire Court frightened into fits by the opening of an umbrella? The travels of Captains Speke and Grant will, we are sure, prove *the* book of the season, and surpass in popularity the productions of Dr. Livingstone—or Dr. Colenso.

New clubs continue to crop up and enjoy a fitful popularity, but some of the most promising and pretentious disappear with a suddenness rivalling that of Professor Pepper's ghost. We don't hear quite so much about the "Lansdowne," which was to have been the "Greco" which was to have united "all the talents," literary, legal, and artistic, for purposes of social intercourse, and in which "muscular Christianity" was to be recognised in the substitution of a gymnasium for "the eternal billiard-room." Stay, we have no wish to disparage billiards. The game is decidedly favourable to the development of the muscles. It is in high favour at Rome with the College of Cardinals; and his Holiness the Pope is said to be a capital hand at making a cannon. Ex-King Bomba, Brigande of Naples, the Pope's unwelcome guest, would, we doubt it not, be willing to borrow all the pontifical "cannon" if they could be used as weapons of offence against the abhorred King of Italy.

But, touching clubs, we don't know what has become of the Greco-Lansdowne, unless, indeed, its name has been changed to the "Della Cruscan" or the "Sesquipedalian." The gymnasium proposal was edifying, but hardly practicable at a West-end club. It was somewhat too "working man's collegiate," and the next step in club innovation would have been, we suppose, to establish classes for the study of the tonic sol-fa, or the foundation of a course of lectures on political economy. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* has been asking for information respecting the "Goldsmith" Club in Dublin. May we inquire what is the existing state of the "Goldsmith" Club in London? We seem to have a recollection of some such convivio-literary association in the metropolis.

On the other hand, there is said to be a young club in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, not pretending to do too much, but promising—to the extent of some actual performance—to do a great deal towards making bachelor life pleasant and agreeable. This is the "Gridiron" or "Chop and Steak" Club, where the amenities of polished intercourse are combined with a perennial "hot and hot" supply of chops, steaks, and potatoes, "like a ball of flour." The cellar of wines is reported to be cunningly selected, the subscription and entrance fee moderate, the entire tariff framed with "a strict regard to the economical tendencies of the age"—an age, by-the-way, which is economical to parsimony in everything that is necessary, and lavish to prodigality in everything that is superfluous.

It was high time for such a modest, genial club to be established. Gentlemen were growing tired of being blackballed at the big West-end clubs, where half a dozen spiteful old fogies can establish a worse than Venetian tyranny over eight hundred or a thousand quiet and goodnatured people. There was some talk even of establishing a club to be called "The Outcasts," every candidate for which was to be bound to have been blackballed at some club paying a rental of over two hundred a year. However, the "St. Lawrence," which we beg to suggest as a most appropriate title for the new "gridiron" fraternity, will, at all events, supply a pressing public want. The old "Beefsteak Club," held in the Lyceum Theatre, was established for a somewhat similar purpose. A century since actors, scenepainters, and playwrights, as well as noblemen and M.P.s, used to belong to the "steaks;" but, at present, we believe nobody under the rank of a Duke or a fashionable physician, has the slightest chance of election.

Meanwhile we live in hopes of seeing organised, some day or another, a club analogous to the famous Parisian one, to which poor Henry Murger, the author of "*Scènes de la Vie de Bohème*," belonged, the water-drinkers' club, or *Société des Buveurs d'Eau*. The club met only at stated times in the course of every month; and it was only when the modest and frugal banquets took place that teetotalism was compulsory. At other seasons the members were privileged to drink anything they pleased to pay for or were lucky enough to be treated to, from absinthe to hippocras. It was found, however, that the exclusive presence of the water-decanter among beverages on club nights conduced, in a marked degree, to the infusion of temper, terseness, lucidity, and logic into the argumentative contests of the *Buveurs d'Eau*.

Albert Smith once drew up two comic Acts of Parliament—one relating to evening parties, the other to matrimony. It is seldom, however, that a real Act of Parliament is funny. As a rule, our legislative enactments are most desperately dull reading. Lord Raynham and Mr. Dunlop have, nevertheless, brought into the Commons a bill which we can scarcely think will ever pass into an Act, which we have no hesitation in characterising as a "screamer." It is the shortest bill we have ever read, but, like a serpent, its sting is in its tail. The preamble sets forth that it is expedient to regulate the corporal punishment inflicted in schools, and it proposes to enact that henceforth no schoolmaster, usher, tutor, or any other person having the care of youth, and not being a parent or nearest relative, shall make use, in the chastisement of children, of any instrument save a birch rod, under pain of being considered guilty of an assault and punished accordingly.

Lord Raynham is a most amiable and well-meaning nobleman; but this Birching Bill is, we take it, a mistake, humorous in the embryo, but calculated to be mischievous if brought to maturity. The authorised use of the rod means flogging, and flogging is precisely the barbarous and revolting punishment which nine-tenths of the public wish to see banished from all schools, private and public. If an obstinate boy gets a stripe or two over the shoulders or on the hand with a cane there is not, we opine, much harm done, *although it is certainly practicable and not very difficult to educate boys without thrashing them at all.* But to hint at the revival of a universal régime of rods and flogging-blocks is quite another matter. Under the tacit encouragement given by this bill, schoolmasters would flog who never flogged before; and thousands of poor children would be continually gazing with dolorous countenance at birch-trees, as in Shenstone's "Schoolmistress," "shaping them into rods, and tingling at the view." If the bill passes there will be a run upon the plantations, underwood will be at a premium, and the village of "Much Birch" stripped to its last twig. Again; is the bill to apply to Scotland, where the birch is unknown and the "tawse" are triumphant? Seriously, we think that the Birching Bill—which should have been drawn by Dr. Busby—is calculated to do a great deal more harm than good.

We alluded lately to Professor Pepper's Polytechnic ghost. This ingenious and really astounding optical delusion, the invention of Mr. Dircks, C.E., not content with "walking" in Regent-street, in High-street, Hoxton, and in the Strand (at the New Adelphi), is now about to flit across the Channel, and will soon put in an appearance at one of the new theatres on the Place du Châtelet. A French version of Miss Braddon's "Aurora Floyd," under the title of "Le Secret de Miss Aurore," is the piece selected for the first appearance of this highly-popular ghost before a French audience.

FINE ARTS.

REFORM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A MEMORIAL, signed by nearly a hundred leading members of the artistic profession, praying for the reform and remodelling of the Royal Academy, has just been presented to the Royal Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the constitution and working of the Royal Academy. The memorial indicates measures of urgently-needed reform so nearly coinciding with those we wish to see adopted that we will quote it without further preface. The memorial runs thus:—

"1. That the present anomalous position of the Royal Academy should cease, and that its constitution should assume a truly national character.

"2. That a large and immediate increase be made in the numbers of associates, so as to include distinguished artists in every branch of the profession. That a certain portion of the associates be admitted to take part in the council of the academy, and that all elections be subject to the confirmation of a general assembly of the academicians and associates.

"3. That the present associates be incorporated with the Royal Academy.

"4. That a large increase of space for exhibition purposes is absolutely required to meet the growing wants of the profession."

The most pressing causes of complaint are the insufficient space for exhibition and the limitation of the number of academicians and associates. The insufficiency of space for many years past has compelled the rejection of a vast number of works, especially in the department of landscape, which deserved exhibition, if our chief annual exhibition is to be fully representative of the national condition and growth of art. This evil has been more severely felt from the fact that many works by academicians and associates which enjoyed a prescriptive monopoly of the best places have unquestionably been inferior to a large portion of the rejected. If an artist has once distinguished himself so as to deserve the diplomatic distinction the academy has to give, we may concede that he has established a certain claim to future privileges; but it becomes a serious grievance if these can only be granted at the very manifest expense of younger and, as it may prove, far more deserving men. With regard to the present limitation of the number of academicians, and especially associates, there can also be but one opinion. From the extraordinary extension of the public patronage of art, especially within (say) the last fifty years, and the proportionate increase of the number of artists, the original design of the establishment of the Royal Academy—namely, to include all the distinguished members of the profession, must have been gradually and most invidiously ignored, seeing no approximately adequate extension of the number was made to meet the vastly increased ratio of deserving claimants. The academy originally included some of the lowest grades of art, such as the painters of ornamental and heraldic devices on the old-fashioned coach panels, not to speak of mere honorary elections. It is not too much to say that if the spirit of its original constitution were now only partially carried out the numbers of the academy would be increased at least fourfold. As a curious illustration of the extension of the practice of art we may mention that whereas one artists' colourman sufficed in the early days of Reynolds to supply all the London profession, now the venders of artists' materials form a large class of tradesmen. But we would not argue for such an extended bestowment of the highest academic diploma as would rob it of much of its prestige. It would be well, perhaps, if the number of full academicians were limited for a certain period to the very small proportion of sixty, as proposed in the memorial. But then all artists of merit should be entitled to some distinction, such as members of other professions are permitted to win, and desert, not number, would be the only rational limitation of the class of associates. We might refer also to the humiliating and vexatious conditions the academicians impose on the candidates for the associateship, and to the illiberal spirit shown in many other regulations. But this would be to little purpose. We believe it is quite hopeless to make any impression on this close corporation by the direct influence of public opinion; but, if the large measures of reform now proposed be carried out, they will sweep away a host of minor abuses. Our fear is, however, that, partly from the constitution of the Royal Commission and partly from the evasions and difficulties with which inquiries are always met, the academy will again escape being dealt with boldly and decisively.

The following important pictures were bought by Sir Charles Eastlake for the National Gallery, at the sale on the 13th and 14th inst., at Christie's, of the celebrated collection of early Italian pictures formed by the late Rev. Davenport Bromley:—"Giovanni Bellini," 1426-1516; "Our Saviour on the Mount of Olives." An infant angel offering the cup, three apostles asleep in the foreground, a procession of soldiers in the background. The lights painted in gold. Exhibited at Manchester in 1857.—Waagen, iii., 376. Nearly identical with Mr. Baring's picture of the same subject by Andrea Mantegna, the brother-in-law of Bellini, 600 guineas. Bartolomeo Suardo (Il Bramontino). The "Adoration of the Kings" in a splendid landscape. The name given to this fine gallery picture in Cardinal Fesch's catalogue is here retained, but there are no works of this rare master remaining with which to compare it. It has characteristics of the early school of Piedmont. It is known that Gandenzo Ferrari, before he saw Raphael, painted with highly-relieved ornaments, as we find in Pinturicchio and other artists of the time.—Waagen, vol. iii.; 121 guineas. Antonio Boltraffio—"The Virgin and Child." The Virgin is attired in a green dress, with crimson boddice, seated, and offering her bosom to the infant Saviour, who turns towards the spectator. "A most beautiful picture by this rare painter, quite imbued with the spirit of his master, Leonardo da Vinci."—Waagen. From Lord Northwick's collection, where it was stated to be by Verocchio. Mr. Bromley gave 230 guineas for it; it now fetched 440 guineas. Pesello Peselli, 1380-1457—"The Holy Trinity," a magnificent picture, perfectly unique. "The centre picture of the still-existing masterpiece of this admirable and little-known master which, according to Vasari, the great painter executed for the Church of St. Jacopo, in Pistoia."—Waagen, vol. iii.; Vasari's "Life of Pesello." 2000 guineas.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Twenty-three adults were baptised, after the second lesson at Evensong, on Sunday last, at St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Walworth.

Upwards of £350 has been raised for erecting a memorial window to the late Archdeacon Drury in Bromhill Church. A few further donations only are required.

The Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been appointed treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Russell, deceased.

On the 11th, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Thetford Union-house was performed by Lady Walsingham.

Yesterday week a choral festival was celebrated in the nave of Westminster Abbey in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The abbey was crowded in every part, and £51 was collected.

Professor Massé, of Alleyne's College of God's Gift, at Dulwich, has been elected Head Master at the French School in Merchant Taylors' School.

A memorial stained window has just been erected in Penny Cross Church, near Plymouth, by Major Fitzgerald, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, together with a tablet, to the memory of his beloved wife.

Yesterday week the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated the church at Prestolee, near Bolton, Lancashire, built by Mr. W. J. Rideout, and endowed by Mrs. T. B. Crompton.

The Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Wednesday decided the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Long against a sentence of the Bishop of Cape Town. The Court held that the Bishop had decided wrongly, annulled his sentence, and condemned him in the costs.

The first stone of the school-chapel at Little Gonerby was laid by the Rev. G. Maddison, Vicar of Grantham, the mother parish, on Wednesday week. The cost, from £800 to £900, will be defrayed by the Rural Dean, the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust.

The inhabitants of the parish of Tugby and East Norton, in Leicestershire, have recently placed in the south aisle of their church a window in memory of their late Vicar, the Rev. George Erving Winslow, who for twenty-seven years earnestly and devotedly laboured to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare.

A subscription is in progress for the purpose of erecting a bust and tablet in honour of the late lamented Sir George Cornewall Lewis in Westminster Abbey, the consent of the Dean of Westminster having been obtained. Subscriptions are received at the banking houses of Messrs. Coutts and Co. and Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co.

The new district church of St. Thomas, Agar-town, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of London. Canon Champneys, in the absence of the Rev. R. P. Clemmenger, the Incumbent (who is but just recovering from an attack of typhus fever, caught in his ministrations amongst the sick poor of his district), said the prayers, and the Bishop of London preached. A collection of £135 was made in behalf of the building fund.

The following testimonials have recently been presented:—To the Rev. Percy Rogers, M.A., a handsome silver teapot, as a token of regard and esteem from the officers of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide, flagship at Devonport. To the Rev. A. R. Webster, M.A., a handsome silver tea and coffee service, together with a salver appropriately inscribed, on his leaving the curacy of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, for the rectory of St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk, to which he has been presented by the Lord Chancellor.

Last Saturday Earl Grosvenor laid the foundation-stone of a new church in St. George's-square, Pimlico. His Lordship stated that the edifice would be erected by subscription, and read the names of those supporters who had subscribed—his father the Marquis of Westminster, heading the list with £7000 and the ground; Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., being the donor of £1000; Mr. A. Cuthell, £500; and numerous other contributors of amounts varying from £50 to £5, leaving a sum of £1600 still needful to complete the structure, and a further sum of nearly £1000 to be raised for an organ, bells, &c.

The Bishop of Chichester has been actively employed in consecration of churches. On the Feast of St. Barnabas he reconsecrated the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Little Horsted, restored solely at the expense of Mr. F. Barchard. On the following day he consecrated the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at St John's-common, Keymer. On Saturday his Lordship consecrated the Church of St. Ann, Burlington-street, Brighton, erected chiefly by means of Mrs. Cook's legacy, from designs by Mr. Ferrey, with accommodation for 850 persons. The offertory was £245.

There was a great gathering of volunteers on Wednesday evening in the nave of Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of joining in the glorious choral service of the Church and hearing an address from the Archbishop of York. The spacious nave was well filled, officers and men, effectives, honorary members, and civilians being mixed up together, with here and there a few ladies. The uniforms were of all possible descriptions, almost every regiment in and about London—English, Irish, and Scotch, City, Middlesex, and Surrey—being adequately represented.

The Council of University College, at their session on Saturday last, appointed Mr. John Robert Seeley, A.M., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, Senior Medallist of 1857, to the Professorship of Latin Language and Literature, which will become vacant at the end of the current session in consequence of the retirement of Professor Newman. In compliance with a proposal of the Head Master of the Junior School, Professor Key, the council have appointed Mr. W. A. Case Vice-Master of the school, and have authorised the establishment of a preparatory department for boys, of ages from seven to eleven, to be kept separate from older boys.

The foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was laid at East Dulwich, in the parish of Camberwell, on Thursday week, by C. J. Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., M.P. The site was given by Mr. Selwyn. Robert Hichens, Esq., headed the subscription-list with £1000; and the funds, so far, have been contributed chiefly by the congregation of East Dulwich Chapel, for which unsightly and inconvenient building the new church, which will accommodate between 800 and 900 persons, is to be substituted. The estimated cost of the edifice is £6000, of which about £1500 is deficient. The Rev. W. Foster Elliott, now minister of East Dulwich Chapel, will be the first Incumbent.

The first portion of the magnificent ecclesiastical pile which is being reared at Little Horton Green, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the sole munificence of Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., has been opened. The scheme includes a large and beautiful church, which it is expected will be opened before the close of the year. But, that the work which is to be carried on there may not wait till that event can take place, an Incumbent has been appointed, who has for some time been engaged in pastoral visitation and the gathering of a congregation. A choir has been organised, and the completion of a portion of the adjoining schools has been accomplished; and this it was which was formally opened for Divine worship until the church is ready.

The third annual meeting of the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles' Diocesan Fund was held at London House on Monday, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch. The meeting was most influentially attended. The receipts for the past year were £525, of which £337 had been contributed to the episcopal income, the present endowment of which is scarcely more than £200 a year. The pressing claims, however, of the clergy, schools, and other wants of the diocese had obliged the Bishop to expend £301 more than the fund had supplied for these objects, consequently the only real augmentation of the episcopal income in the year had been £32. One student has been ordained to minister in Gaelic, and others were, through the existence of the fund, now preparing for that special ministry. Resolutions expressive of deep interest in the Bishop's efforts to maintain the ancient church of the Highland people were passed, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., M.P., the Lord Bishop of London, the Bishop of Moray and Ross (Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church), the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, and the Hon. G. F. Boyle speaking upon them.

The village of Chardstock, Dorset, was the scene of much rejoicing on the 16th, on account of two events—the laying the foundation-stone of the new part of the parish church, and the annual speech-day of the upper school in St. Andrew's College, of which the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Charles Woodcock, is the energetic principal and founder. The church is very old, and needs thorough restoration, partial rebuilding, and considerable enlargement; and to meet this want funds have been raised to the amount of £4000, one of the most munificent contributors being a near relative of the Vicar. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Mountford Allen, of Crewkerne; but to carry these out a far larger sum would be required, and thus a considerable sacrifice was to be made. The post ushered in the day with joyful news, bringing an anonymous letter offering to augment the funds to £5000 if the original style of the chancel was adhered to. The foundation-stone was laid by Mrs. Woodcock. After the ceremony, all the company adjourned to the college to luncheon, and then proceeded to the schoolroom to hear the boys' recitations, which were pronounced by competent judges uncommonly good. Then came the distribution of prizes and the reading of the examiners' reports, which were most cheering to the Principal and Head Master.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, Rural Dean of Bolton, to be Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Finlinson to Brockley, Suffolk; Rev. W. Hughes to Llanllyvni, Carnarvonshire; Rev. J. B. G. Jones to Llangristiolus, Anglesea; Rev. W. Smith to Reepham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. R. Musselwhite to West Mersea, Essex; Rev. A. M. Preston to Winslow. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. M. Mello to St. Thomas, Brampton, Derbyshire; Rev. E. F. Vontries to St. Andrew's, Aston, Shropshire. The Rev. W. M. Wray to be Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, at Devonport. The Rev. F. E. Allen, Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Chardstock, to be Perpetual Curate of Knowle St. Giles, Somerset. The Rev. R. V. Taylor to be Curate of St. Barnabas, Holbeck, Leeds.—*Guardian*.

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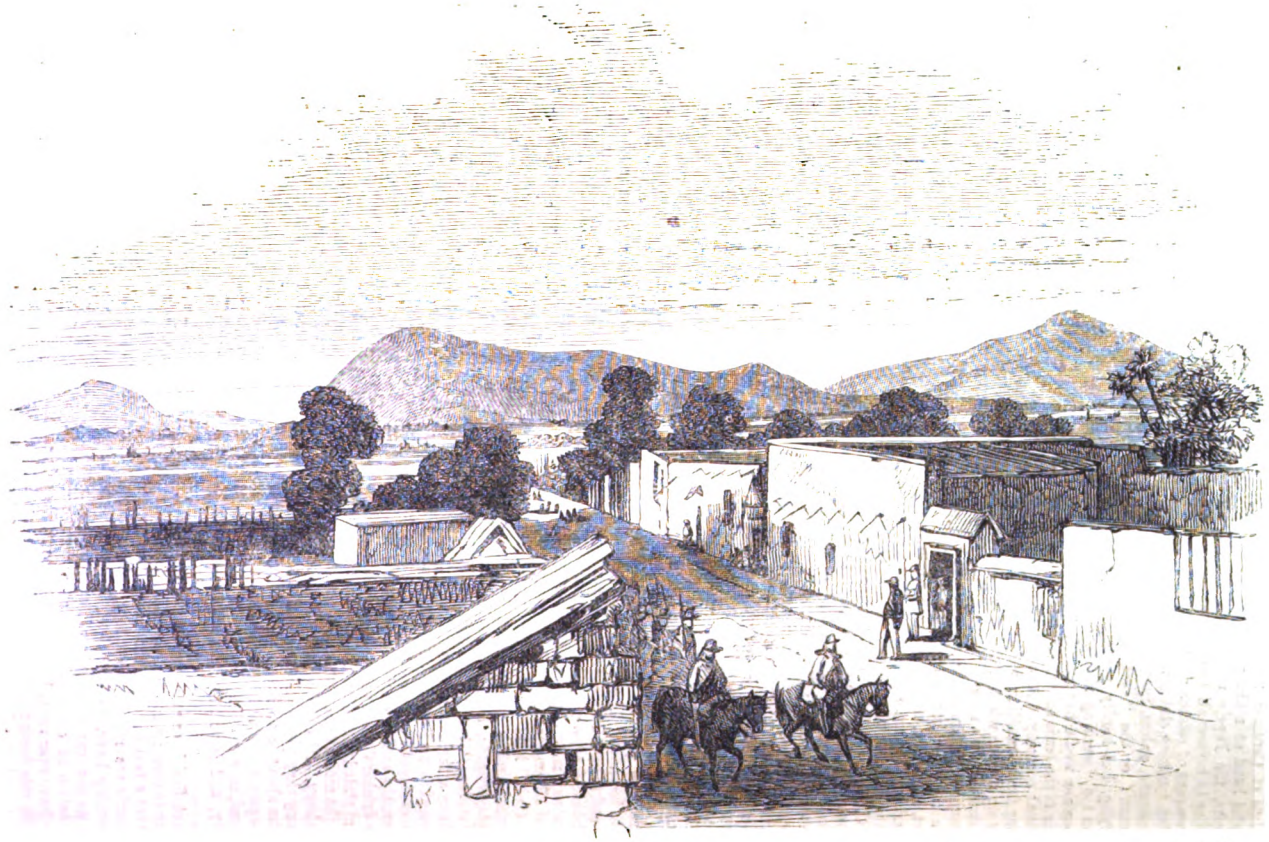
THE WAR IN MEXICO

VIEW OF PUEBLA DURING THE SIEGE.



A STREET IN PALMAR.

ROAD TO MEXICO: SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH CONVOY.—SEE PAGE 702.

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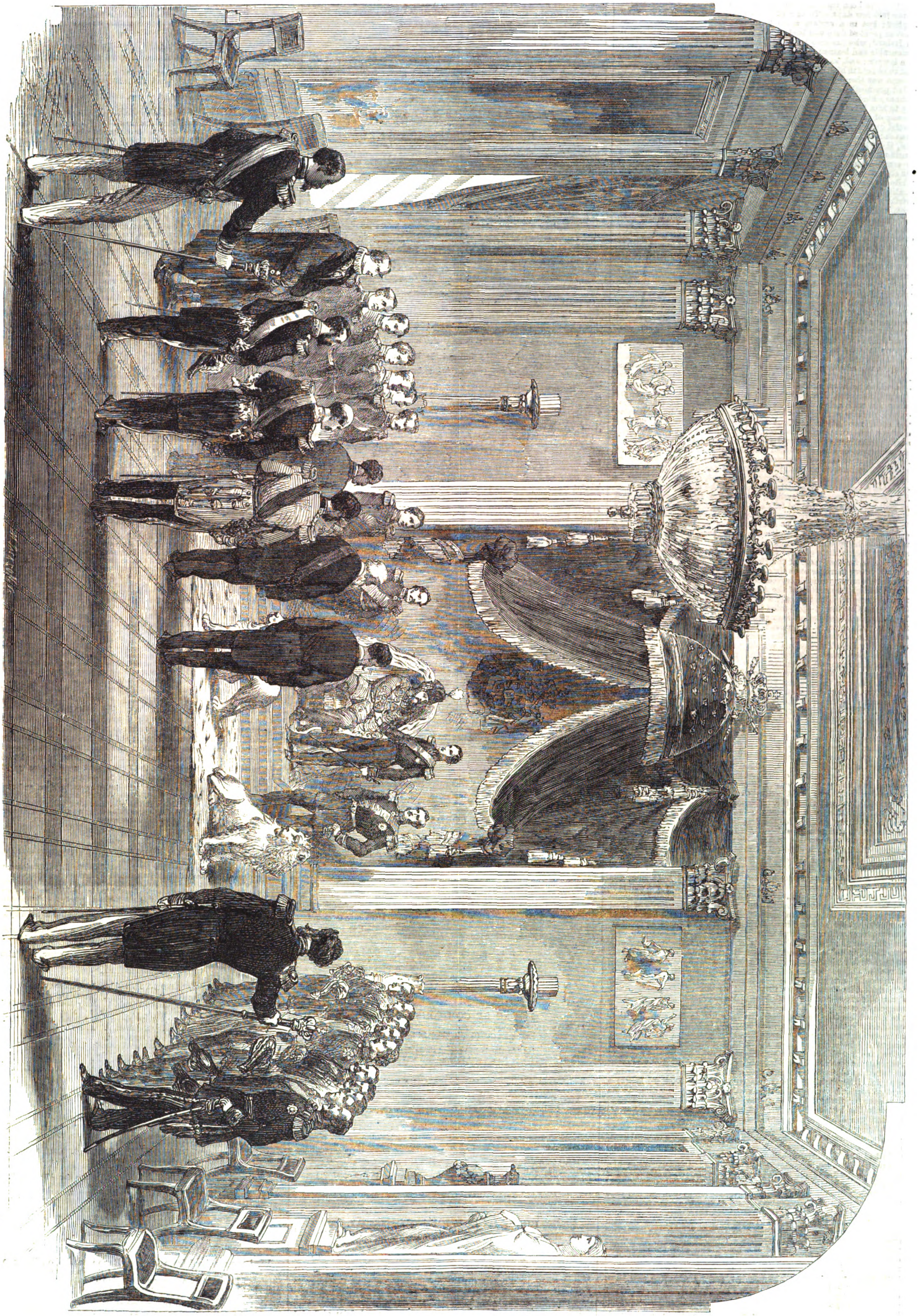

STATE RECEPTION OF THE GREEK DEPUTATION BY THE KING OF DENMARK.—SEE PAGE 702.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE have been three first appearances in the House of Commons in the last few days. To one of them only can the term be literally applied; but in a certain sense they were first appearances. Foremost in point of date was that of Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who has only lately obtained a place in Parliament. This honourable and learned gentleman came hither with a high reputation as a lawyer; and, as regards his private and personal capability, he is said to be held in high esteem by every class and party in Ireland. The ground was therefore well prepared for him, and the success of his début practically assured unless he should exhibit shortcomings of no ordinary kind. In answering one or two questions which had been put to him Mr. O'Hagan showed that he had a good voice and much fluency of expression; and in his first speech, on Irish education, his special qualities were permanently brought out. He is undoubtedly eloquent, but more in the Irish than the English sense of the word; and, though skilful in argumentation, he gives one the idea that he trusts rather to his declamation than to his ingenuity. His style is in some degree of the school of Mr. Whiteside; but he is without the coarseness, and possesses none of the jocoseness, of that gentleman, while his earnestness seems to have the ring of reality about it—a quality which, even in his most vehement moods, no one could well attribute to Mr. Whiteside. It must, however, in candour be stated that, until Mr. O'Hagan has gone through the training which is indispensable to a leading position in the House, he could hardly take rank as a master, even in Irish debate. Much interest was felt one evening when it was understood that Mr. Stansfeld was to take the initiative, on the part of the Admiralty, in a discussion in which that body was to have the benefit of explanation, if not to be defended. It was matter of curious speculation how a Radical Reformer in all senses, and an Administrative Reformer in particular, could present a case for a department which has been for some time under active and pressing impeachment. The result proved that Mr. Stansfeld knew very well what he was about when he accepted office, and that, office in the Admiralty. In the early part of his speech he was unable to escape from that diffuseness which characterises his style of speaking; and at times there was a way of saying what *he* was prepared to do or to concede, which smacked a little of mock grandeur, coming as it did from an official who is at the very tail of his department. But when he came into the pith of his speech this passed away, and, adopting that tone of candour which Lord Clarence Paget has identified with Admiralty speeches in the house, and which in that noble Lord sometimes assumes the shape of injured innocence, Mr. Stansfeld so mixed up his Liberal, reforming principles with a due adherence to the technicalities of official procedure, so fully granted the necessity of reform while he manifested the equal necessity of cautious and judicious handling in making changes, and so contrived to present himself as a standing and personal pledge, not only of good intentions but of gentle yet decided progress, that he at once satisfied official requirements and conciliated hostile criticism on his department. In short, his speech was one of great ability in every respect, not omitting a perfect knowledge of the subject on which he was speaking; but that, of course, was to be expected from him. We rather think that the moderate infusion of his peculiar, somewhat grandiose, style, which may be characterised as Miltonic, into the official talk of the Treasury Bench, was felt by the House to be an agreeable novelty. In a subsequent speech on Wednesday, when he had to deal with the case of the Admiralty generally, Mr. Stansfeld acquitted himself even better, because, on the whole, he appeared to be more at his ease. Lord Clarence Paget seems to look a little glum at times when he finds such a competitor by his side for the favour of the House; but the noble Lord has been a great power there for some time, and as he is not very likely to lose his influence to any appreciable degree, he ought to be thankful that he has no longer to fight the battles of the Admiralty singlehanded. A very new member, who took his seat only a week or so ago for Kinsale—namely, Sir George Coulthurst—presented himself to the House on Tuesday. The honourable gentleman seems to be sensible and energetic, and, for the rest, appears to present the anomaly of a member sitting somewhat ostentatiously in the most liberal section of the House and talking high Toryism in a sounding manner.

It has been very pertinently, and perhaps impertinently, asked whether Mr. Somerset Beaumont knew Lord Palmerston's mind when he interposed on Monday evening to stop Mr. Hennessy's motion on Poland. Certain incredulous persons will have it that Government did not want any discussion on the subject, but that the Premier was a victim to the leech-like tenacity of the member for the King's County. That honourable gentleman is always fastening upon and sticking to something or somebody, and even the chief of the Government cannot shake him off. It has struck some observers of the proceedings of the House that it is felt that the time has come when a check should be given to Mr. Hennessy. At least, one could not help thinking that one traced some such feeling in the speeches of Mr. Kinglake and Lord Enfield. The former gentleman was, so to speak, impersonally contemptuous; he did not utter his name, but every word was Hennessy, in the sense in which the elder Pitt was said once to have dealt with Murray. It seemed to us that Mr. Hennessy himself was conscious that interposition was directed more against the mover than the proposed motion, and for the first time in his Parliamentary life he was quiet, and seemed subdued. It was unquestionably a tremendous snub to a member to have his motion stopped by the rough process of a division, which decided that it should not come on; and few persons remember any other gentleman who has received such a negative honour. Although the Government, who had given him the evening for his motion, as in honour bound, divided with him, the silence of Lord Palmerston before the division took place was ominous of some foregone conclusion. The remoteness of the quarter whence the intervention came was suspicious; while the interference of Lord Enfield—who is supposed to know Earl Russell's wishes better than any independent member in the House—was still more suggestive. One can very well understand why Mr. Horsman was so angry, for his effervescent speech had been bottled up in vain, and his petulance was therefore to be excused. Lord Robert Cecil, of course, came forward in his adopted character of arbiter in all difficulties, his way of making things pleasant being to utter circular objurgations which comprehend every one who has taken any part in what is going forward. The occasion was illustrated by one of Mr. Coningham's spasmodic rages, and his indulgence in language and gestures, which suggest to one that he has modelled himself on that "bête noir" of the French Legislative Chambers, the Marquis de Boissy. But it is quite certain that the idea of what is called, in Parliamentary as well as in sporting language, a "cross," had got possession of the House; and with admirable readiness and skill Lord Palmerston, who perceived the incredulity with which his statement that he was taken by surprise was received, diverted attention from the immediate cause of agitation by taking the unusual course of declaring the contents of a diplomatic despatch which was still on its way to Russia. It was a feat as successful as it was bold; and the result may be gathered from a statement of the fact that immediately afterwards the discussion fell into the hands of Mr. Vincent Scully, who exercised his usual ingenuity in eliciting injury to Ireland from the most remote and inconsequent causes, but who nevertheless said a very good thing (and he often says good things) when, in an especially ironical tone, and with a significant glance at the member for King's County, he talked of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hennessy as the "high contracting parties" to the compact which was under debate. When Mr. Scully has the floor given up to him every one knows that the end of the discussion is visible, though only through the lengthened vista of his speech, and so it happened here. Whatever they might continue to think of the business, members ceased to talk about it.

It is a curious fact that there is within the Imperial Parliament something very like a Scotch Parliament—that is, the Scottish members never suffer the southerns to interfere with the measures specially relating to Scotland. They consider, discuss, and shape them in private meetings out of the house, and when they are under consideration in the house they are only public repetitions of previous rehearsals. Nevertheless, the Scotch members play out their parts with great patience and persistency; and no one who sees them battling point by point of a measure, or pushing it gradually out of the house, would imagine that everything had been practically arranged beforehand. It is, however, obvious that Scottish representatives must appear before their constituents in the columns of the newspapers as well as other members; and hence the steady, regular deliverance of their sentiments by all and sundry of them, no matter what becomes of the bill before them. One of these cases occurred this week, when a morning sitting was appointed for the special purpose of debating a bill which every one knew would go to the wall about a quarter to four o'clock. Although the fight was a sham one it was conducted with all the formalities and a good deal of the ardour of a real one; and when at length the originator of the measure, trying to look supremely unconscious, and with a show of reluctance which seemed to have been born only of the moment, stated that he would withdraw it, member after member rose and abused it. Not content with having "scotched the snake," they proceeded most decidedly to kill it.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

Lord Stratheden brought in a bill to amend the oaths taken by the members of the Legislature. His object was to amend these oaths, so as to admit Jews to Parliament in a direct way, instead of their taking their seats by the suspension of a standing order. The bill was brought in, but Lord Stratheden said he did not intend to proceed with it this Session.

Lord Ebury called attention to the distinction made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the distribution of the common fund between benefices in public and private patronage, and made a motion on the subject, which, after a short discussion, was withdrawn.

The Volunteers Bill was read a second time, after a brief discussion.

The Prison Ministers Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The London, &c., Dioceses Bill passed through Committee.

The Mutiny (East India) Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill and the Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill passed through Committee.

The Walmer Vesting Bill was read a second time.

On the report of the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill various amendments underwent discussion, with especial reference to the construction of a pier at Rhyl. Mr. Bass moved the recommittal of the bill. This motion, after a long debate, was carried by 80 to 19, and the House went into Committee, when the motion that the provisional order of the Board of Trade for the construction of a pier at Rhyl be reinstated in the bill was agreed to, upon a division.

Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity Bill and the Ruthin Charities Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee upon the Poor Removal (No. 2) Bill, and commenced the discussion of the numerous amendments of which notice had been given. The first of the amendments of the first clause, moved by Mr. C. Turner, having been carried, Mr. Herbert, who had introduced the bill, moved that the Chairman report progress, with the view of considering the course he should take in regard to it. The motion was agreed to.

Sir H. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to prisons in Ireland.

Lord Raynham obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, with respect to the seizure of diseased and unwholesome meat; a bill to prohibit unqualified persons from the practice of midwifery; and a bill for the prevention of accidental poisoning.

In reply to Mr. Coningham, the Marquis of Hartington said that Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was to be recalled to this country to be tried by court-martial. This announcement was received with loud cheers.

In reply to Mr. Baines, Mr. Layard said a commercial treaty with Italy had not yet been signed. He trusted, however, that it would be signed before long.

Lord Palmerston, in answering a question put by Lord Hotham, said he should postpone the vote for the Exhibition building to Thursday week. On Thursday next he would bring on the bill for fortifications.

Mr. Layard said that since he answered a question on Friday night as to General Mouravieff having ordered Polish ladies who were mourning to be knouted, telegraphic despatches had been received from the Russian Government denying that there was any foundation for the statement. He added, however, that the information in the possession of her Majesty's Government tended to confirm the reports of the cruelties that were practised.

POLAND.—Lord PALMERSTON moved the postponement of the orders of the day, with the view of allowing Mr. Hennessy to bring forward his motion on the Polish question.—The proposition was, however, opposed by several members, and on a division the House decided by a considerable majority not to hear the member for King's County at present.—Mr. HORSMAN protested against this decision; and Lord PALMERSTON expressed his regret that Mr. Hennessy was not permitted to go on with his motion. He apprehended no inconvenience from the discussion, although it was his intention to have opposed both the motion of Mr. Hennessy and the amendment of Mr. W. E. Forster. The noble Lord, however, stated the substance of the despatch which had been sent to St. Petersburg by her Majesty's Government. It was recommended that there should be a cessation of hostilities; that a general amnesty should be proclaimed; that a national representation should be granted, on the principle of that established by Alexander I. in execution of the Treaty of Vienna; that the public offices in Poland should be filled by Poles alone; that perfect liberty of conscience should be used in all public transactions and in the education of the people; and, lastly, that a regular system of recruiting should be organised, so as to put an end to such conscriptions as those which preceded the revolt. Communications had also been sent to the Russian capital by the Governments of Paris and Vienna, whose views differed on some points from those held by her Majesty's Government. In the main, however, they agreed, and Denmark and other States had given their sanction to the proposals of England. The noble Lord added that in the present insurrection great atrocities had been committed on both sides, and it was this circumstance which mainly led her Majesty's Government to urge an armistice.—After some further remarks from Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Seymour-Fitzgerald the subject dropped. Mr. Hennessy will bring the question before the House when Russia's reply shall have been made public.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Security from Violence Bill passed through Committee.

The Innkeepers' Liability and the Militia Pay Bills were severally read a second time.

Lord Donoughmore brought forward the case of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock Company. He moved two resolutions—one, that the report and evidence on the subject be referred to the Attorney-General in order that he might inquire whether an indictment should not be preferred against the directors and auditors of the company; and the other, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what legislative measures were requisite to prevent directors of public companies from exceeding their borrowing powers.—The Lord Chancellor announced that the course suggested by the first resolution was about to be taken by the Government. The resolution was therefore withdrawn. The second resolution, with some additions, was passed, and, after disposing of some other business, their Lordships adjourned.

The Earl of Shaftesbury drew the attention of the House to the recent melancholy death of Miss Walkley, the seamstress, caused by overwork and unfit sleeping apartments. He asked whether the Government were prepared to introduce a measure for the ventilation and sanitary regulation of the workrooms in which seamstresses were employed?—Earl Granville was not prepared to state that the Government intended to introduce any bill on the subject; but if Lord Shaftesbury himself would bring in a bill it would meet with full consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting,

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Vaccination (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Statute Labour Roads and Bridges Bill was committed; but, in consequence of the opposition to its most important provisions, was eventually withdrawn.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Maguire proposed a resolution to the effect:—"That inasmuch as the measures of 1860, intended as a final settlement of the claims of the Irish tenant, had proved to be wholly inoperative, and inasmuch as the present condition of Ireland required the special attention of Parliament, with a view to the adoption of wise and salutary laws which might stimulate industry and protect the enjoyment of its fruits, an address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the state of the agricultural classes of Ireland, and to suggest such improvement in the relations between landlord and tenant as might seem necessary and expedient." The hon. member supported his resolution in a long speech, and a debate ensued which occupied the greater part of the sitting. The motion was negatived by 128 to 49.

Sir F. Kelly moved for a Select Committee to consider the effect of the malt duties upon the cultivation and price of barley, and upon the manufacture and price of malt and malt liquors; also upon the application of malt to the feeding of cattle and sheep. The Chancellor of the Exchequer assenting, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Misappropriation by Servants Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Bouverie withdrew his Uniformity Act Amendment Bill. Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Walpole, and other members expressed their approval of this course.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Dalglish's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty was resumed. Several hon. members urged that the motion should be withdrawn, and finally Mr. Dalglish yielded to these suggestions and withdrew it.

Mr. Cox moved the second reading of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill, the provisions of which, he said, would not in any way interfere with the enjoyment by the public of Hampstead Heath.—Lord Enfield proposed, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months, on the ground that it reversed the previous decisions of Parliament, repealed a clause in a public Act to serve a private object, and thus practically enabled Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to build on Hampstead Heath. On a division the amendment was carried by 78 to 54.

Some other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Volunteers Bill passed through Committee.

The Thames Embankment (North Side) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD PALMERSTON.—Sir G. GREY said the noble Lord had requested him to express his regret at his unavoidable absence through indisposition. He would therefore postpone his motion on fortifications until Thursday next, and, immediately after that was disposed of, would proceed with the vote for the Exhibition building.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.—Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether, subsequently to the memorandum of the 18th of December, a second memorandum, or letter, embodying the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the Mhow court-martial had not been issued; also whether the proceedings alleged by Paymaster Smales to have taken place on his court-martial, were submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in England for his opinion? and whether that opinion was obtained before the Paymaster was gazetted out of the service?—The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that no second memorandum had been issued. The second part of the question was so vague and indefinite that he should not be justified in giving an answer to it.—Mr. BENTINCK asked whether there was any precedent for holding such a court-martial, and, if not, whether it was not an insult to officers in India.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON believed there was no precedent. He did not think that there would be anything insulting to the Indian officers.—Mr. DISRAELI complained of the expense that would be incurred.—Sir DE LACY EVANS recommended that the whole regiment should be called home.—A long discussion took place the adjournment of the House having been moved for the purpose of making it in order. The motion was, of course, withdrawn.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of Mr. DILLWYN, this order was read and discharged.

THE WELLINGTON CAR.—On the order for going into Supply, Mr. C. BENTINCK asked the First Commissioner of Works to explain the circumstances under which the Wellington funeral car, with wicker-work horses, trappings, &c., is exhibited to the public at sixpence a head by the vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral.—Mr. COWPER said he believed that the vergers were allowed to take sixpence a head from persons going down into the crypt. Whether the Dean and Chapter were right in allowing that he could not say. Persons could not go into the crypt without a verger, and there were no cathedral funds out of which those officials could be paid.

A variety of other questions having been disposed of, the House ultimately went into Committee of Supply, when the consideration of the Irish Education vote occupied the chief portion of the night.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE ceremony of inaugurating the new building for this asylum at Slough, on Wednesday, was a most brilliant one, apart from the interest attaching to the charitable object for which it is intended. The fine weather, the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the excellent arrangements, all combined to attract a very large number of visitors, and make the day at Slough a complete festival.

The Prince and Princess arrived by special train from London to Slough at four o'clock, and were received at the station by a deputation of directors, by whom they were conducted to the reception-room prepared for them in the main building. The procession was then formed, and consisted of the board of directors of the institution, headed by the chairman (Mr. Thomas Tilson) and the vice-chairman (Mr. Charles Wolloton), the clergy of the neighbourhood, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and, lastly, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Jermyn, General Knollys, and a numerous suite. They proceeded from the west door through two lines of pupils of the school to a dais prepared for them beneath a large marquee erected on the lawn, and communicating with the main portion of the building. During the procession the National Anthem was played by the bands of the 18th Hussars and the Commissionaires, who were in attendance during the whole day. On the arrival of the Prince and Princess at the dais the pupils of the institution sung the Old Hundredth Psalm very sweetly, and an address to the Prince was read by Mr. Thomas Tilson, the chairman of the board of directors. It gave a short account of the foundation and gradual progress of the institution, stating the reasons that had determined the directors to move to the present premises. It alluded in grateful terms to the patronage already bestowed on the asylum by the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Prince and Princess would allow their names to be enrolled as the Royal Vice-patron and Vice-patroness of the institution.

The Prince, in reply, said,—"It has given the Princess and myself great pleasure to be present at the opening of your new asylum, and to have been invited to take part in so good a work. The benevolent purposes of this widely-extended institution speak for themselves. It is one in which the Queen and my lamented father, the promoter of every scheme for the relief of the necessitous, evinced warm interest; and the details which you have given of its formation and progress furnish another appeal for aid from those whose highest enjoyment is to give a home and education to the fatherless and destitute. It is a privilege, I assure you, that the Princess and myself value greatly, to have our names associated with the British Orphan Asylum."

His Royal Highness then declared the building to be open, and for ever dedicated to the purposes of the British Orphan Asylum. A prayer was offered by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the institution. This was followed by a sacred song set to music by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, and specially composed for the occasion. The ladies who had purses to present then advanced in almost endless procession, and, with graceful obeisance, deposited them on the table before their Royal Highnesses, making a goodly heap. The Prince of Wales, amid much cheering, announced that Mr. Edward Mackenzie had presented to the society the sum of £12,000 to pay for the building.

The National Anthem was sung by the pupils of the Royal Academy, under the direction of Mr. Lucas. The Prince and Princess then proceeded to the south lawn, and there each planted a tree in commemoration of the events of the day. The trees were finely-grown specimens of the Wellingtonea gigantea, which had been presented by Mr. Turner for the purpose. The planting of the trees was followed by hearty cheering; and, this interesting ceremony over, their Royal Highnesses left the grounds, and returned to town by special train on the Great Western Railway.

In the afternoon the company were entertained at a splendid banquet, laid out in a marquee in the grounds of the Asylum, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

A banquet, provided by Mr. Chater, of the London Tavern, was given in the evening, the Lord Mayor presiding.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Betsy Copeland, 1. Deerfoot, 2. Game Pullet c., 3.
Members' Plate (Handicap).—Erin-go-Bragh, 1. Lady Louisa, 2. Cellarius, 3.
Tyro Stakes.—Lady of Coverham, 1. Windham, 2. Mantalini, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Acceptance, 1. Lady Braybrook, 2. Bolton's dam f., 3.
North Derby.—Manfred, 1. Giles the First, 2. Alice, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Licensed Victuallers' Handicap.—Mountain Buck, 1. Entremet, 2. Rosebud, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Erin-go-Bragh, 1. Lady of Coverham, 2. Windham, 3.
Northumberland Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Carbineer, 2. Lothian's King, 3.
Commercial Visitors' Stakes.—Patrick, 1. Lachesis, 2. Annabella, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Jocy Jones, 1. Comet, 2. Montrose, 3.

THURSDAY.

Tyne Handicap.—Rubini, 1. Calabria, 2.
Gold Cup.—Dead heat with Comet and Calot g.

CHELMSFORD MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Mark's Hall Stakes.—Woodcraft, 1. Sacrilege, 2. Wee Aggie, 3.
Sourry Handicap.—Disappointment, 1. Constornation, 2. Hilly Grove, 3.
Chelmsford Handicap.—Flirtation, 1. Flash in the Pan, 2. Mountain Maid, 3.
Great Braddow Stakes.—Birthday, 1. Vander velde, 2. Confederate, 3.
Galleywood Stakes.—Jemima, 1. Sacrilege, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

County Members' Plate.—Lady Fanny, 1. Measure for Measure, 2. Mrs. Somerville, 3.
Maldon Stakes.—Cadiz, 1. Miss Herbert, 2. Peony, 3.
Selling Handicap.—Disappointment, 1. Measure for Measure, 2. Confederate, 3.
Essex Stakes.—Nebula, 1. Necklace, 2. Invasion, 3.
Maiden Two-Year Plate.—Wee Aggie, 1. Miss Herbert, 2. St. Rosalie, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Bally Edmond, 1. Paste, 2. Millionaire, 3.
Town Plate.—Consternation, 1. Trap, 2. Santhal, 3.

We have received from Messrs. Bacon and Co., Paternoster-row, copies of Hare's Map of the Vicinity of Richmond and he Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; a Topographical Map of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; and a large Map of the State of Virginia—all published by J. H. Colton, of New York. The first of the above valuable maps is compiled from the official maps of the War Department at Washington, and they will all be found most useful in comprehending the great military struggle of which the States above named form the scene.

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THE FARM.

THE great Babraham cornucopia has poured forth its stores to its latest calf, and the grand shorthorn total is £8027 5s., or an average of £55 7s. 2d. for 145 head. The sale in April averaged £55 15s. for 82 head, and that on Wednesday £54 17s. for 63 head. To this must be added £16,646 14s. 6d., or an average of £11 17s. 3d. on 1404 sheep sold at the two great sales before Mr. Webb's death; and we find that the flocks and herds of "the shepherd king" have realised £24,674, less sixpence. The last shorthorn sale included thirty-two Celias, at £44 11s. 2d. each; sixteen Dodonas, at £43 4s. 1d.; seven Sylphs, at £44 8s.; three Beauties, at £198 9s.; one Gwynne, at £98 14s.; three Erminstades, at £52 10s.; and First Fruits, the young gold medallist bull, £168. The sum total for the sixty-three was £2455 11s., giving an average of £15 11s. 6d. for forty-nine cows and heifers, and of £87 6s. for fourteen bulls. The Beauty (by Puritan from Cambridge Rose 6th), for which Mr. Webb gave 160 gs. at the Cobham sale in March, 1859, realised, with her nine descendants, 1253 gs.

The Warlaby calves for the first half of 1863 are on this wise: a red and white bull by Sir Samuel from Red Rose; two roan heifers and a roan bull by Lord of the Valley from Modesty, Lady Blithe, and Charlotte; and a roan bull and a red bull by Lord of the Hills from Reception and Melina. Mr. Richard Booth will have about half a dozen engaged at the Battle of Worcester. Mr. Torr's Bracelet 3rd, so closely allied to her namesake, once the prima donna of Killerby, has just had her third calf, a white heifer, Bracelet 4th, by Fitzclarence, who is shortly to take his turn at Warlaby. Her first calf, Breastplate, by Dr. M'Hale, is in process of engraving for the "Herd Book" (which will appear most probably in August), and her next was the red Bulwark, by The Druid. We learn from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* that the Grand Duchess tribe are to make their first public appearance at Worcester, whither a couple of roan calves, Grand Duke 9th and Grand Duchess 12th, are bound. Grand Duchess 4th died lately, and Grand Duchess 1st has been slaughtered, and the last arrivals are Grand Duchess 14th, Grand Duchess 15th, and Grand Duke 12th, all three "reds with the mark."

The Smithfield Club purpose giving £1625 in prizes next December, besides two £40 and four £20 cups, a gold medal for pigs, ten silver medals in extra stock, fifty in the regular classes, and a £10 butcher's cup to the largest buyer. The £1005 for cattle is thus allotted:—Devons, Herefords, and shorthorns, £220 each; Sussex, £125;. crossbreds, £115; Scotch longhorns and polls, £70 each; Norfolk and Suffolk, £50; Welsh, £45; Irish and longhorns, £30 each; and extra stock, £10—a sum which would bear enlarging when we consider what excellent animals are perforce found in those ranks. The sheep share their £500 as follows:—Southdowns, £100; Leicesters, £80; crossbreds, mountain sheep (white faced and speckle or black faced in distinct classes), £50 each; Cotswolds, Lincolns, Hampshires, and Shrops, £40 each; Oxfords, Kents and other long wools, £30 each; and pigs, £120.

It has been recently decided by the Queen's Bench that a portable threshing-machine employed in threshing corn by the roadside is "erected," within the meaning of the 70th section of the General Highway Act; and hence, if it is within twenty-five yards of the highway, and not properly screened, its owner is liable to the penalties imposed by such section. The Common Pleas have also held that where, in starting a train from a station, the engine-driver blew off steam at a level crossing, and in consequence of the noise so caused a pair of horses which were standing on the public road close by and waiting to cross it became unmanageable and ran against a wall, the company was guilty of want of care, and liable for the damage so caused to the carriage and horses.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly (who has taken his time about it) has moved for and got his Committee for considering the effect of the malt tax as regards revenue, beer, and cattle feeding; and the bill to make the taking of oats, fodder, &c., by men in charge of horses or stock for the purpose of extra feeding them not an indictable offence, but one merely of magisterial cognisance, has received its second reading. The case in which carters were punished for stealing their masters' oats for this purpose has always been thought very doubtful law, and the only reason the Judges gave for upholding the conviction was, that by putting the horses into better condition the carter's labour was diminished.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has passed a special resolution securing to England the advantages stipulated in the commercial treaty concluded between Belgium and Switzerland.

A despatch received at the Foreign Office from the British Envoy in Persia announces that the siege of Herat has at length been terminated, and that the city has been captured by our Afghan ally, Dost Mahomed Khan.

In the German Federal Diet, on Thursday week, the Special Committees on the affairs of Holstein brought in a report proposing that the Danish Government should be required to withdraw its ordinance of the 30th of March. The Danish representative handed in a protest against it, and the report will be taken into consideration on the 7th of July.

A bill before the House of Lords defines the boundaries of British Columbia thus:—On the south the United States, and on the north 60 deg. north latitude; on the west the Pacific and the Russian territories, and on the east the Rocky Mountains and 120 deg. west longitude. Queen Charlotte's Island and all other adjacent islands are included, except Vancouver and its adjacent islands.

The half-yearly award of commissions and distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, took place on Wednesday in the newly-erected gymnasium at the rear of the institution, in the presence of a large number of military officers, professors, and masters of the academy, and relatives and friends of the students. Major-General Hamilton read a report of the Council of Military Education, which was highly satisfactory; and a favourable report from General Sandham, Lieutenant-Governor of the academy, was also read.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE unsettled state of the Polish question has continued to exercise considerable influence upon the market for National Securities. Notwithstanding that liberal supplies of bullion have arrived from Australia and other quarters, and that about £100,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England, numerous sales of Consols have taken place, many accounts have been closed, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The Unfunded Debt has, likewise, sold at reduced rates, although the immediate prospect is that money will rule easier in price. The applications for accommodation at the Bank of England have been by no means numerous, and in the open market—which is somewhat heavily supplied with surplus capital—the rates have in some instances been rather lower. The best commercial bills have been readily discounted, as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	2½	per cent.	Four months' bills	4¼	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	2½	"	Six months' bills	4¼ to 5	"
Three months' bills	4	"			

In the Stock Exchange money is abundant, at about 3 per cent; and on the Continent it is moderately active, at full quotations. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3⅛	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	3	2½
Frankfort	3	2½	Hamburg	—	4
			St. Petersburg	5½	7½

A considerable decline has taken place in the value of silver. Mexican dollars have sold as low as 62½d., and bars at 61½d. per ounce.

The aggregate imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £500,000, chiefly from Australia.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend of 5 per cent for the current half year.

The American exchanges still show a profit on the shipment of gold to this country, and most of those on the Continent are favourable.

The prospectus of the Bank of Westminster, with a capital of £1,000,000, has been issued.

On Monday Home Stocks were dull and rather lower, whilst Indian Securities sold slowly. Consols, for Money, realised 91⅞ 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ¾; Long Annuities 15, 14⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. dis.; Bank Stock, 223½ to 224; India Five per Cents, 108½ 108; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106½; the Debentures, 109½ to 109; India Bonds, 11s. prem. Consols were rather lower on Tuesday. The Three per Cents, for Transfer, closed at 91⅞; Ditto, for July, 92; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ¾; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Rupee Paper, 105¾ to 107¼, and 11s to ½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. discount. On the following day there was no recovery in the market, and the purchases of stock were on a limited scale:—Consols, for Money, mark 91⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ ¾; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Rupee Paper, 105¾ to 107¼, and 11s to ½; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market exhibited increased heaviness:—Consols, for Money, sold at 91⅞ to ⅞; for Account, 91⅞ to 92; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅝ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. India Five per Cent Stock has marked 108¼.

American Securities have ruled steady, and prices have been well supported:—Atlantic and Great Western have realised 7½; Erie Shares, 60; Illinois Central, 28 dis.; Ditto, 100-dollar Shares, all paid, 62½; and Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgage, 86.

Much less firmness has been observed in the market for Foreign Securities, and prices almost generally have given way. The leading quotations for the week are as follow:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 96; Ditto, Small, 97½; Egyptian, 100½; Greek, 27½; Ditto, Coupons, 17½; Italian Railway, 81; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Granada, 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 9½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 90¾; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 92½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 55¼; Ditto, Deferred, 49½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103; Italian Five per Cents, 72½; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 58¼.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled firm. Alliance have sold at 35½; Anglo-Portuguese, 7½; Australasia, 76½; Bank of Egypt, 28⅝; Bank of Queensland, 8½; Chartered of British Columbia, 11½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 28½; City, 110; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 41⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 28 ex div.; London and Colonial, 4⅜; London and County, 45; London and South African, 2⅝; London and South-Western, 4½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 36; Union of Australia, 55½; Union of England and France, 8½; and Union of London, 36⅜.

In Colonial Government Securities the dealings have been far from numerous:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 108; Ditto, Five per Cents, 98½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1838 to 1892, 104½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active and the following are the leading transactions:—Australian Agricultural, 23½; Crystal Palace, 37; Electric Telegraph, 106; International Financial Society, 8⅜; Italian Irrigation Six per Cent Bonds, 4⅜; Joint-Stock Discount, 4; London Financial Association, 7; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 5; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78 ex div.; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 28; Ditto, 3½; South African Irrigation Investment, 4½; Van Diemen's Land, 14; Regent's Canal, 26; Berlin Waterworks, 8½; and East London, 131.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has been in a very inactive state, and in numerous instances prices have given way. The fall, however, has not been important. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 117⅞; Great Eastern, 52⅞; Ditto, A Stock, 50½; Great Northern, 128; Great Western, 66; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111⅞; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43½; London and North-Western, 101⅜; London and South-Western, 105¼; Metropolitan, 113; Midland, 127⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102½; Ditto, York, 90; South-Eastern, 91⅝; West Midland—Oxford, 46½; Ditto, Newport, 39.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 116½; Great Western, Chester Shares, 77; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 96; South Wales Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL S.—Birkenhead, 90; Chester and Holyhead, 57½; Hull and Selby, 112½; North-Western, 17½; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 138.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5⅝; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 103½; Cape Town and Dock, 10½; Eastern Bengal, 111½; East Indian, 109¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 74½; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 65½; Great Indian Peninsula, 110½; Indian Branch, 2½; Madras Five per Cent, 108½; Scinde, 111½; Punjaub, 16½; Ditto, 108; Indus Steam Flotilla, 105.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Belgian, Eastern Junction, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 17½; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Ottoman, 12⅝.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 24 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£129,908	An increase of bullion of	£175,962
An increase of public deposits of	396,914	An increase of rest of	8,858
A decrease of other deposits of	91,510	An increase of reserve of	323,012
An increase of securities of	5,506		

The total circulation is £20,525,665; public deposits amount to £10,279,053, and private deposits to £13,809,996; securities are £32,756,459, and the stock of bullion is £15,026,118.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 22.—Our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with English wheat, but its quality was tolerably prime. Selected samples moved off steadily, at 1s. per quarter *more money*, and at which several parcels were taken for export to the Continent. Other kinds were quite as dear as last week, but the inquiry for them was by no means active. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably extensive—moved off steadily, and, in some instances, the currencies were 1s. per quarter higher. Floating cargoes were in request on French account. Fine barley was dull; but grinding and distilling sorts sold freely, at extreme rates. No change took place in the value of any kind of malt. The influx from abroad having continued heavy, oats were very dull, at the late decline in value. Beans and peas moved off steadily, at previous rates. *Fine American flour was the turn dearer.* Otherwise, the flour trade was firm.

June 24.—The attendance of buyers to-day was by no means numerous; yet the demand was steady, at full prices.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: wheat, 270; barley, 20; malt, 1020; flour, 620. Foreign: wheat 8395; barley, 500; oats, 14,120; flour, 4310 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 33s. to 34s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 35s. to 40s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks 29s. to 32s. per 280lb; American, 21s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 34s. to 42s. per sack.

Seeds.—Linseed is less active, at about previous quotations. All other seeds, as well as cakes, are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 33s. 3d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 32s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 77,549; barley, 811; oats, 4605; rye, 56; beans, 3073; peas, 295 quarters.

Tea.—Nearly all kinds move off slowly, at about stationary prices. Advices from China state that the exports had amounted to 111,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—The transactions in all kinds of raw sugar have been only moderate, and prices are with difficulty supported. Barbadoes has realised 31s. to 39s.; Jamaica, 31s. to 34s. 6d.; and St. Lucia, 30s. to 34s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock consists of 92,604 tons, against 74,336 tons last year.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are tolerably firm in price. Otherwise the market is heavy, at barely late rates. Stock 8705 tons, against 7837 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is somewhat restricted. Prices, however, are well supported. Stock, 46,257 tons, against 34,652 tons.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, at very full prices. Bacon is steady, but not dearer. Hams support late rates. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is flat, at 42s. 9d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 43s. 6d. for the last three months. The stock is 37,430 casks, against 35,349 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 45s. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is selling at from £47 10s. to £50; olive, £51 10s. to £59 10s.; and fine palm, £36. American turpentine, 100s.; French ditto, 96s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. for East India. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; English spirit, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Hambro' ditto, 1s. 4d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being somewhat favourable, most kinds of hops move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The transactions are very moderate, at previous quotations.

Potatoes.—Old qualities are very dull, at from 70s. to 120s. per ton. New potatoes are steady, at from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 25).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being rather extensive, the demand for all breeds was very inactive, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb. The highest figure was 5s. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was seasonal good—moved off slowly. In prices, however, no change took place. The best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. We have to report a dull inquiry for lambs, on rather easier terms. The top figure was 6s 6d. per 8lb. There was a large number of calves on sale, and the veal trade was heavy, at a decline of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at barely late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 24s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1310; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 12,500; calves, 550; pigs, 390. Foreign: Beasts, 390; sheep and lambs, 2020; and calves, 402.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. WELLS, Manchester-street, Argyle-square, commission agent.—W. DANES, Pinchley, grocer.—C. BARR, Charles-street, Woolwich.—H. STEVENSON, Brighton-terrace, Victoria Park, woollen factor.—S. H. MITCHELL, Tooley street, provision merchant.—J. A. GOLLOP, Emmerson-street, Southwark, engineer.—J. COOPER, Chapel-place, Liverpool-road, Islington, cab proprietor.—J. SCAIFE, Hunsley, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—W. LEWIS, Pelsall, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—P. HARRISON, Great Barr, Staffordshire, farmer.—J. E. MEACHAM, Leicester chemist and druggist.—T. F. JARVIS, Littlethorpe, Leicestershire, miller and baker.—G. ALLEN, East Dereham, Norfolk, harness maker.—C. R. EMPSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, printer and stationer.—W. GOOD, jun., Leadport, Hants butcher.—J. PEARCE, Wood-green, Tottenham, boarding-house keeper.—P. CONS, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, pianoforte-key manufacturer.—W. L. MOLYNEUX, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, newspaper proprietor and advertising agent.—G. WARD, Pear-tree-street, New-cut, Lambeth, boot and shoe maker.—W. D. PORTER, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, oil and colour man.—R. STACEY, Portsea, Hants, jeweller.—D. POPPER, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, glass cutter.—MATILDA BARREN, Deptford.—J. SMITH, Wivenhoe, Essex, brewer.—J. EDGECOME, jun., Fenchurch-street, commission agent.—J. A. LEAKEY, Prince of Wales Avenue, Haverstock-hill, photograph dealer.—D. DANE, Hadcorn, Kent, farmer.—J. COLLINS, Guilford-street, Russell-square, surgeon.—J. MUMFORD, Salisbury-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone, grocer.—T. BYFORD, Trafalgar-square, Brompton, lodging and boarding-house keeper.—M. CHABRY, Queen-street, Kingsland-road, woollen merchant.—S. KENDRICK, Rugeley, Staffordshire, beerhouse-keeper.—G. E. RUNDLE, South-bank, St. John's-wood.—G. JACKSON, West Ham, Essex, builder's foreman.—R. L. GIBBOUD, Mark-lane, City, merchant.—W. GRAINGER, Neath, Glamorganshire, shipbroker.—MARY HUTT, Cambridge.—F. BUSWELL, York-road, Lambeth, fishmonger.—LAWLOR, Shalfleet and Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, builder.—H. E. MASKEW, Brompton, Chelsea, Chaplain to the Forces.—G. JOHNSON, St. Alban's, Herts, trimming manufacturer.—W. GRIEVES, Stibbington-street, St. Pancras, pianoforte tuner.—E. J. MORTIMER, Grove-terrace, Brompton, cheesemonger and poulterer.—W. MACKEY, Hastings, Sussex, auctioneer.—F. DROSIER, Loughton, Essex, chemist and druggist.—C. POLLARD, Ernest-street, Regent's Park, commission agent.—C. GOOD, Whitehorse-chambers, Foster-lane, commission agent.—B. R. PERKINS, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, ironmonger.—J. JACKSON, Birmingham, grocer.—N. DORRINGTON, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.—W. E. PERRY, Bobbington, Staffordshire, dealer in artificial manures.—S. GOLDSTON, Birmingham, tailor.—C. EYLES, Nottingham, publican.—H. MALIN, Coventry, watch finisher.—W. WELLS, Tonge-ford, Bedfordshire, blacksmith.—J. WORSLEY, Witton-cum-Siembrooks, Cheshire, cabinet-maker.—O. FOWKES, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, innkeeper.—T. FLETCHER, Bull-bridge, Derbyshire, beerhouse-keeper.—J. TWISS, Sale Moor, Cheshire, timber merchant.—L. LEE, Monkton, Devonshire, farmer.—J. BENNER, Truro, provision dealer.—J. P. F. MARSHALL, Middlesborough, grocer.—W. J. GRAZEBROOK, Liverpool, merchant and commission agent.—A. BEVAN, Rochdale, carpet dealer.—T. BIRTWISTLE, Rochdale, carpet dealer.—C. SATTERTHWAITE, Preston, druggist and apothecary.—J. CAMERON, Bolton, grocer and innkeeper.—J. W. ROBERTS, Gower, near Swansea, schoolmaster.—J. FORSTER, Carlisle, innkeeper.—J. P. SMITH, Whightwick, Staffordshire, agricultural engineer.—H. DERRY, Wolverhampton, tailor and draper.—E. HURLEY, Pudsham, Staffordshire, plumber, painter, and glazier.—T. GARRATT, Carrington, Nottinghamshire.—S. GALEATT, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, collier.—W. WHITEHEAD, Leeds, cloth dresser.—W. P. MANN, Middleham, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—H. STOCKDALE, Cardiff, grocer.—C. AUSTIN, Marnhull, Dorsetshire, baker.—T. HOWES, Penny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, licensed victualler.—T. ROBINSON, Newcastle-under Lyme, bookseller.—J. MUGFORD, Southsea, Hants, commission agent.—MARY ANN INDGE, Bower Hinton, Somersetshire, butcher.—W. JACOBS, Wellington, Somersetshire, relieving officer.—E. TATTERSALL, Blackburn innkeeper.—J. DIETRICH, Carlisle, clockmaker.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

BANKRUPTS.

T. FORRESTER, Gillingham, Kent, cattle-dealer.—E. S. THOMSON, Ham commons, Surrey.—B. ST. JOHN PERMIN, Colchester, sackmaker.—R. G. AMOS, Bishopsgate-churchyard, City, manager of the King's Arms Tavern.—E. RYAN, Manor-terrace, Kilburn, coal agent.—J. PARKINS, New Cross-road, Surrey, commission agent.—J. BEADLE, Croydon, Surrey, builder.—C. GIBSON, Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, publican.—J. BUCKLEY, Dudley-place, Harrow-road, and Wendover, Bucks, haydealer.—W. BRADFORD, Swan-street, Newington, bedding manufacturer.—T. WILSON, slater street, Bethnal-green, chenille manufacturer.—J. F. PENN, Norwich, licensed victualler.—J. FLOYD, Rochester, licensed victualler.—J. PARKINSON, St. John's court, Shoe-hill, and York-square, Strand, commission agent.—D. B. PAUL, late of the Waverly Hotel, King-street, Cheapside, dealer in fancy goods.—J. W. JONES, Windsor-road, Islington, commission agent.—W. BRAMPTON, New Broad-street, and Gresham-street, City, crinoline manufacturer.—T. COOK, Penton-row, Walworth-road, saddler.—E. MAY, Old Ferry-road, Poplar, general dealer.—W. SABERTON, Ely, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—C. WIGGS, Chester-street, Kennington, builder.—J. S. MISKIN, St. Jude's-place, Mildmay-road, butcher.—J. NEWTON, Sheerness, town carter.—J. EMERY, Waterloo-place, Shepherd's-bush, carpenter.—W. M. HARDING, Artillery-place West, accountant.—H. FAIRBROTHER, Rotherfield, Sussex, farmer.—W. P. KELLY, Gordon-street, Islington, merchant.—J. ANDREWS, Eling, Hampshire, timber merchant.—J. ATTERTON, Coltharbour-lane, Camberwell, gardener.—H. COLWELL, Green-street, Bethnal-green, bootmaker.—A. F. B. PRINNEBY, Streatham, Surrey, and Cannon-street, City, brick-merchants.—H. GUNN, Grove-street, Strand, American Newspaper proprietor.—R. BADGER, Smethwick, Staffordshire.—W. JEVON, Sedgley, Staffordshire, shoemaker.—H. C. WILLS, Bristol, bookseller.—G. A. COPELAND, Constantine, near Falmouth, safety blasting cartridge manufacturer.—J. THOMAS, Rhiraith, mine agent.—W. WEBB, Leeds, carver and gilder.—J. SMITH, Cockermouth, innkeeper.—G. CROWTHER, Yeadon, Yorkshire, millowner.—J. WRAGG, Barnsley, Yorkshire, pork butcher.—R. KETTLEWELL, sen., Belton, Lincolnshire, leather dealer.—R. C. FROST, Kirkgate-on-Bull, commission agent.—T. BURTON, Durham, stationer.—F. HARRISON, Brampton, Derbyshire, grocer.—T. BURKINSHAW, Sheffield, tile manufacturer.—G. S. PEARSON, Tarton, Cheshire, silk agent.—ELEANOR HUMPHREYS, Llan rhymadd, Angleseey, draper.—I. MORRIS, Birmingham.—C. TELLING, Bristol, cooper.—T. B. BALDEN, Bristol, undertaker.—O. GARRATT, Nottingham, joiner.—H. FREEAR, Daventry, Northamptonshire, pigdealer.—W. TANNER, Duston, Northamptonshire, farmer.—C. STRINGER jun., Northampton, blacksmith.—A. BURKLEY, Rochdale, plasterer.—H. MOORES, Hulme, Lancashire.—G. LEEDS, Manchester, leather-dealer.—J. DILWORTH, Halifax, stone mason.—E. EVANS, Southampton, baker.—T. TRIST, Dittisham, Devonshire.—G. GRIFFIS, Totnes, Devonshire, wheelwright.—J. HUTCHINSON, Sedgfield, Durham, blacksmith.—H. TINKLER, Sedgefield, Durham, grocer.—S. PALFREY, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, farmer.—W. DAVIES, Birkenhead, timber measurer.—T. ABBOTT, Shap, Westmorland, joiner.—J. C. PARSONS, Ilminster, grocer.—H. J. TAYLOR, Woodbridge, Suffolk, corn-chandler.—C. BEDFORDS, Coalville, Leicestershire, carpenter.—J. EQUINNS, Kingswinford, grocer.—L. DYMENT, Alnwick, Northumberland, farmer.—ELIZABETH BAGHAM, Worcester, hatter.—T. HEWARD, Austrey, Warwickshire, farmer.—H. OAKEY, Wootton, Gloucestershire, baker.—H. G. FROST, East Dereham, Norfolk, butcher.—G. WHITE, Frimley, Surrey, commercial agent.—W. STEWARD, Darlaston, Staffordshire, tailor.—G. HARRISS, Epworth, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—J. BOULTER, Kington, Herefordshire, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. DAVIDSON, Edinburgh, builder.—S. M. FULLERTON, Edinburgh, major in the army.—J. W. R. K. THOMSON, deceased, Leith, merchant.—G. G. RUSSELL, Elgin, draper.—W. SMITH, Redcastle, Ross-shire, blacksmith.—T. SOMMERVILLE and M. COLQUHOUN, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, potato merchants.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and of its founder, the late Prince Consort, was inaugurated with great state on the 10th inst. in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold, and attended by a numerous retinue of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary were also present. The Queen had privately inspected the memorial on the previous day and repeatedly expressed her satisfaction with it. The memorial stands on a *stone* basement, erected to receive it by the Horticultural Society, in their gardens at South Kensington, at the head of the lake and facing the conservatory. The idea embodied is that of Britannia (typified by the Prince), supported by the four quarters of the globe—indicating that the exhibition originated in England and was supported by all other nations. The monument is 42 ft. in height and 18 ft. across the base at the angles. The inscriptions are very full. On the south face are the names, incised and gilt, of all who were mainly interested in the Exhibition; on the east face is a complete list of the exhibiting countries; on the west are the salient statistics of the exhibition; while the north face is thus inscribed:—

ERECTED
BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.
ORIGINALLY INTENDED ONLY TO COMMEMORATE
THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.
NOW
DEDICATED ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF
THE GREAT AUTHOR OF THAT UNDERTAKING,
THE GOOD PRINCE,
TO WHOSE FAR-SEEING AND COMPREHENSIVE PHILANTHROPY
ITS FIRST CONCEPTION WAS DUE;
AND TO WHOSE CLEAR JUDGMENT AND UNTIRING EXERTIONS
IN DIRECTING ITS EXECUTION
THE WORLD IS INDEBTED FOR
ITS UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL,
THE PRINCE CONSORT.
BORN AUGUST 26, 1819. DIED DECEMBER 14, 1861.

"He was a man! take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

The body of the memorial is of grey granite from the Cheesewring quarries; the columns and antæ and the panels in the plinth are of red polished granite from Aberdeen. The statue of the late Prince Consort, in the robes of the Great Master of the Bath, surmounts the memorial. It is 10 ft. high. The statue of the Queen, as personifying "Peace," was intended originally to have been the crowning figure, but was exchanged for that of the Prince by express desire of her Majesty. The Prince's statue, and the statues of the four quarters of the world, are of bronze, produced by Messrs. Elkington by means of the electrotype process. Of the same material, too, are the caps and bases of the columns, and the medals in the plinth. The memorial places Mr. Durham, the sculptor, in the front rank of his profession.

The following extract from the elaborate programme which was issued by the council of the Horticultural Society may give a clearer notion of the details of the monument:—"The base of the memorial presents four curved surfaces, each containing a panel of red polished granite. At the angles, and below the feet of the statues, are bronze reliefs representing the medals awarded at the exhibition. Above this base, seated, and resting against the sub-plinth, are the statues of the four quarters of the globe, 8 ft. in height. Europe bears a mural crown upon her head; one hand holds a wreath, the arm resting on a rudder; in her lap is a sheathed sword bound with laurel, emblematical of the peace she enjoyed during the year of the event. The drapery of Asia is composed of cashmere and muslin; and, as characterising the Asiatic who accumulates wealth in precious stones, she is adorned with jewels. The head is the portrait of an Indian Princess. Africa is listless and inert; a coarse wrapper of native make is thrown around the lowest portion of the statue. America, the youngest in form and features, no longer represented as an Indian in a costume of feathers, may be viewed as a haughty daughter of Britannia. In one hand she holds the primitive bow and arrows of the Indian, the other rests upon an axe, suggestive of clearer ce and the inroad of civilisation; the head is adorned with rice and stars. Above these statues, and rising from the sub-plinth, are eight columns of polished red granite and eight corresponding

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MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND OF ITS FOUNDER THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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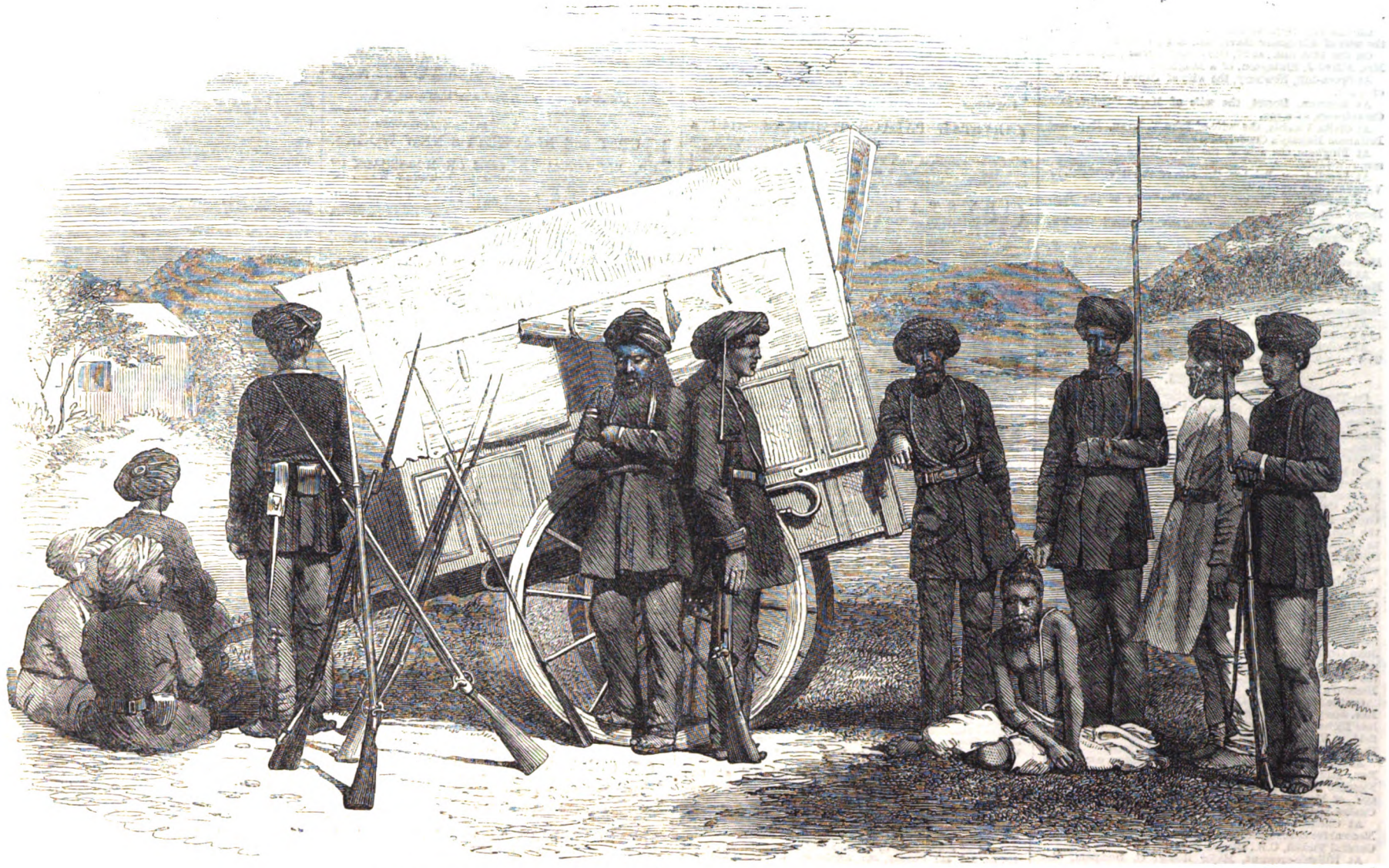
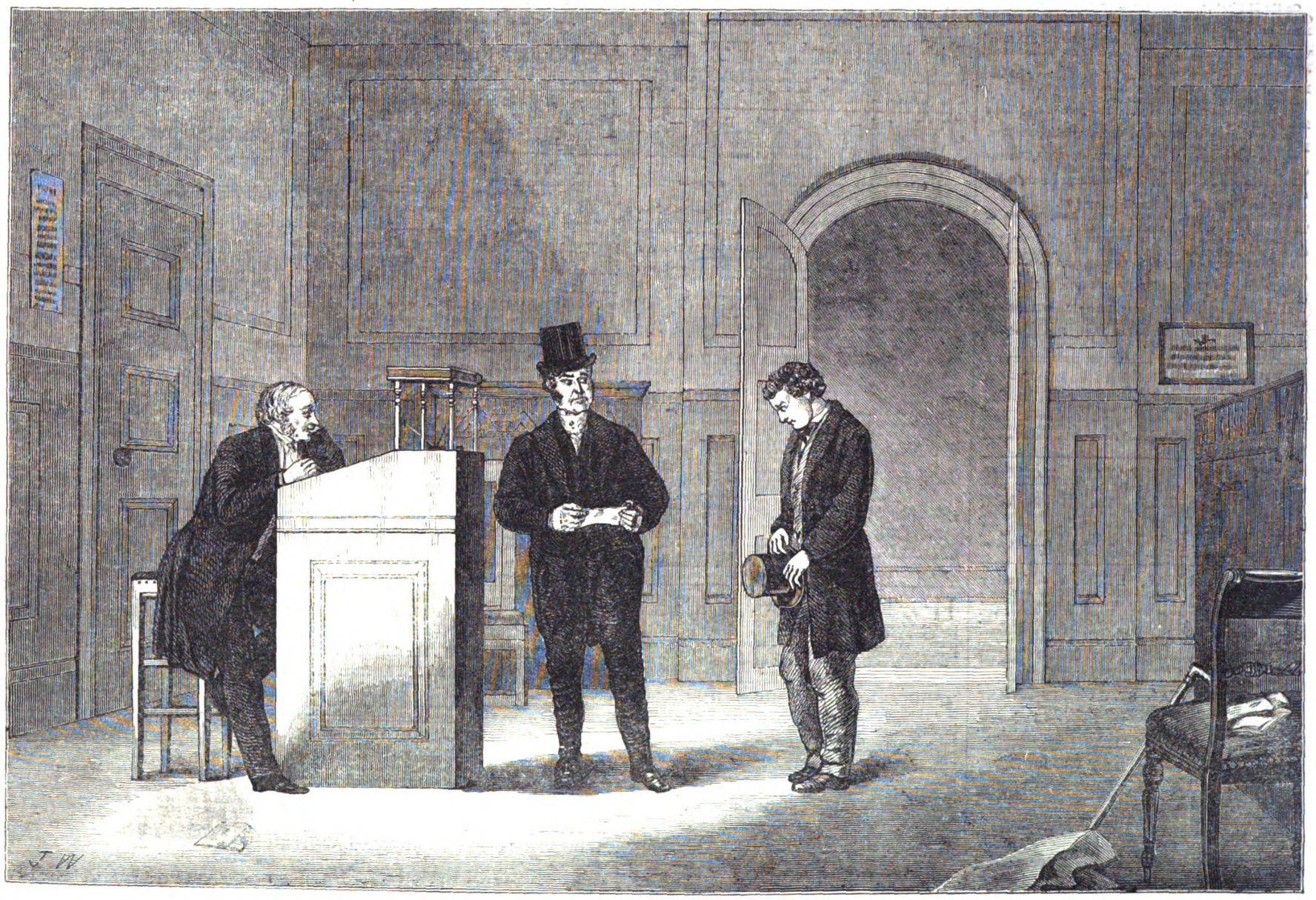


SHOLAPORE NATIVE (INDIAN) POLICE IN CHARGE OF A HINDOO REBEL.—SEE PAGE 703.

antæ, all with bronze capitals and bases. Between the pilasters are four tablets taking a circular form, and inscribed with a history of the exhibition and the dedication of the memorial. These tablets, as well as the columns, are monolithic. The columns support an entablature which breaks round them. In the frieze of this are incised texts. Above the entablature, carrying up the outline of the tablets, rises the pedestal of the crowning statue. It is one block of red granite, thus continuing the line of colour throughout the monument. In the statue the Prince is represented, by her Majesty's express command, in the robes of the Great Master of the Bath. Minute attention has been paid to the detail of the robes and orders."

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S new drama, which is so excellently acted that it is marked with a completeness not frequently witnessed on the stage, progresses in the good opinion of the public, and abundantly illustrates the difficulty which the criminal population have to encounter in their efforts to regain a position in society. The hero of the piece, as our readers know, is really innocent of the charge on which he was convicted and transported, and, on his return from Portland, gains a respectable situation, and is about to be married to the grateful girl who had recommended him to the post. But his evil genius follows him; and his former companions in dissipation, unwilling that he should gain an advantage in which they may not partake, denounce him to his employer. The scene is very cleverly managed. There is great variety in it. Hope and fear divide the soul of the returned convict (played by Mr. Neville) until all doubt ends in his dismissal from his employment. It is not the detective (whose part is undertaken by Mr. Horace Wigan) who denounces him, but, as we have suggested, his early acquaintances who had originally betrayed him into error. All now appears to be lost. In the further progress of the play the poor fellow is tried to the utmost, and things come to the worst. Then, by an inevitable law, they mend; and at the conclusion of the piece he has before him a future which abounds in promise of better days.



SCENE FROM "THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 9th ult., at Buenos Ayres, South America, the wife of William Plowes, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 26, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the wife of Alexander Mavrojani, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 97, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Mrs. Alfred J. Elkington, of a daughter.

At Speen-hill, Newbury, the wife of Captain Bourchier of a son.

At Manston, Dorset, the wife of Major Forster, late Carabineers, of a son.

At Civita Vecchia, the wife of John T. Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, of a son.

At Bingham, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Pavey, of a son.

At Angell-town, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, B.C.L., of a daughter.

At Kensington Gardens-square, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fry, D.D., of a daughter.

At Devonport, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 75th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Wolverton, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Harnett, of a daughter.

At Cowley Grove, Uxbridge, the wife of Captain G. B. Heastey, R.M.L.I., of a son.

At Shorncliffe, the wife of Major Spier Hughes, 84th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. George W. Weldon, of a daughter.

At Loddington, Northamptonshire, the wife of Captain T. Wetherall, late 6th Dragoons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. C. R. Harrison, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major Herbert Vaughan Mundell, late of her Majesty's 96th Regiment, to Mary Jane, only daughter of John Walter Pugh, Esq., of Berkeley-square, London.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Richard Greenall, Incumbent of Stretton and Rural Dean, Cheshire, assisted by the Rev. Henry Barnard, Vicar of Yatton and Prebendary of Wells George A. Graham, Esq., Captain 107th Regiment, son of the late Colonel Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Lydia Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Smalley Potter, Esq., of East Court, Charlton Kings. No cards.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Richard Greenall, Rural Dean, Incumbent of Stretton, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, Captain Francis Lyon, Royal Horse Artillery, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Annesley.

On the 14th of May, at St. Andrew's Church, Red River Settlement, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hunter, Charles John Griffin, Esq., Chief Trader, Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Service, to Eliza Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Bird, Esq., formerly Chief Factor in the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Service.

On the 18th inst., at Clifton Church, Workington, by the Rev. Joseph Hetherington, M.A., Henry, second son of the late Richard Dewhurst, Esq., of Aspley House, Huddersfield, to Martha, fourth daughter of the late John Sparks, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Workington, Cumberland.

At St. Mary's, Brompton, Alexander Gordon, son of the Rev. Edward Breton, Rector of Charmouth, Dorset, to Florence Barbara, daughter of Sir Frederick Slade, Bart., Q.C., of Maunsel Grange, near Bridgewater, Somerset, and Onslow-square, London.

At Cheltenham, J. C. Corbyn, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, to Minnie, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers.

At Hillside-crescent, Major Robert C. Dudgeon, 61st Regiment, to Jane Renny, daughter of the Rev. William Stevenson, D.D., Professor of Church History, Edinburgh University.

At Denston, Suffolk, Mr. William Goodson, Burton Hotel, Cheapside, to Kate, daughter of Mr. George Peacock, late of Stansfield, Suffolk.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Robert Walker, Esq., M.P. for Beverley, son of James Walker, Esq., of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire, to Louisa Marlborough, daughter of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell, Dumfriesshire.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. S. B. Gobat, M.A., Incumbent of Isycord, Wrexham, son of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, to Dorothea, daughter of James Arnott, Esq., of Leithfield, Kincardineshire.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Captain F. Lyon, Royal Horse Artillery, to Flora, daughter of the late Hon. A. Annesley.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Llandudno, after scarlet fever, Alfred Champneys, third son of the Rev. R. C. Savage, Vicar of Nuneaton, aged sixteen years.

At Yoxford, Suffolk, Lucy Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Barlée, late Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk, in her 92nd year.

At Edgbaston, Wm. Beaumont, Esq., Manager of the Birmingham Banking Company, in his 71st year.

James Brooks, Esq., of Odiham, Hants, aged 69.

At Pelham-crescent, Brompton, George Godwin, Esq., in his 74th year.

At the Rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the Rev. Henry Hutton, in his 55th year.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, Stamford-hill, Thomas Corbyn Janson, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

In Albion-road, Holloway, Captain George Pierce, R.N., aged 61.

At Beaminster, Edward Fox, Esq., aged 80.

At Randolph-street, Camden-town, Ann, widow of Thomas Galloway, Esq., in her 88th year.

Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Lemon Hall, of Poyle, and daughter of the late Rev. John Yockney, of Staines, aged 70.

In Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, Ann Esther Hall, aged 84.

At Lymm, Cheshire, the Rev. Wm. M'Iver, M.A., Rector of Lymm, aged 58.

At the Parsonage, West Molesey, Surrey, Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. G. Nicholas, M.A., Incumbent.

At Park-place-villas, Maida-hill West, Angela, wife of Joseph Vickers, Esq., aged 64.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and during the Week, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in the new comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counter-Spy; also Mr. Buckstone.—The two new farces, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, and EASY SHAVING, will be performed; concluding with a Spanish Ballet. On Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, when the theatre will close for alterations, being the end of the second season of five years' duration.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 139, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenuu, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.—Monday and during the Week, THE CARTE DE VISITE—Miss A. Cottrell; after which (eighteenth week), LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Miss Herbert; and concludo with THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Commence at Half-past Seven.

MR. FRANK MATTHEWS'S BENEFIT will take place, at the THEATRE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S, SATURDAY, 4th JULY next (being the Last Night of the present Season), when will be presented the Comedy of FRIENDS OR FOES, and other Entertainments.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. W. H. SWANBOROUGH.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Seven, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE; after which ALI BABA: or, The Forty-nine Thieves; to conclude with MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

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Orchestral Band, 1 and 4.30. Terrace Fountains, 3. Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily.
Great Picture Gallery and Victoria Cross Gallery. Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Monday, June 22.—CORONATION DAY.—DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS. Fête of Phœnix Temperance Society; Special Entertainments in the Grounds, Brass Bands, Processions, &c.
Wednesday, July 1.—Competition of English and American Steam Fire-engines in the Grounds.
Saturday, July 4.—SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day, 2s. 6d.; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.
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CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 29, CORONATION DAY, at Three o'Clock precisely.
One Shilling; Children Half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPETITION.—A special competition of ENGLISH and AMERICAN STEAM FIRE-ENGINES will take place in the grounds near the Water Temples, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 1.
For full particulars of this interesting trial, which is to take place under the direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, the Duke of Sutherland president, see daily papers.

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ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 1. Open at One o'Clock. Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards' Bands at Three.
Admission, 7s. 6d.; or by Tickets purchased before the day, 5s.

LAST GREAT SHOW AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Tickets, until Tuesday, 5s. each, to be had at the Garden, and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—CARLOTTA PATTI.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 1, at Half-past Seven.—Last Concert but two of Mr. J. Russell's series.—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (by permission of F. Gye, Esq.), Mdme. Fanny Huddart, Miss Stabbach, Herr Reichardt, Mr. W. H. Poole, and Herr Formes. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Band and Chorus of One Thousand. Leader, M. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Wednesday Evening next, July 1. 4s., 2s., and 1s.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, and Last Concert but One of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 29. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Herr Japha. Vocalists, Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Deeper, and deeper still," "The Message," and "Adelaida," accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT and LAST CONCERT of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Vocalists—Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT and S. THALBERG (his last appearance in London) will APPEAR at SIGNOR and MDME. F. LABLACHE'S MATINÉE MUSICALE, on MONDAY, JUNE 29, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt has most kindly consented to sing. Mdlle. Parepa, Herr Reichardt, Signor Piatti, Signor and Mdme. F. Lablache; and S. Thalberg will perform some of his admired pieces (his last appearance in London). Conductors—Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Signor Li Calzi. A limited number of seats near pianoforte or orchestra, reserved and numbered, one guinea; Stalls, 21s.; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d.: to be had at the principal librarians and musicsellers'; of Signor Lablache, 149, Albany-street, N.W.; and of Mr. Fish, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the plan of the seats may be seen.

MR. KENNEDY.—LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.—MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET. (Under the patronage of the Highland Society of London.)—"Jacobite Songs," "Noctes Ambrosianæ," &c. Assisted by Mr. Land at the pianoforte. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, and at the Hall.

JULY 3rd.—By Special Desire.—The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MUSIC will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on FRIDAY, JULY 3, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the immediate patronage of
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
(who have signified their intention of being present)
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge,
H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide.
The following distinguished artistes have been engaged:—Mdme. Alboni, Mdme Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley; Mdme. Arabella Goddard, and Mr. Henry Leslie's choir.
The performance will consist of Professor Sterndale Bennett's Cantata, "The May Queen," and a miscellaneous selection.
The band and chorus will be complete in every department, and will number about 250 performers. Conductor—Mr. Henry Leslie.
Sofa stalls, 21s.; area (reserved and numbered seats), 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 21s.; balcony (reserved and numbered seats), 10s. 6d.; balcony unreserved seats, 5s.; area and gallery (unreserved), 2s. 6d.
Tickets to be obtained at Addison and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; all Musicsellers'; and at Austin's ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly.
By order, GEO. LESLIE, Sec.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held, under distinguished patronage, in ST. JAMES'S HALL Regent-street, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th JUNE and 1st and 2nd JULY, 1863, in AID of the funds of the LONDON SURGICAL HOME.
The following Ladies have kindly consented to hold stalls:—

The Duchess of Sutherland	Mrs. Walters
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The Countess of Darnley	Mrs. Charles Hendy
The Lady Anne Sberson	Mrs. Boyar Brown
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The Hon. Mrs. Parnell	The Misses Baker Brown.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, and the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards will be in attendance each day.
Contributions of money, work, and fancy articles of any description will be gladly received by the Honorary Secretaries for the Bazaar, Mrs. Charles Hendy, 10, Stanley-gardens, Notting-hill, W., and Miss Baker Brown, 5, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill, W.
C. W. HENDY, Secretary.
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12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	13	4	4 Sauce ditto	13	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
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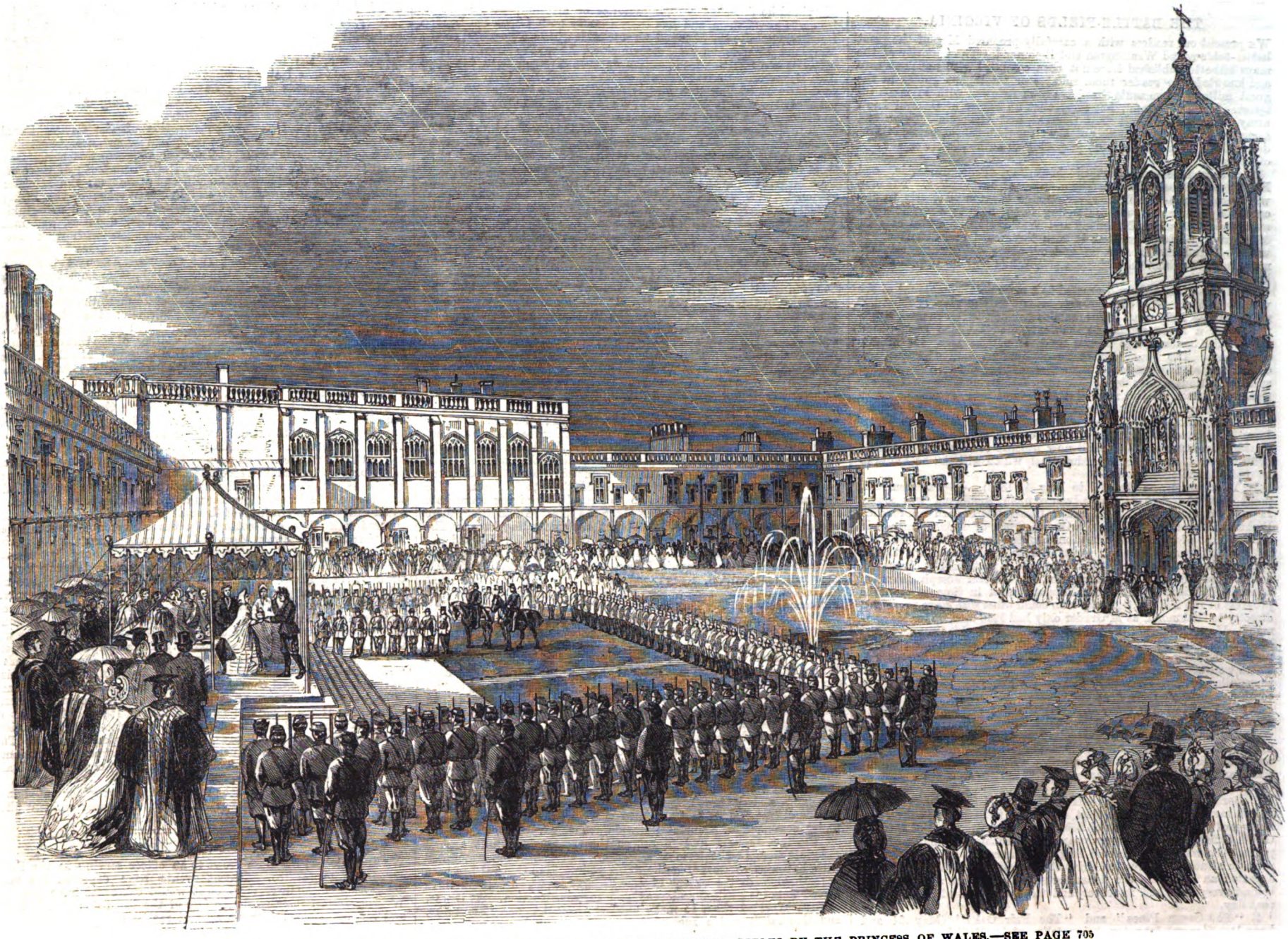

OXFORD COMMEMORATION: PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE UNIVERSITY RIFLES BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 705

OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE ARCH OF STEEL—RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS BY THE APOLLO UNIVERSITY LODGE OF FREEMASONS.—SEE PAGE 705.

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THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA.

WE present our readers with a carefully-prepared Map of the great battle-fields round Washington and Richmond. The majority of the maps hitherto published have not been compiled with sufficient care and knowledge to render them reliable or intelligent guides in the great military movements that have been followed with so much interest. We understand, however, that an officer of General Lee's army, who served with that General and Generals Jackson and Longstreet from the beginning of the struggle until the battle of Fredericksburg, is in England and preparing an authentic series of maps of the war.

The successive campaigns of M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker are no doubt fresh in the memory of our readers. The map which we offer them will, however, enable them more clearly to discern the positions of the contending forces and to appreciate the strategic art by which Richmond and Washington, the two capitals of the rival States, have been in turn threatened and defended. It will be found useful, also, in understanding the future military movements of which the Old State of Virginia will in all probability be yet the scene.

With this preface we will proceed to a more detailed account of the various battles. The country represented on the map is about 200 miles long by 140 broad. The battles fought thereon ranged, therefore, over a space similar to that extending between London and the Scottish border. The figures used, it will be seen, are of two characters. The larger denote twenty-four successive battle-fields, of more or less importance; the smaller indicate the several occasions and the various routes by which the masterly marches of the late General Jackson to the rear of the Federal armies contributed to defeat their purpose. It should also be said that, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary detail and consequent confusion, no towns have been denoted upon our map save such as are of military or strategic importance. We shall now proceed to explain the battle-fields in detail, and in their arithmetical, which will also be found to be their chronological, order.

1. Yorktown (from April 6 to May 4, 1862).—It was from this point that the first serious advance upon Richmond was made. It will be remembered that when General M'Clellan approached Richmond from Fort Monroe, with an army of 158,000 men and a large fleet of gun-boats, the Confederate General M'Gruder (now in Texas) threw a line of works across from Yorktown to the James River, distance about twelve miles. A portion of it, however, was composed of mill-dams and swamps. General Joseph Johnston arrived with his army from the Rappahannock in time to stop the progress of the Federal General, who could otherwise have proceeded directly to Richmond, as M'Gruder only had 5000 men under his command. Upon General M'Clellan being reinforced by his iron-clad gun-boats Johnston had to abandon his works, lest his supplies, which reached him by steamers, &c., on York River, should be cut off. There were several sanguinary assaults upon Johnston's works; but they failed, with considerable loss to the Federals. Artillery duels continued for some forty days.

2. At Williamsburg (May 5, 1862) the Federals fell with force upon Johnston's rear as he retired towards Richmond. This action was very hotly contested, and resulted in great slaughter, the total killed and wounded reaching 5400. The Federals fought long and well; but they could not compass impossibilities—the state of the roads and the heroic endurance of the Confederates baffling all their efforts.

3. Barhamsville (May 7th).—Here General M'Clellan next landed 20,000 men, supported by a fleet of vessels, intending to cut off the rearguard and waggon-train of Johnston, under command of General G. W. Smith, which must necessarily pass within two miles of this point. General Smith directed Brigadier-General Whiting, with 8000 men, to attack this force and drive them back to their boats. So unexpected an attack in the dense forests, where Texan rifles lurked behind every tree, had its effect, and the trains passed in safety all that day.

4. "The Seven Pines" and "The Fair Oaks" (May 31 and June 1).—General Johnston, being followed by M'Clellan across the Chickahominy, turned upon and attacked him. The action ceased after dark, General Johnston being severely wounded. The lateness of the hour and the loss of General Johnston rendered the hard day's struggle fruitless, although the Confederates held the field. On the 1st of June, 1862, General Lee assumed the general command of the Confederate forces.

5 and 6. Battles near Mechanicsville (June 26).—General Jackson at this time was near Mechum's River. General Lee, knowing that General M'Clellan had spies in Richmond, used them to mislead him. He ordered General Whiting to take a division and proceed by night, with secrecy and dispatch, viâ Lynchburg and Charlottesville, to Mechum's River (about 200 miles), and report to General Jackson.

While General M'Clellan was telegraphing to President Lincoln in Washington, and General Banks at Winchester, to look out for Stonewall Jackson, who had been thus heavily reinforced and might threaten either place, Jackson was, by forced marches (see 1 and arrows denoting his route), taking those very reinforcements back towards Richmond; and before M'Clellan suspected it he was in his rear, some miles north-east of Mechanicsville. As soon as Lee knew of Jackson's arrival at Ashland, Longstreet and Hill passed the Chickahominy and swept down upon Mechanicsville, and on Thursday, June 26, began a series of battles, in which the Federals fought well and long, but were only saved from entire destruction by the slow movements of one of the Confederate Generals and the admirable tact and skill of General M'Clellan in the use of his splendid and numerous artillery. These battles continued for seven days, and were fought over twenty-five miles of ground, cumbered with dead men and horses, waggons, cannon, muskets, blankets, &c.

7. Cold Harbour and Gain's Farm.—These were the battle-fields of June 27, when General Hood's Texans, at command of General Whiting, stormed the triple works of M'Clellan; and Jackson, Longstreet, the Hills, &c., fought over miles of ground.

8. Battles were fought at White Oak Swamp, Sunday and Monday, June 29-30.

9. Malvern Hill, the scene of the terrible action of Tuesday, July 1. In the above engagements the losses can hardly be estimated. They have been computed from 25,000 to 30,000. Their result was to deliver Richmond and to endanger Washington.

10. Second battle at Malvern Hill (August 5-6).

11. August 8 and 9.—Jackson, whose line of march will be found denoted by the smaller figure 2 and arrows, here defeated Banks at Cedar Mountain (also called "South-west Mountain" and "Slaughter's Mountain"); loss about 2500.

12.—Artillery duel and skirmishing were continued along the Rappahannock River.

13. August 29 and 30.—Jackson here fought the second battle of Manassas. The small figure 2 and arrows show the course Jackson took to get in Pope's rear, Pope having fallen back to Warrenton. Jackson had marched day and night some fifty miles through Jefferson, Orleans, and Salem, meeting on the way and driving back to Alexandria the forces sent out to capture General Stuart. He then took and destroyed railroad trains and immense stores that he found at Manassas; and, when Pope sent several divisions to surround him, he met and fought them separately, holding them in check until Longstreet came up.

14. Longstreet, stopped by M'Dowell at Thoroughfare Gap, forced his way through, after an action of a few hours, hastening to reinforce Jackson.

15. Jackson's battle-field at Sudley, and Longstreet's at Groveton and Manassas. The actions began on Friday, Aug. 29, 1862, and were renewed on Saturday, ending, after dark, in the rout of the Federals. The line of battle extended in a crescent four miles long, and crossed that of 1861 (called "Bull Run") at right angles.

16. Battle of Chantilly (September 1). The small figure 3 and arrows denote Jackson's route in again getting on the Federal flank. On Sunday, after marching and fighting for a week, Jackson again sought the Federal rear, at Fairfax Court House. General Pope sent General Kearney and others to hold him in check at Chantilly while he drew off his troops to Washington. Kearney was killed. The Federals fought well in all these engagements, but were compelled to seek shelter in the works around Washington.

17. Braddock's Gap, or South Mountain. General D. H. Hill here held M'Clellan in check until a portion of Longstreet's corps came up.

18. Harper's Ferry (Sept. 14, 15). When General Lee went into Maryland he detached several batteries of artillery, with sufficient troops to guard them, and had them secretly posted upon the Loudon Heights, opposite the Shenandoah side of Harper's Ferry, and on the Maryland Heights, on the Potomac side. About the time that these batteries were getting into position Jackson diverged from the road from Boonsboro' to Hagerstown, which General Lee took, and pursued the road leading to a ford over the Potomac River at Williamsport. His course is indicated by fig. 4 and arrows. By this means he drove a large force of Federals out of Martinsburg and followed them to Harper's Ferry. Having then invested the place, the batteries opened on them from the Loudon Heights, and when they took refuge behind the rocks on the other side of the hill batteries opened upon them from the Maryland Heights, Jackson meanwhile shelling them from his position in the rear. The place, being untenable, was surrendered, with very large stores, artillery, muskets, &c. About 13,000 prisoners were taken, including nearly 12,000 Federal soldiers. The surrender of Harper's Ferry was made on Monday. That night Jackson marched to Shepherd's-town, and on Tuesday night was on General Lee's left at Sharpsburg, engaging in the battle which culminated on Wednesday.

19. On the night of Sept. 14 General Lee withdrew his men from South Mountain, in consequence of General M'Clellan having obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, leading directly to Sharpsburg; and, proceeding to the latter position, he there awaited the coming of Jackson. General M'Clellan followed him on Monday afternoon (15th), and General Lee stood at bay for two days on the south-west bank of Antietam, using his artillery to delay M'Clellan's attack until Jackson could join him. Jackson marched all night after the capture of Harper's Ferry; and on Wednesday, the 17th, he fought a battle on the extreme left of the Confederate lines, which were more than four miles long.

General M'Clellan had three lines of battle; General Lee was scarcely able to present a single line, which, in some places, was not adequately supported. In addition to this M'Clellan had a large reserve, which was so admirably used that, when the Confederates at any point drove in the Federal lines, which they often did, the reserves overwhelmed them and compelled them to fall back. The Federal signal corps contributed to this result, by giving immediate notice to M'Clellan of every event along the lines. In addition, there was great disparity of numbers between the contending forces. The action lasted from morning until dark. General A. P. Hill did not get into position until late in the afternoon, and his men were wearied by their march from Harper's Ferry. General Lee, finding himself short of ammunition, forage, rations for the men, &c., and that M'Clellan did not renew the action on Thursday, crossed the Potomac that night. This movement was managed with such skill that the Confederate pickets did not know the army was gone until they were driven in after sunrise next morning.

20. Shepherdstown (September 20).—On Friday there was an artillery duel between the Confederate General Pendleton and M'Clellan, across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown; but on the next day Jackson directed that a few brigades of M'Clellan's army should be allowed to cross the river, and that General A. P. Hill should then attack them. It is impossible to estimate the immense numbers that were slaughtered or drowned on that occasion. The river was red with blood and disfigured with bodies for some distance. The total loss could not have been less than 4000.

21. Fredericksburg (December 13).—This was the first occasion on which General Lee had the advantage of an extended line of works. He selected a magnificent plain about five miles long and from two to two and a half broad, and surrounded it with abattis, rifle-pits, and masked batteries. Into this plain the Federal army, under command of General Burnside, ventured. Longstreet was on the left, Jackson and Stuart on the right. The hills around the plain were in the form of a crescent, and were each surmounted with batteries commanding the whole plain. Had General Lee been acquainted with the extent of the Federal losses, he would have moved from his position and completed their destruction. As it was, he fully expected them to make another attempt to carry his works, and General Burnside succeeded in withdrawing his army in the night across the river. The plan of the relative position of Lee and Burnside's armies at Fredericksburg shows them so distinctly as to preclude the necessity of verbal description. The plain on which the battles were fought is, it will be seen, overlooked by the Stafford heights, on which batteries of guns of large size were placed, and in some cases shot and shell were sent five miles across the river and plain. There were few trees upon the plain, and consequently the movements of the Federal troops could be seen from the hills.

Stonewall Jackson had his head-quarters on a hill in rear of Hamilton's Crossing, and nearly 500 shot and shell fell that day within one hundred yards of where he stood. At Marye's-hill the ground was covered for acres with killed and wounded Federals, lying in some places two or three deep. The cross-street on this hill formed a fine stone breastwork for the Confederates.

22. (March 17, 1863). A cavalry engagement between a large body of Federal cavalry (said to be 2500) and Brigadier-General Fitz-Lee (a nephew of the Hon. J. M. Mason). The losses were heavy, but the Federals re-crossed the Rappahannock. General Lee had only 750 men under his command.

23. The Wilderness.—General Jackson, with a portion of his corps, pursued the course indicated by fig. 5 and arrows, in order to turn the flank of General Hooker, whose army had crossed the river and was at Chancellorsville, and get between him and the fords and pontoons by which alone he could re-cross the river. Had it not been for his being wounded by his own men he would, in all probability, have compelled Hooker to surrender or fight his way back to the river. Jackson had only 20,000 men in the action. In consequence of his wounds, the action defeated but did not destroy Hooker.

24. Marye's-hill.—General Sedgwick, with 20,000 Federal troops (another statement makes it only 15,000), having taken possession of the heights above Fredericksburg, and slain, captured, or scattered the troops left in charge (supposed to be Colonel Barkesdale's regiment), was in turn attacked by a division of General Lee's army, and routed with great slaughter.

In all the above engagements, and in others of less importance, the Federal officers and men fought with great endurance and bravery, as must be evident when the length of time they held their ground and their heavy losses are considered.

On the other hand, the victories of the Confederate leaders, hardly gained as they have been, have failed often in bringing about those results which might fairly have been expected from them. The overwhelming numbers of the Federal armies, their abundant supplies, the splendid artillery at their command, and the good use made of it, contributed, with the numerical disproportion and exhaustion of the Confederates, their limited supplies of horses, ammunition, and rations, to render many of the above hardly-fought and victorious fields barren of decisive results.

[A map of Vicksburg and the adjacent country, illustrating the plan of General Grant's campaign, is in preparation.]

INAUGURATION OF THE CAVOUR CANAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONDAY, the 1st of June, will be a day ever memorable in the history of the industrial enterprise of Italy. On that day, in the neighbourhood of the ancient city of Chivasso, was laid the foundation-stone of a great work inspired by the patriotism, and bearing the name of the late Count Cavour—a work in which England not less than Italy may claim an interest, for without the resources of English capital that have been brought to bear upon it, its execution might, in all probability, have been long delayed. To fertilise extensive tracts of the Piedmontese territory by extending to them the same system of irrigation long found so beneficial in Milanese Lombardy, is the object which the Italian Irrigation Company proposes to carry out, and which, with the consent and co-operation of the Italian Government, the gigantic Cavour Canal, to be supplied from the waters of the Po, will effectually realise.

For some years past the various questions connected with Italian irrigation have engaged the attention of the Government, political economists, and capitalists of our own country. About ten years ago Colonel Baird Smith was commissioned by Government to institute a detailed inquiry into the economical, engineering, and legislative conditions of the system, with a view to its bearings on the irrigation of our Indian possessions; and his classical work, the result of that inquiry, is a perfect storehouse of facts and arguments on all points connected with Italian irrigation. Owing in no slight degree to his inquiries, the attention of English capitalists, particularly of those interested in the irrigation systems of India, has been recently directed towards Italy, to what extent, the mere fact that three millions of pounds sterling have been embarked in the purchase of the crown canals in Piedmont, and in making the Cavour Canal, may alone suffice to testify.

Throughout all Italy the construction of the Cavour Canal is regarded as a national work of the highest importance. Accordingly, the inauguration, on the 1st of June, at Chivasso was solemnised by the presence of the Crown Prince of Italy, Humbert; of three of the Cabinet Ministers, Manna, Pisanelli, and Menebrea; the Ministers of Commerce, Grace and Justice, and Public Works; of the Bishop of Ivrea (who imparted his episcopal benediction to the undertaking), and a host of Italian notabilities—senators, deputies, and men of letters, Baron Poerio amongst the number—with vast crowds brought by the Turin and Milan Railways, and flocking in from the neighbouring towns and villages. Amongst the eminent persons present, whether Italian or English, more immediately representing the company itself, the most conspicuous were the Marquis Cavour, the brother of the celebrated statesman, the chairman; and Senator Count Oldofredi, the vice-chairman; the Chevalier Noé, the engineer attached to the Italian board of directors, and Mr. Mansel, the chairman; with Colonel Collyer, of the Indian Engineers; Mr. J. Dickson, Mr. Cargill, of the Oriental Bank; Mr. Reid, formerly Governor of Bombay; and Colonel Mayhew, formerly Adjutant-General at Calcutta; the directors, and Mr. Abernethy, the engineer of the board in London.

The view given in our Engraving represents the precise moment of the ceremony when Monsignor Moreno, the Bishop of Ivrea, is imparting his benediction to the undertaking and congratulating the Crown Prince Humbert on the benefits which his father's enlightened policy has conferred on the Italian people. It will be seen that a magnificent tricolour pavilion had been erected for the convenience of the actors and spectators in the ceremony, above which floated the flags of the Italian kingdom, of the different provinces and communes through which the canal will pass, and, in front of them all, the flag of England. The hills covered with villas and cottages in the background are the hills of Montferrat, and between them and the pavilion runs the Po, whence, at this point, the first great cutting is to be made to supply the waters for the canal. After the episcopal benediction had been given, the Crown Prince Humbert, attended by the Chevalier Noé, descended into the species of pit or well, around which appear in the Engraving the workmen in their white jackets, and there performed the customary masonic ceremonies, and then the more favoured portion of the spectators—some five hundred in number—adjourned to the well-stocked table provided by the hospitality of the company for its guests, the Crown Prince occupying the chair. Loud cheers and hearty "Hip! hip! hurrahs!" welcomed the toasts given by the Marquis of Cavour and Mr. Mansel, the chairmen of the Italian and English Boards, in honour of the Queen of England and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the King and Crown Prince of Italy. At about one o'clock the Crown Prince Humbert and his suite, with the Ministers and directors of the two boards, returned by special train to Turin from Chivasso, the whole ceremony and subsequent entertainment having occupied about three hours of a morning on which the Italian sky and scenery were seen in surpassing beauty.

The Engraving has been taken from the photograph executed on the spot by the Brothers Bernieri, of Turin, the most eminent photographers of that city.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

WE are indebted for these Views to an officer serving in the French expedition to Mexico. Recent events have deprived his verbal description of the interest which it would otherwise have possessed. Writing from Puebla while the fate of the town was still undecided and fortune seemed leaning against rather than in favour of the French arms, he speaks of the slow progress which the expedition, deficient in number, artillery, and other resources, had as yet made; of the determination with which the Mexicans had fortified and were defending the city; of the necessity of proceeding against it cautiously, and of the ardour with which the French troops awaited the signal of assault. At the date of our correspondent's letter the Mexicans were holding Puebla resolutely, contesting every step of the French advance and forcing them to lay siege to each house of the suburbs through which they fought their way into the town. So determined were they, our correspondent writes, that it often happened that the French troops found fire opened upon them in their rear from hiding-places which they had passed in their advance—the handful of Mexicans acting thus devoting themselves to certain death. Upon the hill to the extreme left of our Engraving were placed the head-quarters of the French General Commanding-in-Chief. Below, and encircling a portion of the town, the siege batteries may seen in active operation.

We give from the same pencil an Engraving of the scene of an engagement fought in June, 1862, in which a convoy was waylaid and the troops in charge of it slaughtered. The Mexicans, with a barbarity and disregard of civilised warfare for which there can be no excuse, neglected to bury the dead, and left their remains to the vultures, which have become masters of the country which its human inhabitants showed themselves unfit to govern. The French subsequently collected their remains, and placed them reverently under a mound on which a wooden cross was reared.

Our other Engraving represents a quiet street in Palmar, a village on the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla, which was occupied by the French troops.

THE GREEK DEPUTATION TO DENMARK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE deputation sent from Athens to Copenhagen to offer the Crown of Greece to the young King Elect, Prince William George of Denmark, and who have now (June 11) left the capital and fulfilled their mission, consisted of Admiral Kanaris, M. Zaïmis, Captain Grivas, the deputation; and Major Mollas, Captain Scouze, Lieutenant Reineck, M. Mavrocordato; M. Philemon, Dr. Jur.; M. Brazanos, Dr. Phil.; and M. Stavros, Dr. Med., attendants.

Their reception by the King of Denmark took place on the 6th inst., with much pomp and ceremony, laid down in a programme from the Chamberlain's Office, by Royal order, specially for the occasion. The Throne-room at the Palace of Christiansborg had been much adorned, and the three silver lions, which are always used on State occasions, were placed before the throne. His Majesty appeared precisely at the indicated hour, with his customary punctuality, and in his favourite Hussar dress, and took his seat on the throne. The young King of Greece appeared in the uniform of a Captain of the Navy.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian (his father), his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand (his grand-uncle), and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick (his brother) accompanied the King, and took their places around the throne, as indicated in the Sketch I send you.

On the one side of the throne stood the Ministers of State, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hall, at the head; on the other side several high officers, civil and military. The Ministers at the Court of Copenhagen of the three protecting Powers, England, France, and Russia, were placed in front of the throne, behind the Greek deputation, who were ushered in, and, after having made three profound salutations, the address was read by the veteran Admiral Kanaris, who was supported on each side by M. Zaïmis and M. Grivas, his colleagues. The other attendants were placed at one side and are not visible in the Engraving. The moment chosen for taking the sketch is just after the address was read and answered, when his Majesty bade the young Prince advance to him, and gave him the excellent advice which has already been so much and so favourably commented on.

The whole scene was imposing, and, on returning from the Palace, the Greek deputation and the young King were much cheered.

On the evening of the same day the King gave a grand dinner to two hundred and fifty distinguished guests. His Majesty, it will be remembered, in proposing the health of the King of Greece, took occasion to remind him that in the love of his people he will find the real spring of his happiness. The young Prince, much moved, replied that it would be his constant aim to imitate the example which his Royal relative had set him, and to do honour to the country from which he had sprung. On the following day the members of the

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deputation had audience of the King, who conferred upon them certain Danish orders. Admiral Kanaris received the grand cross of the order of the Danebrog, M. Zaïmis and Captain Grivas were named commanders of the Grist, while the others received lower grades of the same order.

THE SHOLAPORE NATIVE POLICE.
(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THERE can be little doubt that Nana Sahib is still alive and busy provoking hostility and rebellion to the British rule. Such, at least, appears to be the impression of those upon the spot best capable of forming a correct opinion. In the latter part of last year, as we learn from the Poona *Observer*, it came to the knowledge of the superintendent of police at Sholapore, in the Bombay Presidency, that emissaries of the Nana were abroad in disguise in that part of India endeavouring to raise the country. Spies were set to watch them, by whose exertions a rebel of no common note, named Madhowrao bin Rajaram, and stated to be an adopted son of Bajee Rao, Peishwa of Poona, and first cousin of Nana Sahib, was arrested. Judging from the documents in his possession he claimed high rights, had issued commissions to raise men in his name, ordered a wholesale massacre of the English from Hyderabad to Poona, and offered a reward for the killing of Europeans. He admitted upon examination having left the Nana in the Nepaul hills three years before, but it was suspected that he had seen him more recently. Upon this evidence, the Session Court of Sholapore found the prisoner guilty of abetment of waging war against the Queen, and he was sentenced to death. A petition was, however, forwarded to the High Court of Bombay; and, upon a rehearing of the case, the Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Some suspicion appears to have been entertained that the police, in their anxiety to secure a conviction, may have entrapped him into treasonable acts or admissions, or at least improved upon his evidence. Be this as it may, sufficient proof remains of the existence of disaffection to the English rule. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in the opinion of those best qualified to form one, there is a perfect absence of sympathy with such attempts on the part of the people.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken during a halt of the Sholapore native police with their prisoner. They appear to have shown great zeal in his capture, and to have been led away by their anxiety to secure his punishment. The general opinion of those in command of them appears to be that the man was to a certain extent their victim, but that he was well known and tolerated among the native public in the Nizam's country as an emissary of the Nana engaged in stirring up rebellion against the British rule.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STOCKBRIDGE and Bibury lost much by the absence of the Duke of Beaufort, and the meetings were rather dull on the whole. Fairwater and King of Diamonds, with "a hook as big as a cocoa-nut," had no opposition worth speaking of in their principal races. Durham, by Lambton, won so cleverly that it may well be a source of regret that he is in neither the Derby nor St. Leger; two of William Day's Vedettes got a race each; and Sea King, the much derided "magistrate's tip," knocked Gladstone over most unmercifully. "Two heads" and "two necks" helped out a dull first day at Newcastle, where little Job Marson made his maiden appearance in "the red spots" which his father wore so long and so well; and Carbineer was unable to give 4 lb. to Caller Ou in the finish for the Northumberland Plate, for which fifteen started.

The Tomato case has been reopened by a majority of 3 to 1, and there seems little doubt that the decision will be reversed. Even those who would be benefited by the new Onslow-Sturt doctrine, that the bets need not necessarily follow the stakes, have nothing to urge in favour of their champions. "Argus" pertinently remarks, "What strikes the looker-on as so extraordinary is, that the colleague of Messrs. Sturt and Onslow, who is the exponent of the laws at Tattersall's, should not have discovered that he was acting with an 'incompetent' tribunal until after the award had been made against his own views. Had it been in accordance with his sentiments, then the dissentient on those grounds would have had a fine chance either of being heard or of having the decision reversed!" Lord Exmouth (the minority of one) simply considered that the case had been fully gone into, and did not express any opinion as to the merits of the decision; but he states, in a letter to the *Post*, that the conduct of Admiral Rous was "most discourteous" in requesting that the two gentlemen in question should assist him, and then leaving the tree, beneath which they consulted, when they had put him in a minority, and informing the expectant crowd (who seem to have pretty well acted as assessors) that the decision was illegal and absurd. The cavils at the Knowsley case seem uncalled for, as we understand that Lord Glasgow received £200 forfeits in the Municipal at Doncaster in consequence of Mr. Merry's double mistake.

The *Field* states that most probably Earl Derby will run no more horses, and that Earl Zetland has declared his intention never to part with Voltigeur. Let us hope that the long-promised Landseer portraits of the double-event brown and his cat, will be a feature of the next Royal Academy.

The 100 years lease of The Corner expires in 1865, and the Messrs. Tattersall have just begun to build their new yard and betting-rooms at Knightsbridge-green, about half a mile nearer Kensington.

The *Sporting Life* alludes to a rumour that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased Bilton Hall, near Rugby, which will command the Pytcheley, Atherstone, and Warwickshire, besides being within easy distance of other Midland packs, for £70,000. Sir Frederick Johnstone's hunters were sold on Monday last, and the eight best averaged 144½ guineas.

Hollow defeats seem the order of the day in cricket matches. Surrey, beaten at every point, save wicket-keeping, found themselves an innings and 95 runs to the bad when the Cambridge Fourteen had done with them. Things would have been very different if Mr. Dowson could have held "a hot catch" early in the day, but he did not, and the two honourables, Mr. C. G. Lyttelton and Mr. T. De Grey, being thus left together, ran up 101 and 64, while Mr. Booth, not out, added 51. Mr. Marshall's catch of Sewell has not been excelled this season. The vanquished put their teeth well into Kent this week at Tunbridge-wells, and beat them in one innings, with 41 runs to spare. Caffyn and Griffith bowled well, and the former made the head score (70), and Julius Cæsar, who is also in very fine form, the second one of 34. Cambridge and Oxford met at Lord's, on Monday and Tuesday, but the bowling of Voules was too much for the light blues in their second innings; and Mr. Inge (48) set their bowling so utterly at defiance that the tell-table soon announced that the match was lost by eight wickets. On Monday Surrey meets Eighteen from the Colleges of Rugby, Marlborough, and Cheltenham (who scorn professional aid on the occasion) at The Oval; and on the same day the Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of Sussex, will be played at Brighton. The fixture on Wednesday at Lord's is M.C.C. and Ground v. Rugby; on Thursday, Gentlemen v. Players, at The Oval, and All England v. Twenty-two of Leeds, at Morley, near Leeds. The Gentlemen v. Players teams are as follow:—

Gentlemen: Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, and Messrs. F. Burbidge, A. W. Daniel, R. Dowson, E. M. Grace, R. A. Mitchell, F. P. Miller, A. Rowley, J. Walker, R. D. Walker, and V. E. Walker; and Players: Atkinson, Caffyn, Cæsar, Griffith, Hearne, Iddison, Hodgson, Lockyer, Mortlock, H. H. Stephenson, and Willsher.

The Surrey v. Cambridgeshire (return) has gone off, as Hayward, Carpenter (who generally plays with the A. E. E. now), and Tarrant choose to adopt the Parr side of the controversy and throw over their county. As long as the anti-Surrey clique was confined to Parr and Wisden nobody cared about it; but the absence of such a rare trio as the above from The Oval really does create a gap. The Surrey decision about "talent money" was, however, most ill-advised, and not calculated to smooth matters at this juncture.

The Normandy, a new steamer built for the London and South-Western Railway Company, to run on their line between Southampton and the Channel Islands, was launched last week from the yard of Messrs. James Ash and Co., Cubitt's-town, Isle of Dogs. She is a fine clipper-built paddle-wheel boat of 600 tons, guaranteed to perform her passages at an average speed of 15 knots.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The anniversary of her Majesty's accession was commemorated in the usual manner at the dockyards on Saturday.

The officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars had their annual banquet at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday week.

The Esk, 20, screw, Captain Hamilton, sailed from Spithead on Thursday week for the Australian station.

Lieut. his Royal Highness Prince Alfred rejoined her Majesty's screw-corvette Racoon, Captain Count Gleichen, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, on return from leave.

The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, 250-horse power, Master-Commander Petley, made her official trial-trip, on Saturday, at Portsmouth. Her speed was 14 knots with whole power, and 12¼ knots with half-power.

There was a grand review and sham fight at Woolwich on Monday. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and took considerable interest in the various evolutions of the troops. The Duke of Cambridge was the reviewing officer.

The system hitherto adopted of placing the infantry troops at Chatham under canvas for the summer months has not been resorted to during the present season, in consequence of there being ample accommodation for the whole of the officers and men quartered within the garrison.

The Commander-in-Chief has intimated that candidates for direct commissions in the Army who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Edinburgh shall be accepted as qualified for commissions by purchase, without being required to pass an examination in the subjects detailed in clause 4 of the regulations of May 1, 1863.

The 53rd Regiment of Infantry (the Shropshire), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick English, C.B., stationed at Portsmouth, was on Monday inspected on Southsea Common by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., the general officer commanding Portsmouth garrison and the south-west district. The regiment is in a high state of discipline.

Commander John Hay, R.N., the naval examiner to the Royal Mail Company, has just been awarded the first-class prize medal of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for the invention of a nautical instrument called the compound protractor, which affords the readiest means of projecting courses on a chart, of obtaining the amplitudes and azimuths of celestial or terrestrial objects, of station-pointing, or fixing the exact position of a ship or shoal, &c.

The gun-boat Renard, Commander Charles J. Rowley, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. The Renard has been in commission three years and nine months, during which period she was employed in the operations in the north of China; then at Nankin, in the Yang-tzee; afterwards in Japan, and on the coast of Borneo. She was commissioned at Sheerness in 1859, and her crew will be paid off there. The Renard left Plymouth Sound again on Saturday afternoon.

The seventh annual meeting of the friends of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was held on Thursday week, in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall—the Duke of Wellington in the chair. The report stated that there were 164 girls in the home maintained, clothed, and educated, the average cost of each child being £18 per annum. There are 150 girls on the list of applicants for admission. Since the last report 37 regiments have contributed to the funds, making a total of 75 subscribing regiments. The health of the children is good, and every inmate of the home has been vaccinated. The total income of the year had been £3574, and the expenditure £2886.

The ship Her Majesty, Captain G. F. Seymour, arrived at Spithead on Sunday from Kurrachee, with military officers and invalided soldiers from regiments serving in India, comprising 272 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women, and 52 children, from various regiments, under the command of Captain Hickey, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. The ship sailed from Kurrachee on the 11th of March.—Messrs. Green and Co.'s ship Malabar, Captain Pope, also arrived at Spithead on Sunday morning from India, with officers and men from the Indian army—viz., 147 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 13 children, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, 73rd Foot. The Malabar sailed from Calcutta on the 28th of February.

THE MILITIA.

The prize-shooting of the 5th West York Militia was held at Knaresborough on Monday. The prizes, given by the officers, were shot for by twelve non-commissioned officers. The results were—Sergeant S. Barker, first; Colour-Sergeant C. Bartram, second; Colour-Sergeant P. Hoare, third; Colour-Sergeant S. Broadbent, fourth; and Sergeant J. Webster, fifth.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord De Grey was waited upon, last Saturday, by a deputation from the committee recently formed in London for the purpose of watching the progress of the Volunteers' Bill. The deputation strongly protested against the clause in the bill giving commanding officers the right of dismissing privates without a proper inquiry; but the noble Earl pointed out that on dismissal every volunteer had the right to appeal to the Secretary for War, who could order him to be reinstated if it could be shown that injustice had been done. He also reminded the deputation that courts of inquiry were frequently held. These courts were recognised "permissively," but he could never consent to give "disciplinary authority" to an entirely irresponsible body. He could not agree that the bill threatened the liberties of the volunteers; but, at the same time, he promised to consider one or two points submitted to him by the deputation.

The annual inspection of the London Rifle Brigade by its Colonel, the Duke of Cambridge, took place last Saturday, in Hyde Park. The brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, and mustered nearly 600 strong, and was formed into nine companies. It also included fifty of the cadet corps. After a couple of hours spent in the usual manœuvres gone through at inspections, the Duke of Cambridge paid the officers a very high compliment for the efficiency of their drill. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were on the ground in an open carriage during the inspection.

The distribution of prizes to the members of the London Irish Rifles, by the Marquis of Donegal, took place last Saturday, in the court-yard of Burlington House. Nearly 300 assembled in uniform. The ground was kept by members not in uniform. The corps was addressed by the Marquis.

A Volunteer sham fight and brigade field-day, under the command of Lord Ranelagh, took place last Saturday at Wanstead. The force consisted of over 3000 men, belonging to the 2nd (South) Middlesex, the 29th Middlesex, three or four companies of the Essex Rifles, the Tower Hamlets corps, the Customs battalions, the Victoria Dock Rifles, and several others. They were divided into an attacking force under Lord Ranelagh, and a defending army under Lieutenant-Colonel Buxton, M.P. The usual manœuvres under such circumstances were gone through in a very creditable manner, a new feature being introduced in the occupation, attack, and defence of an empty house from every window of which the reconnoitring party of the enemy, composed of the South Middlesex Volunteers, poured volleys into the ranks of the Tower Hamlets corps below. After the termination of the sham fight the belligerents were united into a single brigade, and went through several manœuvres before they separated. The movements on both sides, more especially the file and volley firing, were gone through with precision.

A friendly match between the two Inland Revenue companies and the two Post Office companies took place last Saturday, at the Civil Service rifle range, with ten men a side. The Inland Revenue companies defeated their opponents by 47 marks.

The third company of the Victorias (1st Middlesex) having been challenged for the possession of the Harrow Cup by the second company of the Civil Service, the contest took place at the Stanmore range, yesterday week, and resulted in the defeat of the Civil Service, the third company of the Victorias thus retaining the cup for third time in succession.

The Queen's (Westminster) had a field-day last Saturday in Regent's Park, under their Colonel, Lord R. Grosvenor. The men, who mustered about 250, were put through the usual battalion drill by the Colonel, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Morris. The van were then thrown out as skirmishers, to repel a supposititious enemy crossing the ornamental water, which was done with great credit. The enemy supposed to be trying to outflank them, they made a counter movement, when, the enemy having been beaten off, the men were put through the evolutions incidental to a field-day. At the termination of the evolutions Lord Grosvenor addressed the men, and said that they had gone through the different movements creditably.

On Thursday week the second (or Harrow) company of the 18th Middlesex disputed the possession of the Inland Revenue challenge cup with its holders, the thirteenth company of the Queen's (Westminster), at Wormwood Scrubbs, when the famous ten men of the Queen's succeeded in retaining their hard-won honours. The gross scores were—For the Harrow company, 119 points; and for the thirteenth company of the Queen's, 130 points. This match makes the tenth consecutive victory of the Queen's men for this cup.

Yesterday week Captain Prewett, of the 19th Surrey Rifles, was presented with a handsome silver tea-service on the occasion of his retiring from the temporary command of the regiment.

The official inspection of the 2nd Administrative Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson) of the Middlesex Volunteers took place last Saturday in the grounds of George Warner, Esq., The Priory, Hornsey. The inspection over, the battalion again formed in line, and, after having been put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Bullen, marched past at the quick in open and quarter distance column. They were then put through the ordinary battalion drill by Colonel Wilkinson, and finally advanced in line with steadiness and precision. Valuable testimony was borne to their discipline by the inspecting officer, Colonel Morris.

A review of volunteers of the Midland Counties took place at Oxford on Wednesday. Between 8000 and 9000 volunteers of the counties of Beds, Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Essex, Herts, Hereford, Hants, Huntingdon, Gloucester, Kent, Leicester, Middlesex, Northampton, Notts, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester took part in the review.

The Worcestershire volunteers were busy last week. On Wednesday there was a battalion drill of the 13th and 14th Worcestershire corps; and on Thursday the representatives of the battalion met at Redditch to compete for the honour of representing the battalion at the forthcoming contest at Wimbledon for the St. George's challenge vase. The highest score was made by Lieutenant Purchas, of the fourteenth company, and Sergeant Baylis, of the eleventh (Malvern) company, was second.

The 4th Battalion Cheshire Rifle Volunteers were inspected last Saturday by their honorary Colonel, General Sir Harry Jones, G.C.B., &c., at Stockport. The annual prize shooting of the county of Cheshire rifle volunteers will be held at Shotwick, near Chester, on the 5th and 6th of August; and the whole of the volunteers of the county will be reviewed on the Rhoodee on the 8th of the same month.

Last Saturday the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, comprising the Rossendale, Accrington, Burnley, Ramsbottom, Padiham, Marsden, and Haslingden corps, assembled at Haslingden, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Munn. After the battalion had marched past in quick time and at the double they formed three parts of a square, and the Haslingden corps, the 88th, which has only been recently formed, was brought to the foot of a raised platform, when Mrs. G. E. Hardman presented the corps with a silver bugle, in the name of the ladies of Haslingden. Some field evolutions were then gone through, and at the close of these movements the volunteers marched off the ground.——The inspection of the Oldham Volunteer Rifle Corps took place on Saturday, at the drill-ground of the corps. The inspecting officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce. After the battalion had formed column, line, square, marched past, deployed, gone through the manual and platoon exercise, and fired a few volleys, Colonel Bruce made a few observations. He praised the marching, but stated that there was a want of celerity in some of the movements. He was generally satisfied with the inspection, but regretted that the limited space of the drill-ground did not permit more extended movements.——Last week the annual competition for prizes in the 65th Lancashire (Rossal School) Corps took place. The challenge cup, which has been held for the last year by Private Lupton, was on this occasion transferred to the keeping of Private Brumell. The second prize shot for was an Enfield rifle, presented by Captain Forshall, which, as last year, fell to the lot of Private Lupton. Sergeant Hollins obtained an easy victory for the third prize, for non-commissioned officers (a field-glass given by Lieutenant Davies). The recruits' cup was keenly contested by Lance-Corporal Carlyon and Lieutenant Davies, the former obtaining the prize.

The annual prize-shooting of the East York Rifle Volunteers, 1st battalion, was held on Monday and Tuesday, last week, at Driffield. The challenge cup, given by Major Saltmarshe, was won by Private Pickering, of the Driffield company. Mrs. Saltmarshe's prize cup was also won by a Driffield member, Private Horsley.——The Bradford Artillery Volunteer Corps, which now consists of five batteries, under the command of Major Wood, was inspected last Saturday, in Peel Park, Bradford, by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, R.A. At the close of the inspection Colonel Johnson spoke in very complimentary terms of the soldierly appearance of the volunteers, their steady marching, and their excellent gun drill.

The third annual meeting of the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association took place last week at the Blackford Ranges, near Edinburgh. The competitions began on Tuesday and closed on Saturday. A competition of great interest took place on Friday and Saturday the for selection of four of the Scotch eight to compete with the English eight at Wimbledon in the second international match. Lord Bury and Mr. Horatio Ross are the captains of the two sides, and each of them has to select seven others to shoot with them. Of the seven Mr. Ross resolved to select four at Edinburgh, and also to give a prize cup to the best of these four. The remaining three will be chosen in a competition of Scotch riflemen to be held at Cambridge on the 3rd and 4th of July, open also to the unsuccessful competitors at Edinburgh. In the first stage of the competition twenty competitors entered, and fifteen rounds were fired at each of three ranges—800, 900, and 1000 yards. On Saturday the eight highest in the first stage competed again at the same distances and number of rounds, and the best four were selected by taking the aggregate result of the 90 shots fired by each of the eight. The four who stood highest and who take part in the match next month at Wimbledon were Mr. Farquharson Rosebery (who carried off Captain Rose's cup), Mr. H. G. Ross; Mr. A. Henry, Edinburgh; and Captain Maxwell. Mr. H. G. Ross is a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is the second son of Captain Ross, and the elder brother of Mr. E. Ross, ex-champion of England. As a volunteer in the Indian army during the mutiny Mr. Ross performed signal service; was four times thanked in general orders, and was one of twenty-eight names mentioned in Lord Canning's despatch at the close of the war. He had the honour to receive a letter from Sir C. Wood expressing the thanks of her Majesty for his services. Although a skilled rifle shot, he had not till his return to this country, about three weeks ago, engaged in target-practice. For the Edinburgh cup, which was shot for on Thursday, with any rifle, at 800 and 900 yards, seven rounds at each distance, Mr. Rawson, of Liverpool, and Mr. H. G. Ross both scored 47. In shooting off the tie Mr. Rawson was the winner. The Caledonian challenge shield, or champion prize for Scottish volunteers, was competed for, for the first time, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each. Mr. Bruce was the winner by a score of 45, and his will be the first name engraved on the shield, and as the winner he receives a St. Andrew cross in gold. Mr. Henry Scott, Edinburgh, stood second on a score of 43, taking the silver cross. The ladies' cup, ten rounds at 400 yards, was won by Mr. H. Scott on a score of 35, after shooting off a tie with Ensign Lockhart, 7th Ayr. The Lord Provost's cup was gained by Lieutenant Kinnear, Edinburgh, on a score of 34, in ten rounds at 500 yards. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was taken by Captain M'Gibbon, Edinburgh, on a score of 30, in ten rounds at 600 yards. The Associated Companies' prize, ten rounds at 700 yards, fell to Mr. A. Paterson, Leith Artillery, on a score of 34. The President's (Duke of Buccleuch's) cup was carried off by Mr. J. Gray, Fife Artillery, who made the same score in the same rounds and distance. The City Corporation cup, shot for in ten rounds at 300 yards, was won by Mr. Berry, Leith, in a score of 32. The Lord Advocate's prize (a Henry rifle), ten rounds at 400 yards, was won at 30 by Mr. J. Macnee, Edinburgh, after shooting off a tie with Mr. Noble, 2nd Berwick. In the artillery carbine competition at 100 and 200 yards, five rounds at each, the first prize (a Henry rifle) was won by Captain Horne, Midlothian Coast, in a score of 33. In the match between Edinburgh and Newcastle, Edinburgh won by 307 to 276; and in the return match between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, eight men on each side, Edinburgh won by 633 to 560. In this competition Mr. Farquharson, on the Edinburgh side, made 109 out of a possible score of 120. In the previous match on New Year's Day, at Montrose, Aberdeen beat Edinburgh by 565 to 543. In consequence of the bad weather, the match between Edinburgh and Glasgow, appointed for the second day of the meeting, did not take place. On Saturday competitions took place for artisan volunteers and for the soldiers in garrison.

An experimental dépôt has been formed in the park at Vincennes for a Japanese species of silkworm, which does not require the mulberry for food, being satisfied to nibble oak-leaves.

The *Hadikas-el-Akhbar*, a weekly journal published at Beyrout, is at present giving to its readers, in the form of a feuilleton, the "Adventures of Telemachus," translated into Arabic.

Another Canadian steamer has been lost. The Norwegian, sister ship to the ill-fated Anglo-Saxon, went ashore on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the night of the 14th instant. Fortunately, the passengers, crew, and mails were saved. The Norwegian sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 5th. She is the seventh steamer that the company has lost since its formation.

The Victory, 579 tons, sailed from Southampton on the 20th inst., for Timaru and Lyttelton, New Zealand, with 50 married couples, 31 single men, 50 single women, and 56 children—in all 237 souls—under the care of William Holman, Esq., surgeon superintendent. This number, with 406 persons who sailed in the British Crown, in May, makes a total of 643 emigrants selected from the Lancashire cotton districts, to whom the provincial government of Canterbury have granted free passages through the instrumentality of the emigration commissioners.

A grand fête is being held at Trent to celebrate the anniversary of the famous council of 1563 held in that city. The festival, which began on the 20th, will last to the 30th inst. The Pope sent Cardinal Guido to undertake the direction. The Emperor of Austria dispatched a special envoy and General Benedek with his numerous Staff. A great number of German, Italian, and even French Bishops were present. The municipal council of the town has refused, on its side, the opening of the theatre, the musical bands of the place, and its participation in the fête. It will make no appearance in the processions or in any part of the ceremonials.

THE SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—An important movement to form a committee with a view to this object appears at last to be in a fair way of accomplishment, the design being now taken up by the Shakspeare Committee. At a meeting of that body held on Monday, the Duke of Manchester in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"1. That a national celebration of the three hundredth birthday of Shakspeare should be held on the 23rd of April, 1864, and commemorated by the erection of a monument in a conspicuous part of London." "2. That, to be worthy of Shakspeare and of the country, this national celebration should be conducted under the patronage of her Majesty and the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the aid of all classes of the poet's countrymen and admirers residing in the United Kingdom, the British colonies, and in foreign countries." "3. That, with a view to combine in a National Shakspeare Committee the representative men of all classes, the Shakspeare Committee undertake to invite the co-operation of all local and special bodies, and of eminent personages, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, having Shakspearean objects in view." The principal speakers on this occasion were the Duke of Manchester, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir C. Nicholson, Sir R. MacDonnell, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. T. Wright.

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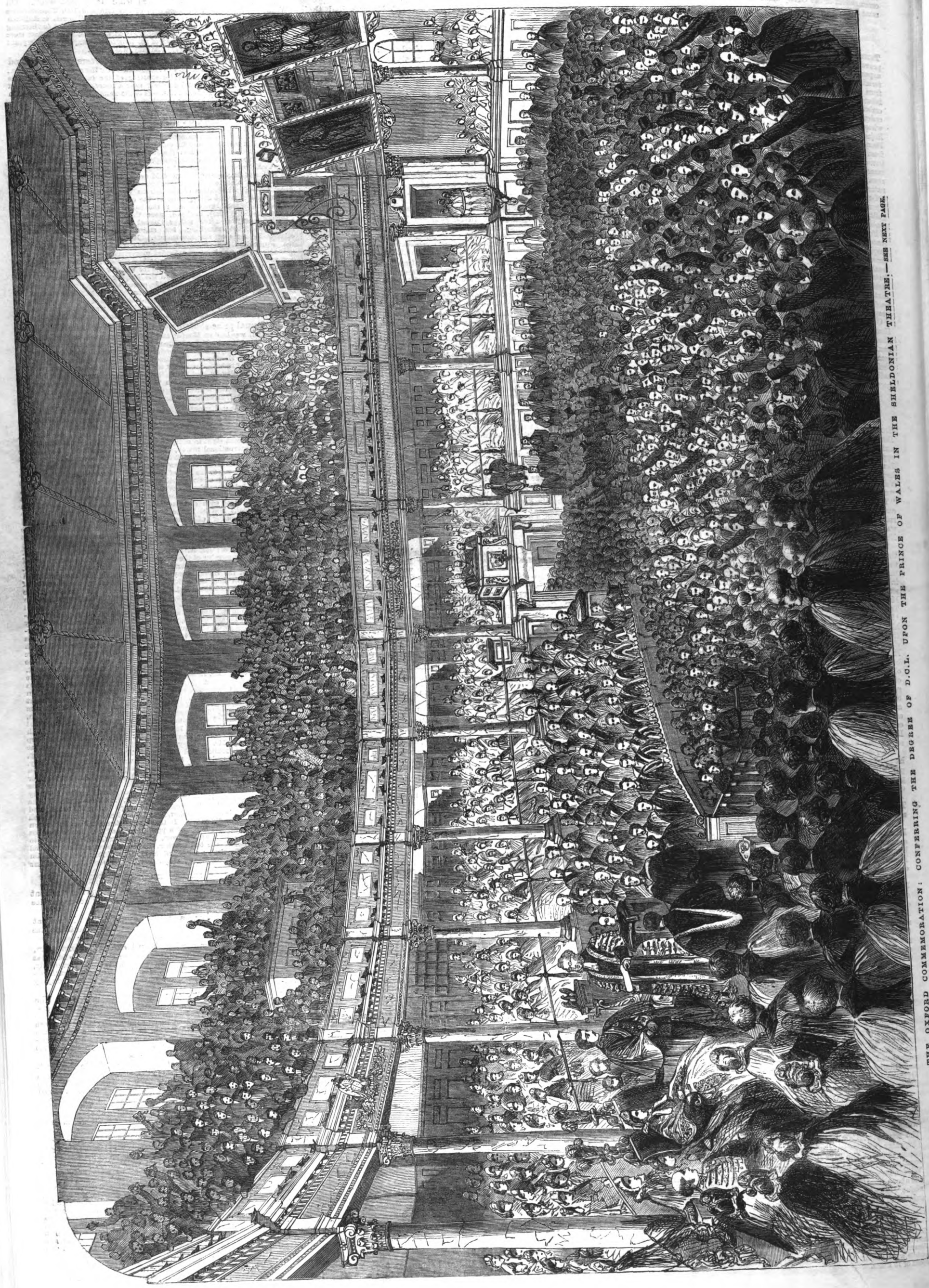

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: CONFERRING THE DEGREE OF D.C.L. UPON THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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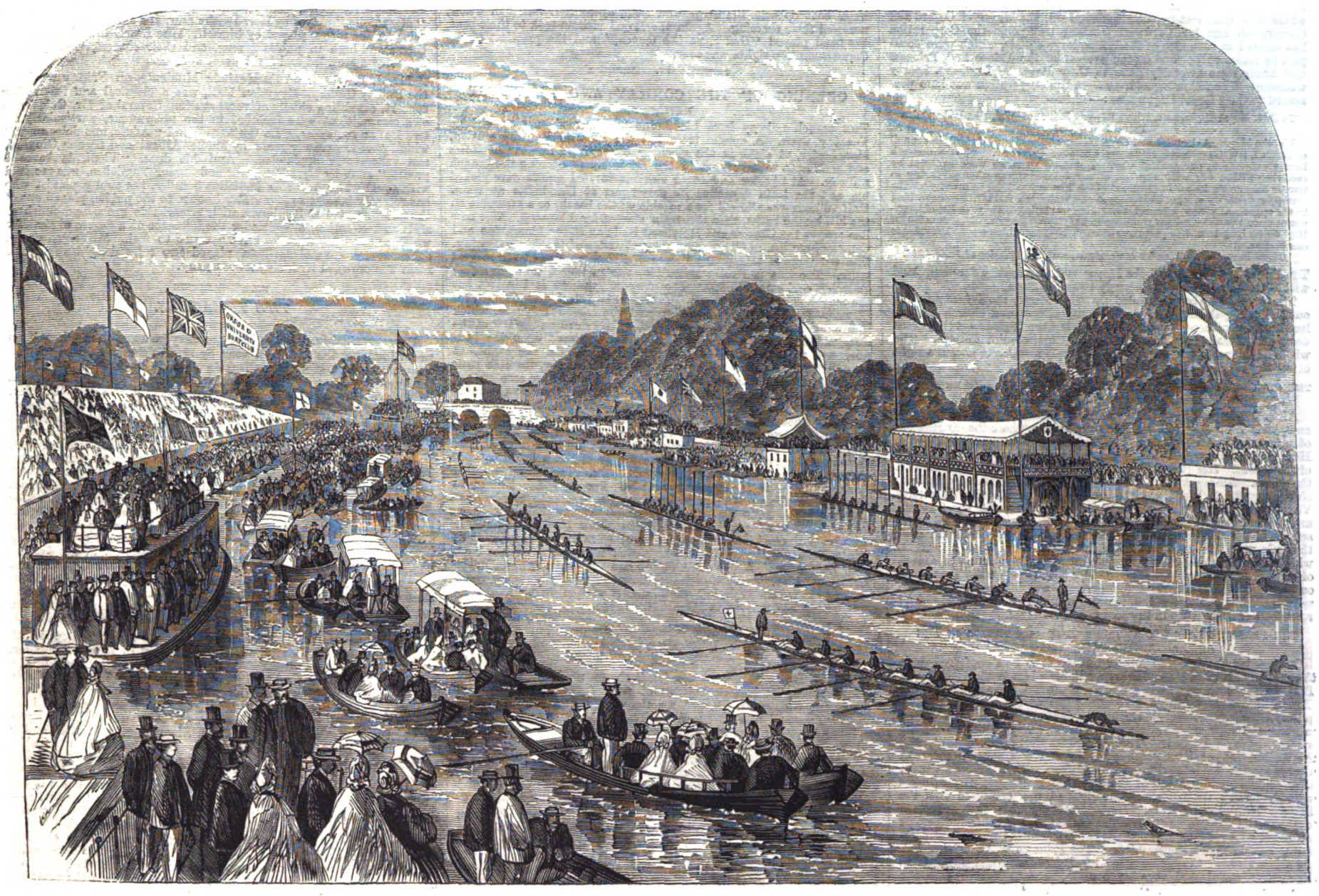


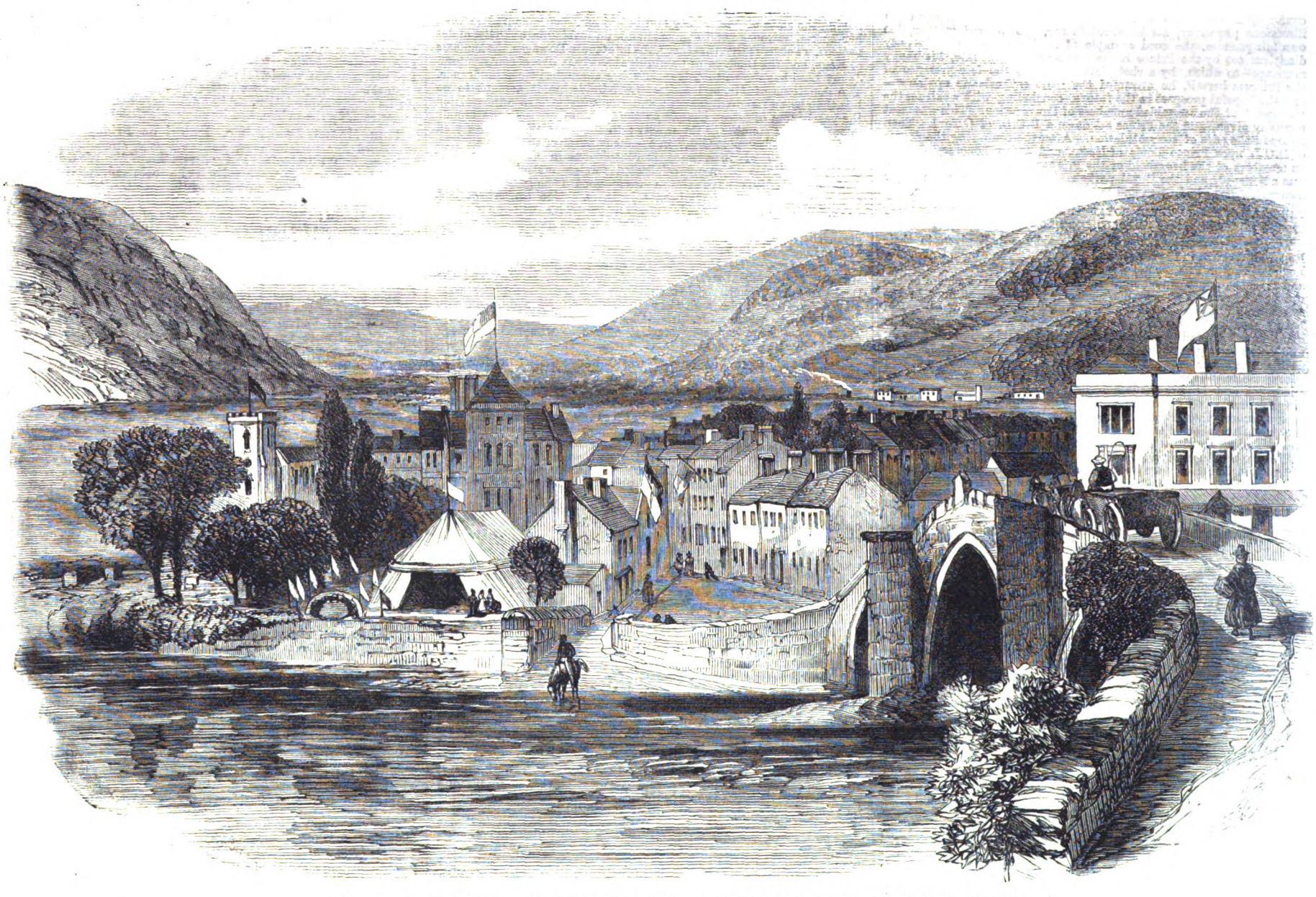
THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE PROCESSION OF BOATS.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

WE gave last week a brief account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Oxford, and of the hearty welcome which they received. In our present Impression we illustrate the chief incidents of the proceedings in which their Royal Highnesses bore part.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRESENTING THEIR ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Oxford on Tuesday. They proceeded by special train from Paddington to Culham, and thence by carriage to Oxford. On arriving at the centre of Magdalen Bridge the carriage occupied by the Prince and Princess was thrown open, and immediately followed cheer after cheer. At this point they were met by the university authorities in their academical robes. In the front rank were the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Lightfoot), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln. The University dignitaries having paid their homage to the Prince and



OPENING OF THE CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY: THE VALE OF LLANRWST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Princess, the Royal cortége proceeded to the west end of the bridge, where they were met by the High Steward, the Mayor of Oxford and Corporation, and Mr. Cardwell. Along this point the Corporation had erected on each side of the bridge large stands, which were occupied by ladies only; and on the arrival of the Prince and Princess this aristocratic assembly gave to their Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome. The following address from the Corporation was here presented to their Royal Highnesses:—

To their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Alexandra Princess of Wales.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the city of Oxford, in council assembled, beg leave most respectfully to offer to your Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome to our ancient city. Not long since we were gratified by receiving within our walls the son of our beloved Queen when preparing to pursue his studies in an institution which has enjoyed for so many ages the European celebrity of the University of Oxford. We feel still more gratified in the opportunity now afforded us of congratulating both your Royal Highnesses upon the union which you have so happily contracted. May your Royal Highnesses long be united partakers of every blessing which a kind Providence can bestow.

Given in our Council, under our common seal, the 16th day of June, 1863.

The Prince briefly thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their kind wishes, and the Princess graciously bowed to them.

The procession then proceeded up High-street, the Prince pointing out to her Royal Highness the various colleges and churches which line that magnificent street. After leaving the High-street they went down St. Aldate's to the deanery at Christchurch College. The whole line of route was crowded with people anxious to obtain a sight of the Royal pair.

THE PRINCESS PRESENTING THE PRIZES TO THE BEST MARKSMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

After a short rest the Prince and Princess issued from the deanery, and proceeded to an awning in the Quadrangle, where the distribution of prizes for best shooting by the University Volunteers took place. Here there was a very brilliant assemblage, who lined the four sides of the square. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales distributed the prizes. Amongst those present were Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir C. Wood, and the Bishop of Oxford. The University Volunteers, about 250 strong, were drawn up in front of the awning, and, in their purple caps, purple stockings, and grey dress, they presented a very fine appearance. As the successful riflemen presented themselves, Colonel Bowyer handed the prizes to her Royal Highness, who in turn gave them to their owners, bestowing on each one a mark of recognition and gracious smile. By the desire of the Prince the corps went through several manœuvres, which were executed in splendid style. During the march past the band played. The volunteers then drew up in line and presented arms.

THE DEGREE OF D.C.L. CONFERRED UPON THE PRINCE IN THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

On Tuesday the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred upon the Prince. By two o'clock every available place in the Sheldonian Theatre was taken up except the reserved seats in the area around the Chancellor's throne. Wild were the spirits of the undergraduates' gallery, deafening their cheers for the ladies in all colours of the rainbow and with every variety of loveliness. For about an hour the wildest uproar prevailed. Then the great doors were opened, and the Archbishop of Canterbury came in and was warmly cheered; afterwards Dr. Liddell, with Mrs. Gladstone. Then another pause; after which, amidst a lull of the profoundest silence, the Princess entered, led by Dr. Liddell. Scarcely had she traversed half the distance to the throne, when a loud, deep cheer arose, such as seemed to shake the theatre to its foundations. For several minutes this continued without intermission; the ladies joined in the general enthusiasm, waving their handkerchiefs. The Princess was much moved, and acknowledged the undisguised loyalty of area and galleries in the most graceful and winning manner, almost deprecating the deep fervour with which she was greeted. At length there was another lull, then again the doors were thrown wide open, and, led by the Earl of Derby, the Prince was conducted to his throne, the organ playing "God Save the Queen." All joined in, and the first verse of the National Anthem was sung as it only can be sung by some 1500 young Englishmen. The Prince had reached his throne, and then a tremendous cheer was raised. The Prince was visibly excited, and stood by Lord Derby's side, bowing to all parts of the theatre. When the cheering had subsided, Lord Derby, in a very graceful and eloquent Latin speech, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, set forth the grounds on which it was proposed to confer upon the Prince a Doctor's degree. He touched upon his illustrious parentage, his honoured father, his beloved mother, his own fair promise, the good example of obedience to the University discipline set by the Prince himself as an undergraduate, his happy marriage—to which, by a rhetorical allusion to the fair presence of the Princess herself, he attracted the most enthusiastic applause—and the hopeful prospect in the future, concluding with a call for the "Placet" of the assembled members of Convocation. This was most cordially given, and the Prince sat down a D.C.L. of Oxford. Then followed the odes of congratulation. After the conferring the degree of D.C.L. upon Prince Louis of Hesse, and a few honorary degrees on members of the household of the Prince and Princess, Convocation was adjourned, and the Royal party retired amidst the same eager demonstrations of affection and loyalty as greeted their entrance.

THE BALL GIVEN TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES BY THE UNIVERSITY APOLLO LODGE.

Tuesday's proceedings were wound up by a ball given to their Royal Highnesses in the New Corn Exchange, by the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons. This was a very brilliant affair. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord Granville and the chiefs of the university, arrived at eleven o'clock, and were led at once to the raised dais in the centre of the hall, where two chairs of state had been placed for them, and with their arrival the ball began. The Princess was dressed plainly in white, with a white and green wreath, and wore scarcely any jewels save the principal diamond of the City necklace in her hair, which, as usual, was turned back à l'Imperatrice. Her Royal Highness only danced a few sets of quadrilles and lancers; but the Prince, as heretofore, was indefatigable, and stood up in every set till supper time, at twelve o'clock. Soon after one their Royal Highnesses took their leave, cheered by the guests and cheered still more lustily by the crowd outside, who had waited all the night in the rain to witness their departure.

We give an Engraving showing the singular manner in which the Prince and Princess were received by the brethren of the Apollo Lodge—the Royal party passing under "the arch of steel" formed by eight knight templars crossing swords.

THE PROCESSION OF BOATS.

On Wednesday evening the time-honoured procession of boats took place on the Isis. The river presented a most beautiful sight. The various college barges moved along the bank, their tops covered with gaily-dressed ladies. The University barge, adorned with flags and flowers, was an object of general attraction. On the opposite side of the river large stands were erected, and filled with ladies. The Prince and Princess arrived at the barge in a boat constructed for the occasion. Mr. Hoare, the famous University "stroke," occupied that position in the Royal boat. After rowing past the barges the Royal boat returned to the University barge, when the Prince and Princess disembarked. The roof of this was covered with a distinguished company. Two picked crews then pulled a short race past the Royal barge, very few of the spectators caring which won, though all must have admired the skill and strength with which they rowed. Then came the procession of the boats, and Trinity, as at the head of the river, sweeping proudly up in its "eight," which came flying over the water as silently and as quickly as a bird, stopped in its own length before the Royal barge that the boats of all the other colleges might do homage to their supremacy and past year's triumph over them. This they did in the usual manner as they came by in long procession, tossing their oars in honour of Trinity, and then waving their hats and cheering in honour of the Princess, who seemed deeply amused and interested in the whole proceeding. This over, the whole long file of boats swept under Folly Bridge, and, turning there, came back again in procession two and two abreast. All again tossed their oars as they passed the Princess. The crews of "Corpus" and "Jesus," "torpids," not only tossed oars, but rose to their feet as they passed the Royal barge; and the crew of the Balliol first boat—"with a view," as one of the eight declares in a letter to the *Times*, "of adding to the amusement of the spectators"—deliberately upset their boat opposite the barge, and then, up to their waists in water, renewed their cheering. Again the Royal visitors took to their boat, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the prettiest of the Commemoration sights was over.

OPENING OF THE CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY.

THE branch railway from Llandudno to Llanrwst was opened on Tuesday week. A special train left the Victoria Railway station, Manchester, at eight in the morning, conveying a number of ladies and gentlemen to take part in the ceremony of opening the branch railway. At Chester and other stations invited guests were picked up, and the train deposited its passengers at Llandudno at noon. Half an hour was allowed for a ramble on the beach, or a scramble on the hill by the baths, then the train started for Llanrwst. The new line crosses the Chester and Holyhead Railway at the Llandudno and Conway junction, and then runs along the edge of the River Conway. The windings of this pretty stream are closely followed for several miles. The line is twelve miles long; it presented no engineering difficulty, and cost £75,000. The steepest gradient is 1 in 150, but the length is a very short one. There are two stations. The first is Llansaintffraid, which is two miles, and the second Talycafn, which is five miles, from the junction. Both villages are on the left of the line, and consist of a number of cottages, scattered upon the hillside, and peeping out from among the trees. On the right, at some distance from the bridges and castle of Conway, the line runs on the left bank of the River Conway, and beyond it are seen ranges of richly-wooded hills—cloud-capped as the train passed; the cultivated valleys dotted here and there with white-fronted houses, or mansions embowered in trees. Glimpses are gained, as the train runs on, of two very pretty waterfalls, both on the right-hand side. The first seen is called Porthlwyd. The water of this cascade, white in its angry haste to reach the river, looks like a broad band of silver drawn over and amongst trees and rocks. The second is called Dolgarrog, but it is by no means so fine a fall. Nearer to Llanrwst, on the same side, is the straggling, picturesque village of Trefrew. The train arrived at Llanrwst about half-past one. Large numbers of people mustered about the station and yard, and a band, dressed in volunteer uniform, gave a Welsh rendering of "Rule, Britannia." Luncheon was served under a tent at the back of the Eagles Inn. About one hundred and forty sat down, under the presidency of Mr. Bancroft, of Manchester. The party broke up about five, and the return train left the Llanrwst station, in brilliant sunshine, at six, and arrived in Manchester at ten.

MUSIC.

The two Italian theatres furnish little or nothing in the way of information or remark this week. At Her Majesty's Theatre novelty and variety are stopped for the time by the uninterrupted run of "Faust;" and at the Royal Italian Opera the same effect is produced by the elaborate preparations for producing that opera, which is to be performed for the first time on Tuesday next, with a splendour and magnificence beyond precedent, it is said, even at this theatre. Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, the original Margaret at the Théâtre Lyrique, is to perform the character at Covent Garden, and M. Gounod returns to superintend the production of his opera.

The Annual Concert of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. This society is a valuable institution, of great importance to the musical profession, and deserving of public support. It was established twenty-three years ago, for the purpose of supplying a deficiency in the constitution of the great and well-known Royal Society of Musicians, which provides for the widows and children of its deceased members, but does nothing for the many female members of the profession who have not the above claim to participate in its benefits. The Society of Female Musicians is supplementary to the greater institution; its members are all females, and acquire a right to its benefits from their own contributions to its funds. Its affairs are administered by a committee of management, composed of ladies of high professional eminence, who appear to act with prudence and discretion; for it seems evident that its funds are well taken care of and judiciously applied, and that it is making progress in efficiency and usefulness. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on having the state of the society laid before her, has honoured it with her special patronage and support; and, on looking into the list of donations, we observe that the Queen, the late Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Cambridge have been liberal contributors. Jenny Lind has shown to this society her characteristic munificence. The donations of Mr. and Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt amount to no less than seven hundred pounds; and the society have appropriated the yearly sum of fifteen pounds to the relief of an indigent female musician not a member of the society; this appropriation to be styled "the Lind-Goldschmidt Gift," in commemoration of the donors. The princely house of Broadwood is conspicuous in the list; and it shows the names of many celebrated foreign musicians who by their contributions have shown their good feeling towards the country in which they have been sojourners. The concert of last week, though (very properly) not an expensive was an elegant entertainment, a number of our most eminent performers having given their gratuitous services. The singers were Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mr. and Mdme. Weiss, Miss Steele, Miss E. Hughes, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Mary Martin, Mrs. Merest (late Miss M. B. Hawes), Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Lawler, and the Orpheus Glee Union. Solos on the violin and the piano were played by Herr Japha and Herr Danreuther, and a duet on two harps was performed by Mr. Balsir-Chatterton and Mr. John Thomas. There was a large and very musical audience, who seemed much gratified by the performances.

The last Concert but one of the MUSICAL UNION for this season took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday morning last. It was "the Director's Grand Matinée," given for the benefit of Mr. Ella, and was, as usual, attended by a crowded assemblage of the most fashionable company. Generally there is no vocal music at these matinées, but on this occasion several airs were sung by Mdlle. Désirée Artôt, giving a most agreeable variety to the entertainment. The instrumental concerted pieces were Beethoven's celebrated septet in E flat, op. 20; and Hummel's pianoforte septet in D minor, op. 74. These were played by Herr Auer, violin; Mr. Webb, viola; Signor Piatti, violoncello; Mr. F. Pratten, contrabasso; Mr. Lazarus, clarinet; Mr. R Pratten, flute; Mr. Barret, oboe; Mr. Hausser, bassoon; Mr. C. Harper, horn; and Herr Lubeck, pianoforte—a constellation of talent such as is seldom met with. Besides these great concerted pieces, Beethoven's "Sonata Pastorale" was played by Mr. C. Hallé; a fantasia on themes from "Marino Faliero," by Signor Patti; and a solo on the violin by Herr Auer. Mdlle. Artôt sang Boieldieu's romance "Joli fantôme," from "La Dame Blanche," and a pretty Tyrolese melody. The audience were delighted, and applauded with a degree of warmth seldom seen in so fashionable an assembly.

The Morning Concert given by Miss LASCELLES and Mr. FRANCESCO BERGER, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday last week, was an entertainment entitled to special notice. Miss Lascelles, we need scarcely tell our musical readers, now stands in the first rank of English contraltos; and Mr. Berger is equally distinguished as a pianist and as a composer. The programme, of course, was constructed so as to afford room for the talents of both. Miss Lascelles sang the scena from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," which contains one of the finest airs ever written for a contralto voice, "Non più di fiori." The beautiful clarinet accompaniment was played by Lazarus, and nothing could be more delicious than the blended tones of the voice and the instrument. Mr. Berger's beautiful song, "Fallen Leaves," was sung by Miss Lascelles; his Italian trio, "Quel ruscelletto," was sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, and Signor Burdini; and his German ballad, "Um Mitternacht," was sung by Mdlle. Parepa. Among the other vocal pieces perhaps the most remarkable was the duet from Rossini's "Mathilde di Shabran," sung by Mdlle. Parepa and Miss Lascelles. The instrumental portion of the concert included Hummel's quintet for the pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and contrabasso, performed by M. Berger, with Messrs. Deichmann, R. Blagrove, Lidel, and Reynolds; Lafont's violin fantasia on "Masaniello," played by Herr Deichmann; and several of Mr. Berger's solos for the piano, played by himself. Miss Lascelles and Mr. Berger both stand high in public favour, and their concert, consequently, attracted a crowded and fashionable audience.

Mr. J. P. GOLDBERG'S Matinée Musicale, on Friday week, in the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, was a classical and interesting concert, consisting chiefly of vocal music. Several of Mr. Goldberg's own compositions were included in the programme, particularly his two Italian romances, "La Costanza" and "Addio, mio dolce amor," which were exquisitely sung by Mdme. Alboni and Signor Giuglini, and vehemently applauded. And his duet, "Vieni, la barca è pronta," sung by Herr Reichardt and Signor Tagliafico, was received with equal warmth. Miss Madeline Schiller, the young pianist who has recently become so favourably known to the public, played one of the finest sonatas of Beethoven with remarkable grace and finish of style and execution, albeit under the influence of a degree of timidity which so excellent an artist has no cause to feel. M. Paqua, one of our most eminent violoncellists, played two solos delightfully. The room was crowded with elegant company.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'—Mr. Walter Montgomery, whose name has been underlined for the last half year by M. Fechter, but who, in consequence of the run of "The Duke's Motto," has not had an opportunity of appearing at the Lyceum, made his début at this theatre on Saturday. The part selected for the occasion was Othello. Mr. Montgomery was greeted by a numerous and fashionable audience, probably attracted by the proceedings in Chancery which had been instituted to prevent his appearing, and to secure his services for M. Fechter's future benefit. It should have been premised that, though a young man, Mr. Montgomery has acquired considerable reputation in the provinces; and we may add that his performance of the early scenes of "Othello" fully justified the accounts of him which had reached London. The local critics have only done justice to his merits. In the third act Mr. Montgomery suffered from partial loss of voice, which, however, he ultimately recovered—a loss, we believe, due to the anxiety he had undergone in regard to the equity process which had only the previous day been decided in his favour. Throughout his performance Mr. Montgomery showed intention and purpose, and an evident aim to introduce new points of business, some of which were singularly happy. We have reason, therefore, to conclude that in Mr. Montgomery we have an actor ripe for the London stage, and one who will fill an honourable position on it.

NEW ADELPHI.—The management of this theatre is at length becoming active, and we are likely now to have a succession of novelties, with a probability of their proving attractive. In addition to the burlesque of "Ill-Treated Il Trovatore," Mr. Webster presented us on Saturday with two pieces new to the theatre, and one new to the public generally. "The Irish Tiger" was acted for the first time, and with complete success. The part of Paddy Ryan was capitally supported by Mr. C. H. Stephenson, and that of Sir Charles Lavender by Mr. Billington. The fight was admirably managed, and provoked infinite laughter. A piece of a different kind followed, one contrived for the purpose of introducing Professor Pepper's spectral effects, and dealing, indeed, with the same subject that has already received illustration at the Polytechnic Institution—namely, Mr. Charles Dickens's extraordinary story of "The Haunted Man." The argument is divided into three tableaux, each devoted to a particular phase of the Ghost's Bargain, respectively entitled "The Gift Bestowed," "The Gift Diffused," and "The Gift Reversed." This fatal gift poisons not only his own existence, but that of others; though we think that the rationale of its infectious nature is not adequately made out in the drama. Probably the audience are sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Dickens's Christmas tale to dispense with the dramatic explanation. The scientific apparitional results are admirably managed, and furnish great improvements on the Polytechnic illusions. The appearances and the evanishings are extremely startling, sudden, and surprising. All the qualities usually attributed to spirits are there, teaching at length to gentle and simple that such attributes, however wonderful, are as natural as they are imaginable. There is nothing, indeed, really supernatural about them; but they are effects of intelligible causes, available to scientific manipulation. The action of the drama is gloomy enough; but a relief is thrown in, by means of an episode relative to the Tetterby family, in which Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Woolgar represent the hysterical couple in a manner only to be attained by real histrionic genius. In some respects the scene between these two performers is wonderful; in fact, a greater marvel and mystery than the ghostly phenomena themselves. Time is required, however, for its proper appreciation. After a few evenings it will be properly understood by the public, and its success is then certain.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Mdme. Ristori on Friday and Monday continued her performances, as previously announced, with the tragedies of "Elisabetta" and "Maria Stuart." We think it would have been better if the reversed order had obtained, and the enactment of "Maria Stuart" preceded that of "Elisabetta." We might then have recognised an historical series, concluding with the death of the English Queen; though, in the structure of the dramas themselves, there are reasons for the course adopted. In both characters, that of the tyrant and the victim, Mdme. Ristori reached her wonted excellence, and charmed all minds capable of appreciating the classic in style and the energetic in execution. Mdme. Ristori is already beginning to eclipse the fame of Rachel in the estimation of many. We are no friends to such comparisons, but we readily acknowledge the greatness of the Italian tragédienne. We are, indeed, surprised at the wonderful advances she has made. Having passed through the period of mere force, she has safely transported herself to the serener elevations of artistic development, and is now at the height and very culmination of spiritual power. We cannot suffer this notice to close without a word in favour of the company which she has associated in her labours. Mdlle. Glech and Signor Glech are excellent artistes, and support the general caste of the pieces in a manner that adds to our pleasure in witnessing the representations.

SADLER'S WELLS.—An American lady has recently assumed the direction of this theatre for a few nights. Miss Helen Western is a lady of much versatility and great force. She has already performed Mathilde, in the "French Spy," and supported six characters in "A Devilish Good Joke." A decidedly popular artiste is Helen Western. This week she has personated Don Cæsar de Bazan with great effect.

The Empress Eugénie, it is said, has dyed her hair perfectly dark, but the change is anything but becoming.

The Court photographer, Joseph Albert, in Munich, has discovered a new method of taking full life-size photographs upon canvas.

A younger son of the Earl of Elgin has died at Trinity College, Glenalmond, in his twelfth year.

Mrs. Bates, mother of Mdme. Van de Weyer, wife of the Belgian Minister, died at an early hour on Monday morning, after a lengthened illness.

A French officer, in garrison at Evreux, has died from a fly-bite on the lip. The insect, it is supposed, had been feeding on putrid meat in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, where the accident occurred.

A junk left Macao for Hong-Kong with 300 passengers, 150 of whom died of starvation on the voyage. The only food provided for them had been one cup of rice ("congee") per man per day.

Her Majesty has appointed Lord Hobart, Mr. Huxley, and Mr. Caird, M.P., the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the subject of sea fisheries.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Monday that the revenue of the Court of Bankruptcy in the year 1861 was £104,229, and the expenditure £81,260. In 1862 the revenue was £124,542, and the expenditure £119,750.

Mr. Michael Robert Westropp, Legal Remembrancer at Bombay, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of that Presidency. Mr. Farquhar, Second Secretary at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed Second Secretary at Athens; and Mr. Drummond, Second Secretary at Athens, has been appointed Second Secretary at Buenos Ayres.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Arabian Days and Nights. By Marguerite A. Power. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) "Baksheesh!" has become to readers of travels in the East almost as common a cry as "Copper, yer Honour!" at the crossings in the streets of our own country; and it is probable that Eastern sojourners in England return to the Land of the Morning with as many stories of having been asked for "a copper" as English sojourners in the gorgeous East of having been pestered for "baksheesh." However, the demand seems to lose nothing of its singularity from the fact that we are pretty well inoculated for it at home, and so the author of the sprightly volume here noticed has not disdained to harp upon the subject. She apologises for the name of her book as rather far-fetched, considering that Alexandria and Cairo were the places to which chiefly she confined her observations; but a taking title is almost a necessity nowadays, and she has contrived to make her book very interesting and pleasant. The descriptions of a Jewish bride and bridegroom and of a Turkish wedding will be found very entertaining; and the new-born eulogisers of the Turk and the Turkish bath, and everything which is Turkish, will do well to ponder what are represented to be the true sentiments of Halim Pacha about the women of his race.

Respectable Sinners. By Mrs. Brotherton. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) No particular plot is elaborated in this novel. Sinners of the respectable order—that is, those who outwardly make much of religion and sometimes too much of its professors or expositors—are represented in a repulsive light; and sinners who have no respectability, or very little of it, to shelter themselves under are exhibited in bright colours. Elopement appears to be particularly recommended; or, if not recommended, as a matter to be easily condoned. That is to say, those who elope are made most lovable, and the most lovable of all is sweet Louisa Ashton, née Danhaye, pretty, proud, impulsive, affectionate, and motherly. It appears to have been hereditary in her family to make runaway matches, and therefore it was but in the natural order of things that her daughter should follow her example. The daughter, however, was not quite so fortunate as the mother, and the daughter's trials, in consequence of her union with a man who would make love to other people's wives whenever he had an opportunity tend to intensify the interest of the story. Fortunately, everything turns out well eventually, and the erratic husband is tamed. His errors are, of course, to be attributed to his having been brought up by a father who was a particularly "respectable sinner," and it is creditable to him that no greater judgment than having caused his friend a paralytic stroke was necessary to bring him to a sense of his shortcomings. Mrs. Brotherton writes in a very piquant style, and is great in the depiction of children and in the infantile talk. She leads us to infer that children for the most part lisp or speak as if they had a cold in the head, which, as we all know, is productive of a great many more "ls" in conversation than the consonants in the words account for.

A Norseman's Views of Britain and the British. By A. O. Vinje. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The Norseman is a gentleman of—to judge from his writings—atrabilious temperament. He came over here a few months before the opening of the International Exhibition, for the express purpose "of examining and studying the institutions of this great commercial land, and the manners, habits, and pursuits of its people." He seems to have been considerably disgusted, and he expresses his disgust conceitedly. We are a set of money-grubbing, toad-eating, breed-worshipping, boasting, tuft-hunting, Mammon-serving, half-civilised lickspittles; we do everything with a view to pay; the Great Exhibition was only a gigantic speculation for gain, not for international goodwill or friendly emulation, and as soon as it threatened not to pay our public writers abused it; we have made "the Highlands a graveyard" of human beings, that there may be more abundance of "sheep, and grouse, and deer;" we "speak about west-end noses as being altogether different from those in the eastern parts of London;" we conduct ourselves at public meetings and lectures like a drunken rabble; we are very little behind our "relation Jonathan in national conceit;" our system of agriculture is not good; our leasing of farms is shameful, and calculated only to increase "the revenues of all the petty kings among whom the soil of Britain is divided;" we deserve vengeance for our dealings with poor, outraged, behind-the-hedge-shooting Ireland; our proprietor, "after sucking the marrow out of a district, gives a few coals and potatoes to the poor, builds a chapel, or subscribes a trifle to schools," and straightway there is a flourish of trumpets in his honour, as if he were a man of wonderful benevolence; at our Universities, "scholarships, fellowships, and stipends are usually given to the acquaintances and relatives of the patrons, without, it would seem, any great respect for real merit;" our leading newspapers, especially the *Saturday Review* and the *Times*, laugh to scorn any but the family-interest plan, in Army, Navy, or Church; Lord Derby is rated for calling the merit-system "the worst kind of preferment" (the Norseman having most likely mistaken the Earl's meaning); we are so hard upon poverty, that the word beggar "in Britain commonly conveys an idea as nauseous as leprosy once did in the Holy Land;" even our volunteers are not spared, but are described as sickly, wasted, weedy creatures; and we are altogether in a very bad way—not much better, in fact, morally, socially, and physically, than our fellow-creatures elsewhere. We ought to take a lesson from Norway and submit to receive it from the lips of the "Norseman!" So, at least, his tone would lead one to conclude; for, though there is truth—far too much truth—in many of his uncomplimentary remarks, his self-complacent assumption of superiority renders these pills more than usually unpalatable. Had he had the grace to publish his sixteen letters during Lent they would have formed very suitable reading for that season of penance.

Translations by Lord Lyttelton and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (Bernard Quaritch.) To classical scholars these translations will be welcome for themselves; to admirers of general accomplishment for the authors' sakes; and to lovers of nice-looking books for the sake of their neat exterior. It is unnecessary, as this is a second edition, to blow the trumpet in honour of the widely-known and as widely-praised achievements of the noble Lord and the right hon. Commoner. It may be useful, however, to those who have no acquaintance with the dead languages to mention that the Chrysostom of the Commons tries his powers as a translator upon German and Italian as well as upon Latin and Greek, and with as much success.

Etonensia. (Eton: Ingalton and Drake. London: Macmillan and Co.) This is the first number of that ever-dying, ever-reviving prodigy, an Eton magazine. The conductors request support in every way—by purchase and by literary contribution—from Etonians and lovers of Eton. The present number is chiefly remarkable for containing the poem which was spoken upon the 5th of June before the Prince and Princess of Wales, and there are no doubt many (particularly fair) lieges who will be glad to have a copy of it. And so, in imitation of the well-known motto, *floreant Etonensia!*

Wild Scenes in South America. By Don Ramon Paez. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) This book is full of exciting adventures by land and sea, comprising incidents in the Venezuelan war of independence. Vigorous illustrations accompany the letterpress and vivify the events recorded. Whether or not the spirit of the late Baron Munchausen may be considered to pervade the stories shall be gathered from the following anecdote:—"During the engagement Captain Las Casas, of Caracas, now a General, while standing near me, was struck by a musket-ball on the nose, which feature was previously a little one-sided. Feeling no inconvenience from the blow except a temporary inflammation, we concluded that the ball had only grazed the part, although, to the astonishment of his companions and his own satisfaction, his nose from that time became permanently straight. Ten years after the occurrence of this event, on returning to Caracas from exile, I was surprised to hear there one morning that the General had coughed up a musket-ball during the night. The affair naturally excited a good deal of talk throughout the city; but, on examination by competent persons, it was discovered that the missile—doubtless the identical one fired at him by the guerrillas—proceeded from his nose, having worked itself a passage through the roof of his mouth into his throat." Let readers of this form their own ideas of the accommodating quality of Captain Las Casas's nose, which could admit a bullet through its outer surface with no serious result beyond a "temporary inflammation."

A New Zealand paper states that during one week 3000 persons landed on the Dunedin jetty, bound for the Otago goldfields.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEMOPHO.—The best authority on Philidor's history is his life by Professor Allen, of Philadelphia. According to this biography the great French chess-master, François André Danican Philidor, was born on the 7th of September, 1726, and died on the 24th of August, 1795. You appear, therefore, to have been misinformed both as to the date of his birth and of his death. See "The Life of Philidor, Musician and Chessplayer, by George Allen. Philadelphia, 1858."

F. L.—It may savour of cruelty to suggest so terrible a retribution, but to us it seems that the most deterring punishment for such boredom as you mention would be to condemn the offender to undergo *a course of lectures on chess openings*. If that infliction did not cure him of his pressing, he must be considered incorrigible, and ought to be placed under restraint forthwith.

LA SOCIETE DES BEAUX ARTS DE NANTES; F. T., Derby; L. K. L., and others.—It was mentioned in our last that the author of Problem No. 1006 had overlooked the fact that Black, by playing *Kt to K 3rd*, could protract the mate.

E. D. C.—After the adverse opinion expressed by the examiners the diagram you speak of was destroyed. We are unable, therefore, to do what you desire. Perhaps you can favour us with a copy.

I. W. B., Manchester.—Quite true.

T. C. U.—They are all defective but the *qui perd gagne*, and that is unsuitable for a newspaper.

R. V.—The little contest between M. Staini'a and Mr. Deacon is not yet concluded, we believe. The score when last reported gave—Steinitz, 4; Deacon, 1.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1007 by Patrick, W. W., Miranda, S. V., George, T. R. K., Medicus, O. P. Q., Con Cregan, Larry, T. P. C., R. S., Malinee, Tyro, Waterford, R. M. T., Blackheath; H. F. N., Polly, Tremaine, W. P. W., P. P., Box and Cox, F. Johnson, Wee Pawn, Iota, S. M. D., C. K., Garryowen, D., Brussels; Quidnunc, Felix, Percy, R. B. C., Conrad; M. P., Travellers' Club; Victoria, B. W. D., Caroline, A. German, I. M. G., Lex, La Société des Beaux Arts de Nantes; Pip, T. J. N., C. E. G., R. F., G. F. H., E. R. F., 1863, Clericus, Try-again, Stanley, Rector, S. G. C., Query, Oxoniensis, Nereus, T. G. P., W. P. B., Gorilla, Annie, B. L., Civis Argus, W. R. V., R. G., N. C., H. S., I. B., Juvenis, Miles, Q. E. D., M. G. O., Henry; T., of Preston; A. Z., Gamma, Diomedes, Harrovian, Delta, S. N. E., D. D., F. R. S., Demipho; H., of Boulogne; R. de V.; M'G., of Cupar; W. I., Sissa, G. D., I. Smith, Rex; R. L. B., Stoke; S. J., Darlington; G. L. N., Peterkin; T., of Bedford; R. H. S., Newbury, P. W. S., Gil Blas, S. C. E., A Middy, G. L. N., are correct. All others are wrong.

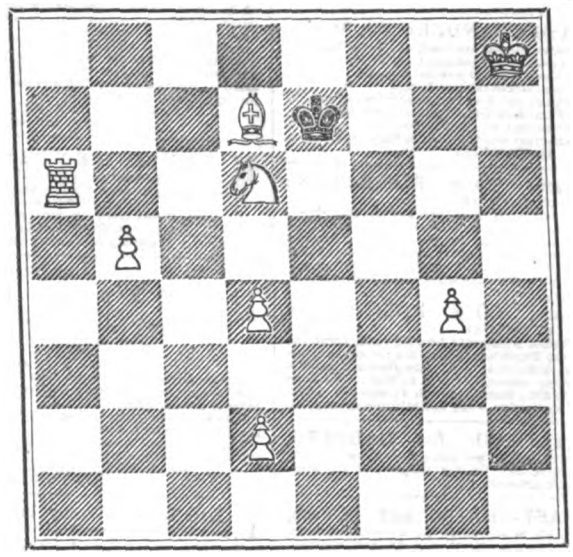
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1008.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 4th	P to R 7th (*a*)	2. Q to K 3rd (ch)	P takes Q
(*a*) 1.	K to Q 6th	3. Kt to K 5th	
2. K to Q 5th	Any move	(dis. ch)	
3. Q mates			

PROBLEM NO. 1009.

By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR.—One of the Prize Problems.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game, played in the chief Tournament of the London Chess Congress, will be read with interest:—

Game between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and STEINITZ.

(*Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(This is not so good as moving the King to R sq, with a view to check with the K Rook.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21.	R to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	(A very clever rejoinder, and one White evidently had not foreseen.	
4. Castles	Kt takes K P	22. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	Q R takes Kt
5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	23. Q to Q 3rd	
6. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt sq	(He dared not take the Rook on account of 23. R to K Kt 4th (ch), and 24. Q to K R 6th, &c.)	
7. Kt takes K P	Castles	23.	K R to K 4th
8. R to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd	24. K to R sq	Q R to K B 5th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	25. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K R to K Kt 4th
10. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	26. R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 4th
11. B to Q R 4th	B to K Kt 5th	27. Q takes Q	Q R takes Q
12. Q to K 2nd		28. R to Q sq	Q R to Q Kt 4th
(This move adds greatly to the superiority of position which White had previously obtained.)		29. P to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P
12.	B takes Kt	30. Q R P takes P	Q R to Q B 4th
13. P takes B	R to K sq	31. P to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B 3rd
14. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	32. P to K B 4th	K R to K Kt 3rd
15. B takes Kt	K Kt P takes B	33. P to K B 5th	K R to K Kt 4th
16. P takes Q B P		34. P to K B 4th	K R takes R
(Preferable to removing the Bishop out of danger, as we shall see anon.)		35. P takes R	R to Q B 4th
16.	Q Kt P takes B	(Hardly so good as R to Q Kt 3rd, his Q Pawn being more important than the adversary's doubled K B Pawn.)	
17. P to Q B 7th	Q to Q 2nd	36. R takes Q P	R takes K B P
(Had he taken the Pawn, Mr. Anderssen would have obtained an irresistible attack by playing the Kt to Q 5th.)		37. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
18. P takes Kt	Q R takes Q	38. R to Q R 6th	P to K B 5th
(Becoming a Queen.)		39. K to Kt 2nd	P takes P
19. Kt to Q 5th	K to B sq	40. K takes P	R to K R 4th
20. Q to K 3rd	K to Kt 2nd	41. R takes Q R P—and wins.	
21. Kt takes B			

A brilliant Game between Mr. BIRD and Mr. STEINITZ.

(*Q Kt Opening, or Vienna Game.*)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K R 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	19. K R to K sq	Kt to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. K to B sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. P to K Kt 3rd	K to K 2nd
5. Castles	B takes Kt	22. K to K 2nd	R to K R sq
6. Q P takes B	P to Q 3rd	23. R to K R sq	Q takes R
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	(Having already a piece superiority, this is a profitable exchange for Mr. Bird.)	
8. B to K R 4th	B to K 3rd	24. R takes Q	R takes R
9. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	25. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K R sq
10. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt	26. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
11. B takes P	R to K Kt sq	(Finely played.)	
12. B to K R 4th	B to K R 6th	27. Q takes Kt	Q R to K R 7th (ch)
(White has now a very fine attack, and he makes the most of it.)		28. K to K 3rd	K B to K 8th (ch)
13. B to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	29. B to K 2nd	Q R takes B (ch)
14. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th	30. K to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
15. P to K B 3rd	Kt takes B	And Black resigned.	
16. P takes Kt	B to Q 2nd		
17. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 5th		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1330.—By Herr KLING.

(This position occurred in actual play.)

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K Kt 2nd, R at K 4th.
Black: K at Q R sq, R at K R sq; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd.
White (Mr. Kling), having to play, gave mate in five moves.

No. 1331.—By G. DE BOER ("*Sissa*").

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K 5th and Q 7th, P at K B 4th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, B at Q R 6th, Kts at K R sq and K 3rd, P at K B 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1332.—A Chess Study, by Herr KLING.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at K B 7th, Kt at Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt 8th.
White to move, and win the game.

No. 1333.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at K 2nd, Q at K R 4th, R at K 5th, B at Q B 3rd, Kt at K Kt 8th, Ps at K 3rd and Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q 2nd, Bs at K R 6th and Q Kt 3rd, Kts at K Kt 2nd and K B 4th, Ps at K B 2nd and Q B 2nd.
White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY BOROUGH.

THE Hon. Anna-Maria, Dowager Lady Borough, was the last surviving child (by his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Barker, Esq., of St. Julian's, Herts) of the gallant General, Gerard, first Viscount and Baron Lake, of Delhi, and was the sister of Lieutenant-General Frances-Gerard, second Viscount Lake, and of Warwick, third and last Viscount Lake. Gerard, the first Viscount, obtained his peerage honours and the thanks of Parliament for his eminent services in the Mahratta War, which he signalised by the brilliant engagement within view of the minarets of Delhi, and the victory of Laswarree, both fought in the autumn of 1803. At Laswarree, Lord Lake's second son (Lady Borough's brother), Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Frederick Lake, while giving his own horse to his father, who was unhorsed, was shot down, but escaped with his life, which he lost afterwards at the Battle of Vimiera. Lady Borough was married, on the 21st of August, 1799, to Sir Richard Borough, Bart., and by him (who died on the 22nd of January, 1837) had two sons and three daughters; of these the eldest son is the present Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart., and the eldest daughter is the Dowager Countess of Pomfret, who married, secondly, the Rev. William Thorpe, D.D., minister of Belgrave Chapel, Pimlico. Lady Borough died at 23, Grafton-street, Bond-street, on the 14th inst. Of Lady Borough's sisters, who (with her brothers) have all died before her, the eldest, Amabel, was the wife of the late Major-General Joseph Brooks, H. E. I. C. S., of Everton, Lancashire, brother of the late eminent divine Archdeacon Brooks; the second sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of the late distinguished Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., of Mousehold House, Norfolk; and the youngest, Anne, was the wife of the late Lieutenant-General John Wardlaw.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAM GORDON, M.P.

Captain Charles William Gordon, M.P., was the third son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie Castle, in the county of Aberdeen, by his wife, Elizabeth, widow of William Clutton, Esq., and was the great-grandson of William, second Earl of Aberdeen, and the brother of the present William Cosmo Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie Castle. He was born on the 19th of March, 1817, and served in the Madras cavalry, where he attained the rank of Captain. He was returned to Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed in 1859, and continued to represent that borough until his demise. He was a Conservative and a supporter of Lord Derby. Captain Gordon died, unmarried, on the 15th inst.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, ESQ.

Frederick Robinson, Esq., of Widmerpool, Hull, in the county of Nottingham, and Broxholme, in the county of Lincoln, was the eldest son of the late James Robinson, Esq., of Widmerpool, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Heneage Parker, Esq., of Mansfield Woodhouse. He was born in 1783, and was educated at Eton. He succeeded his father in 1817, and was High Sheriff of Notts in 1827. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of that county. He died, unmarried, on the 13th inst. Mr. Robinson has had two brothers, James John and George. The elder of these, the Rev. James John Robinson, M.A., Rector of Widmerpool, married, and has had issue an only son, who died prematurely, and a daughter, Arabella Martha, married, in 1845, to Captain the Hon. Edmund Gambier Monckton, brother of George Edward Arundell, seventh and present Viscount Galway.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort has been presented to the Court of Probate, but it becomes a question whether it will be proved in the ordinary course.

The will of the Right Hon. George Granville Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, of Worsley Hall, Lancaster, and Bridgewater House, St. James's, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate under £160,000 personalty. The executors are the Hon. Francis Egerton (the brother) and the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne. The testator, who died at the early age of thirty-nine, was a twin. His twin brother died in infancy. His Lordship married, in 1846, Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the first Earl of Cawdor, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1857. His successor, their son, the present Earl of Ellesmere, heretofore Viscount Brackley, is in his sixteenth year. His Lordship inherited a large portion of the property of the late Duke of Bridgewater, whose name of Egerton the first Earl assumed, in 1833, in lieu of Leveson-Gower. The will bears date 1861, and a codicil April, 1862. To his relict, the Countess of Ellesmere, beyond her marriage settlement and reversionary interest his Lordship bequeaths certain jewellery and other personal effects, and a life interest in the estate of Burwood, Surrey, which latter estate will revert to their second son, the Hon. Alfred John Francis Egerton, and to whom his Lordship has bequeathed a legacy of £40,000. The estates in Lancashire and Cheshire are devised to the present Earl.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Wray Martin-Leake, of Queen Anne-street, Marylebone, was proved in London under £30,000 personalty, by the sole executor, Charles Henry Moore, Esq., of Wimpole-street. The will bears date 1861. There are numerous liberal legacies to her friends and acquaintance, as well as charitable bequests and legacies to her servants, to be paid free of legacy duty. The family name was formerly Martin; the name of Leake was added, by a grant of arms from the Herald's College, in 1721. All the plate bearing the Leake crest, arms, or initials she bequeaths to her late husband's godson, William Martin-Leake, of Ceylon. The property which she derived under her mother's marriage settlement she leaves to the members of her mother's family, amongst whom are several officers in the Army and Navy. The residue of her property she bequeaths to Mrs. Eleanor Moore, the wife of her executor. The charitable bequests are to the King's College Hospital, £200; Charing-cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Marylebone Dispensary, Marylebone Almshouses, Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Distressed Widows Society, Sackville-street, each £100; and a small legacy to the Aldenham parochial schools.

The will of the Venerable Archdeacon Drury, M.A., late Chaplain to the House of Commons and to the Bishop of Salisbury, Prebendary of that diocese, Vicar of Bremhill, and Archdeacon of Wilts, was proved in the London Court on the 30th ult., by his brother, the Rev. Benjamin Heath Drury, M.A., Senior Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and John Lewis Merivale, Esq., of Norfolk-square, the joint acting executors. The testator died at the age of fifty-one, and was presumptive heir to the estates of his uncle, the Rev. Charles Drury, M.A., of Knightstone, Devon, Prebendary of Hereford and Incumbent of Pontesbury. His will was executed in 1844, and a codicil in 1851, and the dispositions are purely of a family nature. He directs that the plate not in ordinary use bearing any inscription or memorial presented to him or his late father or grandfather shall be held and enjoyed by the next entitled as male heir and descendant of his late father. The real, estate and residue of the personal, he leaves to his wife for life; and at her decease to their children.

A splendid iron steam-yacht, built by Messrs. Samuda, of Blackwall, for the Viceroy of Egypt, was launched yesterday week. She will be fitted with her machinery by Messrs. John Penn and Co., of Greenwich.

In the course of twenty months, with the exception of the tunnel through the Appenines at Gonza, Naples will be connected by railway with Bologna, Milan, and Turin.

A Jamaica paper says that pimento, which was at one time a remunerative article of commerce in that island, has been at such a low figure during the last few years as to cause much distress amongst small proprietors.

A letter from Copenhagen states that in consequence of the decision in favour of the decimal system adopted by the Economic Congress held at Gothenburg last month, the King of Denmark has appointed a commission charged to study the question, and to draw up a bill for the application of the decimal system to the money, weights, and measures of the Danish kingdom.

The *New Haven* (U.S.) *Journal* says that a Captain Davis Hatch, of Norfolk, Connecticut, has returned from a visit to the salt mines at the east end of St. Domingo. He states that there is a mountain there of pure rock salt ten miles long, one mile and a half wide, and 400 ft. high. He has obtained from the Government of St. Domingo a grant for working the mines, and the exclusive privilege for making a railroad from the mines to the port of Barahona, twelve miles distant.

The emigrant ship Matilda Atheling, 676 tons, which sailed from Birkenhead on the 22nd of December last, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 1st of April, with her complement of emigrants (261) all well. ——The emigrant ship Sir John Moore, 608 tons, which sailed from Plymouth on the 8th of December last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 22nd of March, with 248 Government emigrants. Four births and two deaths occurred during the voyage. The emigrants all either left the dépôt to join their friends or were hired immediately after landing.

The Allnutt collection of pictures and drawings was disposed of by auction at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week. Among the principal works sold were "Contemplation;" portrait of Mrs. Stanhope by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which the Earl of Normanton bought for 1000 guineas; "The Virgin holding the Infant Christ," by Murillo, sold to Mr. Nieuwenhuys for 730 guineas; a painting, by Rembrandt, of a lady in a black silk dress, edged with fur and white ruff, seated in an armchair, holding a double eyeglass in her hand and a book in her lap, bought by Mr. Nieuwenhuys for 640 guineas; and numerous other chefs-d'œuvre of the old masters. The total of the sales was £19,295.

The fourteenth congress of the schoolmasters of Germany has just been held at Mannheim, the sittings having lasted three days. Among the questions discussed were the best methods of developing memory in children; the means of awakening in them a love of country; the advantages resulting from a larger share being given to gymnastic exercises in education; the study of music, especially of national songs; the necessity of teaching children, with the greatest care, the history of their country, and especially the great deeds and victories of the German people, &c. The second sitting of the congress received a visit from the Grand Duke of Baden, who uttered a few words of welcome to the assembly, and who was received with enthusiasm

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